

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER GENERAL  
OF IMMIGRATION  
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR



FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30

1915



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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, June 30, 1915.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year 1915. The detailed tables and data with respect to the entire work of the bureau for the year, including a digest and summary of reports submitted to me by the commissioners and inspectors in charge of the several immigration districts, are annexed as appendixes. There is also submitted as an appendix hereto the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, to which particular attention is directed, comment upon the subject being hereinafter included in this report.

The past year has been unique in the history of immigration. I had not much more than made the statement in my last report that "immigration, judged from the results of the year, has apparently reached the million mark permanently," when the world was shocked and amazed at the opening of a conflict which soon involved, directly or indirectly, practically every country from which our heaviest immigration has come in recent decades. It soon became apparent that the million-a-year pace which had been kept up for so long a time would be materially slackened, and as the months passed it was demonstrated that the increase in our population through immigration would be the smallest that had occurred in any one year for more than a decade. The decrease in numbers, however, is not the only respect in which the enforcement of the immigration laws has presented unusual—indeed unprecedented—conditions and problems during the year. For the first few months of the war it was impossible to determine definitely that any alien rejected at our ports or arrested within our borders could be returned to the place of origin in Europe without placing him in a situation of extreme hazard either upon the high seas or after being landed at a foreign port. For some time, therefore, and until the conditions became known and the danger or lack of danger could be ascertained with at least comparative certainty, it was necessary altogether to suspend deportations to countries at war, irrespective of whether the aliens involved had been rejected at our ports or had been arrested within the country on charges of unlawful residence here. But conditions have never been fixed in this connection, and it has been necessary to keep in close touch with the situation as it developed and changed

with the progress of the war and from time to time to issue instructions calculated to meet it in the best manner possible. While it has been considered that the enforcement of the law ought not to be abated in the least because of the unfortunate situation abroad, it has also been regarded as necessary—and an exercise of a broad humanitarian policy—to avoid to the fullest extent possible the placing in positions of danger of aliens under orders of exclusion or expulsion, even though this object had to be accomplished with a resulting diminution of the effectiveness with which the regulative provisions of the statute were carried out. In the main, so far as the protection of the aliens from danger and disaster was concerned, the policy pursued proved to be correct and was successful. It has resulted, however, in a partial failure promptly to enforce the law and regulations and may be best described by stating that at the close of the year there was a record of 1,328 aliens within the United States who under the terms of the statute have no right to be here, and whose eventual deportation it has been attempted to assure by accepting bonds where such instruments could be furnished or by releasing upon personal recognizance or paroling to apparently responsible persons or societies in cases in which bonds, for one reason or another, could not be supplied. Provision should be made at the various stations and elsewhere to keep track of these aliens; but in other instances, doubtless, the bonds or the assurances given will be sufficient to bring the aliens back into the custody of immigration officials and to effect their eventual removal from the country in accordance with the law.

It would be impossible adequately to describe the problems which have confronted the bureau as the result of the unique situation produced by the existence of the European conflict. There has hardly been a phase of the enforcement of the regulations which it has not been necessary to modify, suspend, or remodel in its application. Such propositions as the control of the land boundaries, particularly the Canadian border (Canada being involved in the war); the handling of alien seamen, especially those employed on vessels of belligerent nations interned in United States ports; and the handling of aliens of an extremely undesirable type impelled to come to the United States from belligerent countries because of the very situation arising from that status of their native land, are but a few of the larger problems with which the bureau has been confronted. Successfully to meet this situation has been no easy task.

In view of the above-described situation—while this report must, for purposes of ready comparison and complete discussion of the subjects covered, fall into the same general lines as previous reports of the bureau—there will be found in the statistical data as well as in the body of the report constant references to or indications of the unusual problems encountered.

#### ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

During the fiscal year 1914, aliens to the number of 1,218,480 migrated to the United States. During the decade of which the year 1914 was the close, immigration averaged 1,012,194 aliens per year. With the fiscal year 1915 and its unusual conditions, immigration dropped to 326,700. During the same time 107,544 nonimmigrant

aliens entered the country, making a total of 434,244 admissions; but during the year 204,074 aliens emigrated from the country and 180,100 nonemigrant aliens left, making the total departures 384,174; so that the actual increase in our population through immigration was only 50,070, compared with an increase for the fiscal year 1914 of 769,276.

In the fiscal year 1914 aliens to the number of 33,041 were rejected. This was 2.3 per cent of the number who applied. In the past fiscal year 24,111 aliens were rejected, the rejections thus amounting to 5.3 per cent of the applications.

#### DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

The decrease in immigration (particularly through the larger ports, notably New York) has resulted during the past year in especially favorable opportunities for testing aliens for physical and mental defects. The results attained demonstrate the need for greater care and more minute physical and mental examination in connection with the medical inspection. In other words, these results prove conclusively that more doctors are needed if the country is really to be protected from the introduction of diseases and strains of mental deficiency. While both the Public Health Service and this bureau have felt positive that with elaboration of the physical examination and an increase in the detention facilities at the various stations there would be an increase in the number of aliens found to be physically defective, the proof of this belief was impossible prior to the fiscal year 1915 because immigration was so large that the available supply of medical officers could not demonstrate what might be accomplished by a more elaborate examination. Thus, the change of conditions above mentioned, which existed practically throughout the year, made it possible at the port of New York, notwithstanding that the force of physicians was somewhat reduced for reasons of public exigency, for the doctors to discharge their functions more efficiently. It is not necessary to discuss this subject in detail. The figures furnished by the medical officer in charge at Ellis Island speak for themselves. A record kept covering the period October 4, 1914, to March 31, 1915, shows that of 31,275 aliens examined by the ordinary method in vogue during normal conditions with respect to immigration, 1,677 were certified for mental or physical defects, the certifications averaging 5.37 per cent. Largely because this ordinary examination could be made in a more deliberate and therefore a more thorough manner, it shows an increase from 2.29 per cent for the fiscal year 1914. But during that period (Oct. 4, 1914, to Mar. 31, 1915) 11,974 aliens were given an "intensive physical examination," and 1,106 of these, or 9.37 per cent, were certified for physical or mental defects. The so-called "intensive" method consisted in giving each alien a thorough examination in a private examination room, while the ordinary method consisted of a line inspection by the doctors, who looked the aliens over as they marched before them.

Certainly there could be no better or more convincing argument than that afforded by the above figures for increasing the medical force sufficiently to insure that no alien shall be admitted to the country until he has been subjected to a medical inspection really calculated to disclose his mental or physical deficiencies.

Under the law aliens are excluded for three classes of defects, to wit, physical, mental, and moral. So far as the bureau is aware there is practically no division of opinion with regard to the necessity for excluding aliens from this country who fall below the statutory standards in these regards; and it has always been the special desire and purpose of the bureau to make the provisions of law dealing with these classes as effective as may be in view of the inadequacy of its equipment to meet the situation as it should be met. Despite the unusual conditions confronting the service, 4,962 aliens of the classes mentioned were returned to the country of origin during the past year, 3,909 of whom were debarred from entering, the remainder, 1,053, having been arrested and expelled. Of those debarred there were 1,702 with grave physical defects, 463 with grave mental defects, 955 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 789 morally defective. Of those arrested and deported there were 183 physically, 399 mentally, and 471 morally defective. (See Tables XVII and XVIII, Appendix I.) These results should be compared with the figures for 1914, during which year 14,582 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the legal standard were returned to the country of origin, 12,494 of whom were debarred at ports and 2,088 of whom were arrested and expelled. The 3,909 rejected in the past year constitute about 16 per cent of the total number debarred, while the 12,494 rejected in 1914 constituted 38 per cent of the total number debarred in that year. The 1,053 arrested and deported during the past year on grounds of defectiveness constitute 41 per cent of the total expulsions, while the 2,088 arrested and deported in 1914 constitute about 45 per cent of the total expulsions for that year.

Physically defective people should be excluded for many reasons, but it is even more important to avoid having the annual increase in our population through immigration include any considerable number of persons mentally or morally below standard. It is well worth while, therefore, to emphasize the figures with respect to these particular classes.

During the past fiscal year 463 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred at the ports—6 idiots, 27 imbeciles, 98 insane, 30 epileptics, and 302 feeble-minded. In the preceding year 1,274 aliens with serious mental defects were debarred, of whom 14 were idiots, 172 insane, 68 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 995 feeble-minded. During the year there were expelled from the country 399 aliens suffering with serious mental defects, 56 of whom it was found had been so afflicted at the time of entry, divided into 22 insane, 5 imbeciles, 16 epileptics, and 13 feeble-minded; and it will be observed that 342 of the aliens deported became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of such deficiencies, the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, divided into 335 who became insane and 7 who became public charges. The figures on this subject for the preceding year were 62 insane, 4 imbeciles, 16 epileptics, 9 feeble-minded, and 780 who became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of mental deficiencies the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, a total of 871 expulsions for mental defects. Aliens suffering with mental deficiencies should be excluded, not simply because it is likely that they will not be able to get along in this country, but



because of the likelihood that in time the strains of mental deficiency will enter the body politic and ultimately have a serious effect in reducing the average mental capacity of our people as well as in burdening the States and municipalities with the care of those below the normal in mental equipment. In my judgment the law upon this matter is not yet as strict as it should be, and I pointed out in my last report that it was impossible to give the law as thorough an application as is desirable with the men and money available for this branch of the service.

In connection with the foregoing it should be stated that in 65 cases during the past year fines have been collected from steamship companies under section 9 of the law for bringing to our ports aliens afflicted with dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, tuberculosis, or mental defects, such as idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy. The amount collected was \$6,500, of which \$6,100 covered cases of dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, \$200 cases of tuberculosis, and \$200 cases of mentally defective.

With reference to the morally defective classes, Tables XVII and XVIII (Appendix I) show that 291 immoral women, 192 procurers, 7 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 276 criminals, 18 polygamists, and 5 anarchists were rejected at the ports, and 204 immoral women, 101 procurers, 58 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 105 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 1 anarchist were expelled from the country—a total of 1,260, of which 853 were sexually immoral, 381 criminals, 20 polygamists, and 6 anarchists.

The corresponding figures for 1914 were 380 immoral women, 254 procurers, 5 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 755 criminals, 31 polygamists, and 1 anarchist debarred, and 392 immoral women, 154 procurers, 155 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 157 criminals, 1 polygamist, and 3 anarchists expelled. Nothing could be more important than the thorough and complete enforcement of the law in so far as it relates to these especially undesirable and dangerous classes. I think it can be said without fear of controversion that the figures given above, notwithstanding the good showing they represent under the circumstances of extreme difficulty that surround this matter, really show but very small results in comparison with what might be done with increased appropriations, so as to permit a greater allotment than is now possible for this particular purpose. The bureau could probably employ \$250,000 in this work for the coming year, with great benefit in ridding the country and keeping it clear of the immoral classes now here and those constantly coming or being brought here from abroad.

The service has also been active in securing the prosecution of those engaged in the nefarious traffic of importing women and girls for immoral purposes. At its instance during the past year prosecutions have been instituted in 66 cases, in 53 of which conviction occurred. The corresponding figures for 1914 were 44 and 29.

But the foregoing figures do not adequately or correctly represent the work done by the bureau during the year with respect to the handling of cases of aliens found unlawfully within the country. Conditions abroad have been such that it was impracticable, without inflicting extreme hardship upon the aliens and submitting them to dangers, to deport many of those found here in violation of law. There

is submitted, therefore, an additional table, designated XVIII-A, covering this peculiar phase of the work. It will be observed that 1,328 aliens arrested upon statutory grounds found to be unlawfully within the country have been permitted to remain in the United States temporarily under bond or under personal recognizance or assurances afforded by individuals or societies guaranteeing that they will be produced for deportation when conditions will permit. These are divided into 697 who were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 506 who became public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 89 others whose deportation is compulsory within three years, and 36 whose deportation upon moral grounds is required without time limit. As to classification by physical, mental, and moral defectiveness, it is shown by said table that of those so ordered deported, with a stay of deportation, 129 were of the first, 427 of the second, and 192 of the third classification, the balance being composed of those likely to become public charges at time of entry, those entering without inspection, etc. It is hoped, but hardly expected with any degree of confidence, that it will be possible eventually to remove most of these aliens from the United States.

#### **ALIENS SUBJECT TO EXCLUSION OR DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.**

Aliens of this class are divided into three subclasses, to wit, those likely to become public charges, contract laborers, and induced and assisted immigrants. It was long ago recognized that the economic welfare of the country required that the general policy of the United States to encourage rather than discourage foreigners from coming here should be modified at least to the extent of not permitting the indigent of other countries to come or to be sent or brought here and cared for by our communities, and that the standards of American wages and living must be maintained by preventing the importation of cheap foreign labor under contract and the encouraging and assisting of immigration in ways that would result in the procurement of cheap foreign labor.

##### **ALIENS LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES.**

About 64 per cent of all the aliens rejected during the past year, 15,503 in number, were rejected as likely to become public charges. During the same time 479 alien public charges were expelled under deportation proceedings, while 850 others were so expelled because it was found that at the time of entry they were likely to become inmates of public institutions, making a total of 16,832 (Table XVIII, Appendix I). For the previous year the corresponding figures were: Debarred, 15,748 (48 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 2,447, divided into 1,091 who had become public charges and 1,356 who were likely to become such at the time of entry.

##### **ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.**

During the last fiscal year 2,722 alien contract laborers were debarred as compared with 2,793 in 1914 and 1,624 in 1913, while 65 such aliens were arrested and deported, compared with 51 such aliens in 1914 and 54 in 1913, and this notwithstanding the war in European

countries seriously interfered with the migration of their subjects to this country.

Nearly all the contract-labor cases handled during the year have originated on the Canadian and Mexican borders. A recent ruling of the department that an alien gaining surreptitious entry or entry by false and misleading statements and securing employment while thus unlawfully in this country is a contract laborer notwithstanding the alien was actually in American territory when the contract of employment was made, has resulted in the deportation of many undesirable aliens, to the decided advantage of the American laborer.

The two most important cases—because of the great number of aliens involved in each case—handled by the contract-labor division during the year are the Pigeon River Lumber Co. case in northern Wisconsin, in which 237 aliens are alleged to have been imported under contract, and the Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. case in northern New Hampshire, in which 1,000 aliens are alleged to have been imported under contract. These two cases are still pending, with prospects of a successful outcome for the Government.

In the prosecution of alleged importers of contract laborers under the statute the department has been seriously hampered by the decision in the case of the *United States v. The Great Northern Railway Co.* (214 Fed. Rep., 46), holding that the Government in the prosecution of a case of this kind must prove that the importer had knowledge at the time of the importation that the party he contracted with or sought to bring into this country was an alien. This decision of a United States circuit court of appeals casts a burden on the Government that it is well-nigh impossible to carry, and as a result many United States attorneys hesitate to institute proceedings to recover from the importer the penalty provided by the statute.

Notwithstanding this decision of the court a sufficient number of suits have been instituted during the year against the importers of contract labor for the collection of the penalty under the statute—taking those terminated by judgments obtained in court, those settled by compromise, and those still pending in the courts with reasonable certainty of a successful issue—to result in turning into the Treasury an amount sufficient to make the division more than self-supporting.

As a result of the act of March 3, 1915, authorizing the Secretary to locate at the bureau an inspector in direct charge of contract-labor work, the division of contract labor has been organized and much more effective work is now being done than was before possible.

#### INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

These classes lie between and to a certain extent merge with the classes likely to become public charges and contract laborers. With respect to the extent to which immigration to the United States is of the assisted classes, reference should be made to Table XVII (Appendix I) and comment thereon as well as to the similar table and comment in the report for 1914. It is an axiomatic proposition that immigration to be really beneficial should be voluntary, the result of a desire upon the part of the individual to improve his situation and of courage in the individual to make the undertaking in new surroundings; it should not be encouraged, induced, or assisted—the result of desires or motives on the part of others than the persons directly con-

cerned. Although undoubtedly the spirit of the statute is opposed to all kinds of induced and assisted immigration, it is unfortunate that the letter of the law is not more specific on this important subject. The procurement of proofs with respect to the matter is extremely difficult, and until the law is materially strengthened it is useless to expect many results, although the bureau is constantly endeavoring to and does give effect to the spirit of the law wherever possible.

#### NECESSITY FOR EXCLUDING ALIENS ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

In last year's report the difficulties encountered by the bureau in its efforts to prevent the landing at Pacific ports of large numbers of Hindu or East Indian laborers were described in some detail. The migration of these oriental laborers had commenced in such a way and promised to reach such proportions that grave concern was felt that another vexing oriental labor problem was about to ensue. Careful inquiry and investigation disclosed the fact that there was a strong prejudice against Hindu laborers in all the sections to which they desired to go and that there were not sufficient chances for them to secure employment in such localities to justify the belief that they would be able to get along if permitted to land at our mainland ports. A considerable number of them were accordingly rejected as persons likely to become public charges. At practically the same time there arose at the port of New York the case of a number of Russian Osetins, which has come to be known as the case of Ali Gegiow et al. These aliens were going to a locality in the West where it was known there was not sufficient demand for common laborers to justify the belief that they would be able to maintain themselves, especially as they were burdened with the additional handicap of speaking a language little known in this country. The action of the department in affirming the decision of the board of special inquiry rejecting these aliens on the ground that they were likely to become public charges was affirmed by the district court when a writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and the decision of the district court was later sustained by the circuit court of appeals. The case has been taken before the Supreme Court of the United States, however, on a writ of certiorari, and is to be argued at the next term. The bureau hopes that the Supreme Court will also sustain the administrative officers. If the administrative officers are not vested with a sufficient discretion to exclude aliens because—or principally for the reason that—the economic situation in the United States is such as to make it reasonably certain that they will be charges upon the public if landed, the law is not as comprehensive as it should be and is much less potent to protect the people of this country than the bureau has always supposed it to be. Again, if it is necessary in order to support a decision of this kind that there shall be—before the board of special inquiry primarily and before the department on appeal—evidence of such a nature and so procured and introduced that it would be regarded as admissible and competent in a court of law, the administrative procedure by which aliens are admitted or rejected is not of that summary character which the practical situation absolutely demands, which Congress certainly must have intended, and which the bureau has always insisted upon. A decision affirmatively declared by

statute to be final but the record of which would be open to judicial review for the purpose of weighing the evidence and determining whether it was admissible, competent, or sufficient, or even whether any evidence existed at all, it seems to the bureau, would constitute an anomaly which Congress could hardly have intended to create and which from a practical standpoint would make the enforcement of the law neither summary nor satisfactory. If the lower courts should not be sustained by the Supreme Court in this very important case, it will be of the utmost importance that the law shall be made clearly to show what it is confidently believed must have been the intent of Congress in this matter.

### ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Immigration from western Asia, or what might be called the near Orient, has never attracted particular attention because it has come through the same channels as and largely merged with European immigration. Its possibilities for development and exploitation were quite clearly described in last year's report (pp. 11 and 400). Immigration from eastern Asia or the far Orient has attracted considerable attention since the gold-mine development in California. Commencing with the Chinese it was followed by others from the oriental countries. Considerable space has been devoted to these matters in previous reports, and little remains to be said with regard to them. Comment upon statistics with regard to Chinese and Japanese immigration (Appendix I) and similar comment and statistics in previous reports demonstrate that the laws and regulations affecting these matters are not operating with sufficient thoroughness to accomplish the objects intended. Thus the exclusion of Chinese laborers has been a fixed policy for more than a quarter of a century, yet not only are many of this class of aliens smuggling into the United States and managing in one way or another (usually on fictitious claims of citizenship) to remain here, but many of them are being admitted in regular ways as "natives," "sons of natives," "sons of merchants," etc., because it is possible for them to produce "evidence" in substantiation of their claims to be such, and impossible for the Government successfully to rebut such "evidence," and once they get within the country they turn their attention to laboring pursuits, and it has been feasible to expel but very few of them. There can be no doubt that the spirit of the exclusion laws requires that Chinese admitted as exempts or as children of such shall follow in the United States one of the exempt pursuits; and if there is any doubt on this point as to the letter of the law such doubt should be removed by appropriate amendments so providing and also directing that the penalty shall be deportation by departmental process. In no other way can the exclusion laws be made really effective.

Likewise, in order to remove all doubts and to make more certain and definite other provisions of the law many changes therein have by experience been found necessary. Under the existing statutes a premium is placed upon fraud and almost any laborer able to raise the funds (and funds seem always readily available to the Chinese through their tongs and associations) can successfully break past the barriers intended to be set up by the law and succeed in becoming and remaining a laborer in this country. The present situation in

these respects is grave, and careful thought and attention should be given it. The exclusion laws should be amended in the way suggested or in some similar manner calculated to make them effective and to place the duty and responsibility of their enforcement in the bureau, which for so many years has been successfully deporting aliens of other races, rather than in the United States commissioners and district courts the machinery of which is not adapted to the handling of cases of this nature involving questions of a purely political and administrative character. There is no good reason for an exception from the general rule in cases of this kind.

There can be no doubt that the spirit of the exclusion laws is opposed to Chinese, admitted as members of the exempt classes or as the minor children of such, becoming laborers in this country; but the provisions of the law dealing with this matter are not clear, and great difficulty has been encountered in enforcing them in accordance with their spirit. Perhaps the two greatest abuses of this kind arise in the cases of "students" and "minor sons of merchants." The policy of the Government to welcome to our schools and colleges students of all races and nations ought to be so supported by positive provisions of law that abuse of the hospitality extended by using it to further the plans of parties interested to secure admission of those who will be members of the inhibited classes here would not be possible. And the policy long since inaugurated of permitting exempts to bring the dependent members of their families to the United States ought not to be permitted to be the means of placing and continuing in the country hundreds of young Chinese who are or soon become laborers in violation of the very essence of the statute. Nor should a Chinese who is a citizen of the United States merely by the "accident of birth" be permitted to use his citizenship, especially when not cherished for any other purpose, as a foundation upon which to introduce here one or more young Chinese laborers, born to him abroad in his family village of a woman he proceeded to that country to make his wife, and thereby circumvent the spirit of the law.

The bureau has submitted to the department suggestions for amendment of the regulations governing the admission of the classes described in the preceding paragraph, but these do not—indeed can not—deal with the evils, even with respect to admission, in an adequate manner. What is needed is clear and positive law upon the subjects of both exclusion and expulsion—law which will provide in so many words that exempts may come here or remain here only for exempt purposes.

Again, the proviso to section 1 of the act of 1907, the understanding with the Japanese Government, and Rule 11 promulgated in pursuance of said proviso and understanding, which in many respects have operated to the satisfaction of the Governments involved in regulating the influx of Japanese laborers to this country, contain so many exceptions in favor of members of families, and these exceptions are of such a constantly broadening nature, that the purpose in view is not being fully accomplished. As may be seen from Table E, of the 9,029 Japanese admitted during the year 5,542 were males and 3,487 females. The latter consisted largely of "photograph brides" or "proxy brides," so called—i. e., young women coming to this country to join "husbands" with whom a so-called marriage had been contracted in Japan by arrangement between their respective families,

often without the parties ever having seen each other—and in a large majority of cases these women themselves are laborers who enter the fields and factories and work alongside their husbands. They are laborers in exactly the same sense and to practically the same extent as the males with whom they work.

Yet again, the Hindu problem, to which considerable space was devoted in the last two reports, although temporarily abated, still exists, and it would seem that a wise policy in the matter requires that it shall be met with appropriate legislation before it becomes more serious than it is or has been.

#### **ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.**

In the last report the bureau expressed the hope that legislation then pending in Congress affecting the handling of alien seamen might be enacted, as such legislation would materially aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws and bring long-desired relief from the grave situation arising from the fact that diseased and otherwise inadmissible aliens secure admission in the guise of seamen. The seaman's bill was passed and will soon become operative. As the Burnett immigration bill did not become law, however, it seems apparent that the bureau will find itself in even a worse position than before with respect to the control of the alien-seamen proposition, for it was the latter bill which contained the provisions calculated to permit of enforcing the immigration laws against alien seamen without interfering with the operation of the seaman's bill and at the same time without running counter to certain existing decisions of the courts which make it impractical now to prevent extensive violations of the law in the manner indicated. Unless relief is afforded by Congress at an early date, it is anticipated that almost immediately upon the close of the war in Europe many undesirable aliens will find their way into this country through the loophole afforded by the inability of the bureau to apply the immigration law to alien seamen.

#### **IMMIGRATION FROM INSULAR UNITED STATES.**

Separate statistics on this subject were presented for the first time in 1914. The tables then furnished (XXIV, XXV, and XXVI) covered the seven years 1907 to 1914. These tables are again presented herein (Appendix I), with the figures for the past year added. It will be observed that, in addition to the 15,512 aliens shown by the said tables as presented last year to have come to continental from insular United States during the seven years covered, 2,437 have entered in the past year; that of the 15,512 admitted in the said seven years 10,948 came from Hawaii, 3,950 from Porto Rico, and 614 from the Philippines, 10,740 of them landing at San Francisco, 3,910 at New York, and 631 at Seattle; and that of those admitted during the past year 1,615 came from Hawaii, 768 from Porto Rico, and 54 from the Philippines, 1,610 landing at San Francisco, 756 at New York, and 10 at Seattle.

This subject was discussed very fully in the last report. To go over the matter again would be a merely of supererogation, but the importance of the matter can not be too much emphasized. Immigration to the insular possessions of the United States is in itself a

very different problem from that of immigration to the mainland; and as between the several insular possessions conditions are so different that the matter must be subdivided into Porto Rican, Hawaiian and Philippine immigration in order to be treated intelligently and successfully. Thus Porto Rico has a large native population which may in the course of time become Americanized and, no immigration being needed there and but little coming, the problem in its relation to that particular possession is not of great consequence in so far as the island itself may be expected to be affected; but of course there always remains the possibility, which should be guarded against by suitable legislation, of the island being used as a stepping-stone for the mainland over which will come undesirables who can not come in other ways. In Hawaii, on the other hand, the tendency toward Americanization, owing to the population being so largely foreign to that of the mainland, is not making substantial progress; and in perhaps none of the insular possessions is it so important that the population shall be overwhelmingly American as in this particular group of islands. In the Philippines, again, the situation is wholly different. There is practically no hope or expectation that within any reasonable period the population of these islands will become Americanized in any real sense, nor is there, perhaps, any particular reason or demand at this time why their Americanization should be insisted upon. Aliens admitted to the Philippines can come to the continent "coastwise" under the present law, and of course it can hardly be expected that those engaged in the enforcement of the immigration laws at Philippine ports will in passing upon the cases of applicants look to the (to them) remote possibility that such applicants really intend to come to the mainland. In Hawaii, while the law is enforced by officers of this bureau who can and do to a certain extent have regard to the possibility that the aliens affected will come to the mainland, there is a well-established effort which, however, so far has met with but little success, to build up a white population by encouraging European immigration, and such officers have found themselves upon one or the other horn of a dilemma—they must not interfere with the privilege granted the Territory of inducing alien laborers through advertisements to come thereto, and, on the other hand, must try to enforce the spirit of the law and to have in contemplation the entire country rather than a small section thereof when doing so. As was suggested in the last report, all of these matters affecting immigration into the insular possessions and from the insular possessions to the mainland should be given careful attention by Congress at an early date. They are serious and are deserving of most earnest thought and well-advised action. There is no desire to interfere with what may be considered the local wants of the Territory. But the fact that so large a number of the aliens, as well as citizens from our insular possessions, who are admitted to the Territory come to the mainland eventually and there become public charges in San Francisco or vicinity warrants the suggestion that the Territory of Hawaii should be placed upon the same basis with respect to immigration as the mainland. Only in that way could satisfactory results be attained, it is believed. It is doubtful, also, whether it is advisable to permit any large number of Filipinos to enter Hawaii. An effort should be made to induce



people from the mainland to go to the islands. It would be to the interest of the Government of the United States and its people that this be done. I recommend that this matter be taken up by the department—by virtue of its jurisdiction over the subjects of immigration and labor—through such method as may be deemed advisable and in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, with a view of affording relief to the Territory and making it possible to offer such inducements as will encourage persons from the mainland to settle in that favored part of the American domain. Some satisfactory arrangement might be evolved through such cooperation whereby public lands in Hawaii might be used as a basis for American immigration thereto. With the development of the distribution branch of the bureau it would seem that practically all necessity or excuse for the retention in the law of so much of section 6 as is invoked in support of the activities of the Territorial authorities in the inducing of immigration disappears.

#### SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

Considerable space was devoted to this subject in the last report of the bureau. Attention is again directed to the remarks and recommendations then made, all of which I wish to renew. With respect to the special arrangements for the apprehension of smugglers and smuggled aliens which I then reported had been placed in operation in March, 1914, I have to state that the same has been continued with increasing good results; so that the plan has now to its credit since inauguration the institution of proceedings against 167 persons found engaged in illegal importation of contraband Chinese, 149 of whom were arrested, 80 of whom have been convicted, 43 are awaiting trial, and 25 have been discharged, 1 died, the remainder being fugitives from justice; and also the apprehension of over 1,000 alleged contraband aliens whose deportation has been ordered and in many instances effected.

#### SIGNAL SERVICE.

In the last annual report I pointed to the need for the establishment and careful organization of a signal service if the bureau's duty of preventing the surreptitious entry of aliens along the boundaries and on our coast lines was to be properly discharged. The discouragement of smuggling can be accomplished only by apprehending and adequately punishing a considerable proportion of the smugglers and by arresting and deporting enough of the aliens who are smuggled into the country to destroy the profits of the business. On the one hand it is necessary to specialize upon this work, and upon the other hand the necessity exists that the officers of the service generally shall exert their efforts toward the breaking up of the smuggling. In line with the recommendations made in the last report, and as a foundation for progressive steps toward the accomplishment of the desired end, the bureau now recommends that the suggested signal service be established under a director with headquarters at Washington. Such a director would of course have to be an experienced officer attached to the bureau, and under the bureau's general supervision in charge of the direct conduct of the signal-service work.

The real field of activity of the signal service would of course be constituted of the two land boundaries and the coast lines, these being the places where the smuggling is carried on; but to the extent that either the plans or the effects of the smuggling operations might lead into the interior of the country, the field of operations would extend there also, under appropriate limitations to be fixed in regulations promulgated in the bureau. These, broadly, are the outlines of the plan; its details, obviously, would have to be covered by regulations and instructions issued and from time to time extended and amended as progress might require; and, necessarily, it would be understood that the special arrangements did not supersede or in any degree lessen the responsibilities and duties of all immigration officials to make unremitting efforts to meet and overcome the activities of smugglers.

#### NECESSITY FOR AUTOMOBILES IN PATROL WORK.

The use of the automobile in the smuggling of Chinese and other aliens across both the Canadian and Mexican borders is a method with which the officers charged with the prevention of such offenses are unable successfully to cope with the equipment now at their disposal. This means is being extensively employed in northern New York, Vermont, northern Washington, along the California-Mexico border, and at other points in a lesser degree. As the result of the extensive water patrol which has been put into effect, and the addition thereto of vessels now nearing completion, the smugglers will be further driven to the use of land routes.

The enactment of legislation restricting the use of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, as construed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, has had a serious effect upon the enforcement of the immigration laws on both the Canadian and Mexican borders. Several years ago smuggling flourished by the employment of high-powered automobiles for conveying contraband aliens (particularly Chinese) across the international boundary into the United States and then transporting them for long distances inland by way of the public roads. After trying various plans it finally became obvious that the only way of meeting this situation was through the employment of means of transportation that could cope with those of the smugglers. As the Immigration Service was not provided with sufficient funds to justify the purchase of enough motor vehicles, it was arranged to have officers assigned to this class of work procure suitable equipment and operate the same upon a basis of an agreed sum each month to cover the cost of operation, which included as a matter of course such items as repairs, maintenance, and depreciation.

As it was held by the Comptroller of the Treasury in his decisions of February 17, 1915, and March 17, 1915, that the inhibition placed by statute upon the purchase of motor vehicles extended to commutation of the hire thereof, it became necessary to order the discontinuance of all automobile patrol service except such as could be rendered by the two such vehicles which are owned by the Immigration Service on the Mexican border. This construction placed upon the law comes at an unfortunate time, as the excellent work being done by patrol launches has made smuggling by boat a difficult and dangerous proceeding, and the enforced discontinuance

of the only method of transportation that effectively meets the means of conveyance used by smugglers operating on the land frontiers is correspondingly fatal to the success of all other efforts to break up this nefarious traffic.

It is proposed to submit to Congress a provision which, if enacted into law, will enable the department to regain its commanding position toward the smuggling situation and perform economical and efficient work in that regard. The proposed legislation takes the form of a proviso in the appropriation for the support of the Immigration Service and reads as follows:

*Provided, That the purchase, use, maintenance, and operation of horses and motor vehicles required in the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws outside of the District of Columbia may be contracted for and the cost thereof paid from the appropriation for the execution of those laws, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.*

It is also suggested that a proper supervision of immigration on the land boundaries would be materially aided and the smuggling and surreptitious entry of aliens to a considerable extent prevented if all persons, corporations, and companies engaged in transporting aliens into the United States from contiguous foreign territory should be required to obtain a license annually from the Federal Government, a severe penalty to be attached for the bringing in of aliens by anyone not holding such a license, and the license to be revocable if the holder should fail in any respect to comply with the law and regulations with respect to subjecting the aliens being transported by him to inspection by immigration officials.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

There is presented herewith, as Appendix II, the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, which branch of the bureau, as suggested in last year's report, might much more appropriately be designated the Division of Employment and Distribution. That report may be referred to for details with regard to the accomplishments of the past year in aiding wage earners to secure employment and employers to obtain needed employees. The bureau submits the following comment and suggestions regarding several phases of the work accomplished or in contemplation.

#### PUBLICITY A VITAL NECESSITY.

It was stated in the report for 1914 that "publicity is a vital necessity to insure success for the new movement," referring to the system of employment then about to be inaugurated by direction of the Secretary of Labor. The movement having been successful and having developed beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, it is due to the press of the United States that acknowledgment, now cheerfully made, of its great and valuable assistance should be recorded in this public manner.

The suggestion, made elsewhere in this report, that a monthly bulletin be published to be devoted to employment and immigration matters and also to contain notes on current happenings of interest would, if adopted, aid the press in securing information of the progress of the work throughout the service.

## SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT.

Attention is directed to what was said in the bureau's report for the fiscal year 1914 with regard to this subject. The bureau is still of opinion that the demand for temporary assistance which becomes so pressing each summer in our farming communities could be met to a considerable extent in a most satisfactory manner by the plan then suggested of inducing teachers and students of our colleges and schools, especially those who are working their way, to proceed to the farming communities where temporary work of a healthful and invigorating nature could be assured them, and by inducing managers of mines, mills, and manufacturing plants so to time the giving of vacations or the "laying off" of their employees as to make such employees available for seasonal farm work. The suggestions were set forth in some detail in the last report and will not be dwelt upon further here.

## GOVERNMENT FARM LOANS OR RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM IN LABOR-DISTRIBUTION MOVEMENT—REVOLVING FARM-LOAN FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

On this subject I desire to quote in full the statements made in my report for 1914:

Perhaps one of the greatest inducements that can be offered a man who will accept labor on a farm is the hope that ultimately he can secure one of his own and establish a home. The thought is suggested that no better service can be rendered if either of the farm-loan bills now pending in Congress is enacted than to provide that a part of the funds that may be appropriated or provided to establish a system of Government loans to farmers shall be assigned to the Department of Labor to be used in connection with the work of distribution pursuant to terms prescribed by the proposed law. The Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Postmaster General—the respective executive officers of the departments cooperating in the plan above set forth for the employment and distribution of farm and other labor—could be authorized by the proposed farm-loan law to constitute a board to consider and make loans on satisfactory security. Another plan that suggests itself is to make a direct appropriation from the National Treasury or transfer a portion of the moneys in the immigrant fund, or of the moneys collected from immigrants, and constitute the same a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes and carrying on farm operations thereon. The same officers could constitute a board for the disposition and care thereof under such terms as Congress might prescribe.

The members of a board so constituted under either of the above propositions would possess ample facilities and exceptional opportunities—particularly the Department of Agriculture—through their respective staffs and field officers, including postmasters, to examine and report on the quality of land offered as security; ascertain the value thereof; determine whether terms of loans are observed; collect interest; and attend to such other details as may be necessary. From the standpoint of economy no better method could be devised, as all overhead charges would be avoided, the officers who would be employed being already in the service and under salary. The extra expense involved would not be large, as one or the other of the departments interested would probably have a representative in most counties of the United States. The Post Office Department certainly would have one or more of its force in each county, and always at the county seat, where all records involving real estate transactions are kept.

## INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

An industrial census is a necessity that must sooner or later be provided in order fully and completely to equip the Federal employment system. It is urgently needed in its operation and in the work of cooperation with the States and municipalities and private organ-

izations engaged in seeking opportunities for wage earners. The initial census completed through the Bureau of the Census, the force of this department, with the aid of State and municipal authorities, could continue the same from time to time and make additions thereto, noting changes as they might occur in the various industries. A census of this character would indicate where labor conditions were normal, where wage earners were lacking, and where there was a surplus thereof. A foundation would thus be laid for the fulfillment of plans now under way. During the last session of Congress an effort was made to secure an appropriation for the taking of an agricultural census. It is hoped that, in case it is contemplated to renew the same in the next session, provision may be made therein for an industrial census, so far as it affects agricultural industry, for the use of this bureau. A list of the number of people employed in agricultural pursuits, regularly as well as seasonally, would be a valuable factor in employment work. What is true of the agricultural industry in this particular applies to many others in which to some extent labor has become of a seasonal nature. It is therefore recommended that efforts be made to secure an industrial census and, pending the same, that assistance be given to any movement that may be inaugurated to obtain an agricultural census containing the suggestions above made.

#### EACH STATE AN EMPLOYMENT ZONE.

The employment and distribution work has now progressed to such an extent that the lack of Federal employment offices in certain States is noticeable and is retarding progress in the movement, particularly in States where no State or city employment or labor bureau exists. Cooperation now so generously promised from all quarters demands close contact with labor authorities, State and municipal, and also with all private organizations willing to aid and now doing excellent work in seeking opportunities for wage earners out of employment, as well as with industrial conditions generally in each State. It is therefore recommended that each State be constituted a labor distribution zone, each zone taking the name of the State for which established, with headquarters in charge of a director stationed either at the State capital or at a leading industrial center. Each director should act under the supervision of the commissioner of immigration or other executive officer of the immigration district in which such director is located. For the purposes of the employment and distribution service, each commissioner of immigration, supervising inspector, or inspector in charge should be designated as commissioner of employment for such district, reporting as such on employment and distribution matters to the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration acting as a division of employment and distribution. The suggestion for the establishment of a zone in each State is not intended to vacate the order establishing a distribution office at the Barge Office in New York City. Owing to its close proximity to the Ellis Island station, through which enters the great bulk of our immigrants, it will continue to meet the wants of immigrants, wage earners, and employers as in the past, its executive officer to become, under the suggested plan, director for the zone of New York.

In the extension of the present organization experience has demonstrated the necessity to provide women employees in the various zones to superintend and meet the necessities of women applicants, employers as well as wage earners; hence it has been found necessary, with the approval of the department, to attach such officers to our employment offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Good results have followed. Women constitute a considerable part of the working forces of the country. In many States and in some cities provision has been made by public authority to provide employment for women wage earners; in some commissions have been appointed with women as members, and in others women officials have been designated for the undertaking. Throughout the Republic private organizations, in which women take a prominent part and in a large number of which they constitute the entire membership, are devoting their attention to this subject. In some of these commissions, and among the officers of public as well as private organizations, there are many experienced women officers who have met with great success in this line of endeavor. Therefore the bureau recommends that for the improvement of the service a supervising woman officer in each zone be named and assistants provided from time to time as the demands of the service require and appropriations permit, such officers to act in concert under instructions of the department and bureau with the authorities and organizations interested in the employment of women. Such supervising officer in each State would be designated as "Superintendent of women's division," and be part of the zone system referred to above.

The bureau believes that if these additional employment and distribution officers—men and women—are allowed for use in executing the plans of the department, it will be sufficiently equipped and in position to cooperate with the public and private organizations engaged in similar work, and thus to secure prompt and efficient attention to requests for employment by wage earners of all classes.

#### SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES INCIDENT TO EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION WORK.

The employment and distribution work now progressing favorably will necessarily be localized and fail to attain all of its ultimate purposes unless the railroad companies are permitted to and do make special rates for transportation from the populous centers of the country to the more remote sections and to all places necessary to meet the demands for labor.

It should be remembered that many applicants for employment are not provided with sufficient funds to defray the expense of reaching the location of proposed employment if the latter is not in the immediate vicinity of the place where they are living; sometimes there is a lack even for short distances. The greatest number of employment seekers is usually found in large cities such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle which are more or less distantly removed from the farms and other enterprises in need of help.

This condition frequently places upon the would-be employer, and generally upon charitable organizations, the burden of advancing money for transportation and other expenses. The difficulty in

solving the problem thus presented is enhanced by the comparatively high cost of rail transportation, and in exact ratio to the reduction of this cost will the solution of the problem be simplified and facilitated.

The railroad lines of the United States have long since given "home seekers" and other reduced rates, granting substantial reductions in railroad fares at certain seasons of the year, sometimes throughout the year. Thus have they accommodated those who had funds to defray transportation charges, yet the working man, whose capital consists of his ability to perform manual labor but who is none the less desirable as a passenger and state builder, has somehow been overlooked and thus discouraged from leaving the crowded centers and trying his fortunes in those sections which annually suffer from the want of his labor.

Informal negotiation with the associations which represent most of the principal lines discloses the fact that they are willing to consider the reductions requested if the necessary legislation can be obtained to clothe the Interstate Commerce Commission with authority to permit the railroad lines to make "employment seekers," excursion, party, and other rates limited to those cases in which the designated representative of the Department of Labor issues a certificate showing that the persons named therein are traveling between the designated points for purposes of employment under the auspices of the Department of Labor in pursuance of an arrangement perfected according to its regulations.

The effect of this plan would be to give great impetus to the distribution work of the department, extend its sphere of usefulness, and enable its plans for cooperation with States, municipalities, and private organizations to produce maximum results. It would also operate beneficially for the Government, wage earners, employers, and transportation companies—the latter through the increased traffic, passenger and freight, that would with the growing success of the movement be the result of increase of production and prosperity in the agricultural sections of the country.

I recommend that the department take such action as is essential to secure the requisite legislation authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of Labor, to make the needed rules and regulations to permit the establishment of employment seekers, excursion, party, and other rates required in the development of the department's plans on employment and distribution.

#### COOPERATION WITH STATE AGENCIES.

The bureau's authority for finding employment for the unemployed, citizens and residents, is found in section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, and in section 1 of the departmental organic act of March 4, 1913. While the former dealt primarily and directly with the distribution of admitted aliens and only incidentally and indirectly with the removal from congested centers of other persons who might desire information with regard to conditions affecting opportunities for employment, the provisions of the latter are very broad, indeed are plenary, it being declared thereby that the purpose of the department is "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working con-

ditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

In recent years there has been a quite marked disposition in some of the States to make governmental provision, through the establishment of State labor bureaus, employment bureaus, or other similar agencies, including municipal, for the solution of the problem of obtaining employment for the unemployed, of relieving employment or economic congestion in one vicinity and at the same time supplying the needs for workers in other localities. The purpose the Federal authorities have in view is the same as that of the State and local authorities, and perhaps there is no other field of governmental endeavor in which there is more need or better opportunity for cooperation between the Federal and the various State agencies.

There are several reasons why it is peculiarly appropriate that the Federal Government should take part, indeed should lead, in the supervision of this matter. Not the least of these is the danger which must always attach to any active affirmative work, such as may be done with respect to the finding of employment for the unemployed where no distinction is made between citizens and aliens in conferring the benefits of the system, to wit, the danger that the publicity necessarily ensuing will result in artificially stimulating immigration through the creation in the minds of laborers living in foreign countries of the impression that the Government itself is furnishing or promising to secure work for the unemployed who may come to this country. Another danger to be avoided is that of inducing the unemployed in congested centers to proceed to other localities in such manner or to such extent as to interfere with economic conditions by overcrowding the labor supply or by removing thereto persons who would become strike breakers; and with respect to this proposition also, by reason of its broader and more comprehensive view, the Federal Government probably always would be in better condition to exercise a wise discretion than would a State or local government.

For some time after the passage of the immigration act of 1907 the Federal Government left it entirely with the States to make known their opportunities for settlers and for those desiring employment by stationing agents at the seaports and having them come into contact with admitted aliens. This plan did not prove successful. Its object, particularly in the endeavor to relieve congestion in industrial centers and the effort to divert labor to the farm, however, is a good one and apparently could be just as well accomplished by some other method, less expensive, more susceptible of regulation, and therefore more satisfactory. For instance, the States and Territories could inform the bureau of the opportunities they offer for settlers and workers of different kinds, and the bureau, through its distribution branches, could advise not only admitted aliens but citizens and domiciled aliens. This same plan could be made to apply, to a considerable extent at least, to opportunities in business and for the establishment of manufacturing and other enterprises; indeed, there is no reason why such an agency, once it was formally established, could not be made a channel of continuous and very effective intercourse between the employer and the potential employee, the holder for sale and the potential purchaser—between the opportunity and the seeker for opportunity.



No substantial reason is perceived, moreover, why the Federal Government could not, being empowered and best equipped therefor through its distribution branches, supervise the conveyance to particular localities in the various States or points of destination (in other words, the interstate transportation) of all seekers after opportunity for employment, etc., citizens and aliens alike. These seekers after opportunities might be turned over when destination is reached, if desired, to the State or municipal agency through a well-defined and thoroughly understood system of cooperation.

Above everything else efforts should be made to avoid the impression that the distribution plans of the bureau and department discriminate against the citizen or resident of the country and are for the benefit of aliens only. Indeed it seems to me that emphasis should always be laid upon the fact that under the plenary authority conferred upon the department by its organic act to advance the opportunities of American wage earners for profitable employment it is the citizenry and residents of the country which the law, the department, and the bureau are endeavoring to benefit. Our problem is to bring the seeker for opportunity to the place where the opportunity exists and to put him in the way of taking advantage of it; to distribute our economic forces in such a way that congestion in one quarter will be relieved with the simultaneous supply of a demand in another quarter. Once admitted, an alien becomes a resident, and as such he is entitled to the equal protection and benefits of the law. It is not by abridging these privileges that protection is afforded the people in the administration of the immigration laws, but by strengthening them wherever experience has shown them weak in structure or in administrative application, or in taking hold of economic conditions and by adopting new measures to meet problems not anticipated by our lawmakers in the past. Care should be and is taken at immigration stations at our ports to award the newcomer all the rights and surround him with all the safeguards provided by the statutes. The bureau informs him of opportunities for employment, so that he will be self-supporting and at once take the course that will lead him to good citizenship.

Upon this subject the bureau is contemplating even more in connection with the effort to relieve congestion in industrial centers and in large cities, one phase of its plans being to induce the many admitted aliens who have been tillers of the soil in the countries whence they came to go on the farms of this country. As soon as admitted such aliens are to be conveyed to the employment section of the Immigration Service and there informed in their respective languages of what the Government is doing in this behalf and directions given them that should disappointment overtake them they may apply to any immigration station, or at the bureau employment office, or at any post office, for suitable blanks upon which to make request for employment. In case States and cities are organized for the purpose and desire so to do in cooperation with our offices or otherwise under appropriate agreement, their friendly offices can also be exercised; or in case State or city quarters are established adjacent to our employment headquarters or immigration stations, either in cities or at landings where ferryboats discharge admitted aliens proceeding from island stations, the same opportunity will be afforded.

It is possible that arrangements can be made, in the exercise of the power conferred by law on the bureau to safeguard aliens, to the end that train service shall be so organized as to transport them in cars set apart for their use, in charge of inspectors or train officials, to the city of destination or to stations of our service, and even to State or city headquarters, where representatives of the bureau in cooperation with State or city officials may exercise the power conferred upon them by law or such as may be devised and agreed upon between the officials of the Department of Labor and those representing the State or municipal authority. Under this proposal it would be practicable to transport admitted aliens, safe from exploitation or molestation or evil influence of any kind, to any part of the country, however remote, where our service or a State or city maintains a station.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In September last, on instructions of the Secretary of Labor, a conference was had with the Postmaster General concerning the cooperation of that department in connection with the new employment system, with the result that, after further consultation with him and his assistants, this department was accorded the privilege of placing in each post office of the United States—about 60,000 in number—the blanks used in said system, whereon laborers and employers can make known their wants. Postmasters were instructed by the Postmaster General to transmit to the place directed all blanks filled out and mailed at their respective offices. Permission was also given to display in each post office a sign or poster calling attention of the public to the new service. On January 8, 1915, the Postmaster General, following an announcement by the Secretary of Labor that the new system was ready to be installed, joined in stating that the Post Office Department was prepared to do its part in the cooperative movement. A supply of blanks and a preliminary sign or poster were thereafter forwarded to each post office, and within 30 days the system was in working order throughout the Republic. Many people in quest of employment have since taken advantage of the opportunity thus presented. The Postmaster General, to accommodate the farming communities, has also instructed the rural mail carriers to furnish any of such blanks desired by the patrons on their routes and to mail same to their respective addresses when properly filled out. The postmasters have taken kindly to the system and have lent their best efforts in its behalf. Thus practically there were added to the plan, without expense to the Government, an officer and an office in each city, town, and village in the United States containing a post office not otherwise so supplied. This of itself was a great achievement—one destined in the progress and development of the system to furnish one of the main pillars of the structure, as it brings the people at their very homes in every section in direct relation, concerning their labor wants, with the distribution officers of the Government, who, in turn, for the purpose of providing the opportunity, are in contact with public employment offices throughout the Republic.

The bureau was pleased to note early in the movement the wish of many postmasters to be of greater service in aiding the unemployed to secure employment as well as in assisting employers in

securing help. In the judgment of the bureau the time has come when the postmasters can be of even greater service to their country as well as to wage earners and employers; for the post office could be made a people's place of business—a civic center as it were—presided over by a willing public servant who would meet men and women seeking a chance to earn a living and without charge listen to their applications and aid them in every possible way. A United States Post Office employment agency—its service confined to meeting the wants of wage earners and employers and intended as a feeder for Federal employment offices acting in cooperation with State and municipal organizations—at each post office, under the management of postmasters, except in cities where the employment service has its own offices, is the next great step to be taken—the next great achievement to be gained. The bureau strongly recommends early and energetic effort in this direction.

Outside the largest post offices the plan is feasible and practicable and certainly would be beneficial. In more than 50,000 of the post offices the postmaster, or some competent assistant under his direction, can devote a reasonable time each day between fixed hours, regulated so as to avoid the busy period in the work of his office, to employment matters without detriment or loss to the work of the Post Office Department. The period fixed, even if only an hour—notice thereof being given—would afford abundant opportunity to meet the wants of wage earners and employers in each community. To establish a chain of offices separate and distinct from the post offices is out of the question on account of the great expense involved. To establish such within range of any appropriation that might be secured for the purpose would not subserve one of the main objects of the present Federal employment organization; namely, to relieve congested centers and aid farming and rural communities of the country. What other agency can better reach the farming and rural communities than the post office? What other place in city or country can better bring to the attention of the people the opportunities to satisfy the wants of wage earners for a chance to work? Where, and for what object more worthy, can the United States do better service than in calling the attention of employers of labor in every industry to the fact that, if they will but make known their wants for help, the assistance of the Government and the entire machinery in this branch of the same throughout the country are at their disposal? Once established, such use of post offices and postmasters would become as much a necessity to the wage earners and employers and to people generally for employment purposes as post offices now are for communication and the other beneficial services given to the public.

This step accomplished, and with cooperation insured between the National, State, and city public employment bureaus, and also with private societies and organizations now so numerous and energetic, who can doubt the result?

#### COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The conference with the Secretary of Agriculture, held in September, was as encouraging as that with the Postmaster General which preceded it. All of the bureau officials were assembled and the

favorable consideration given to the suggestion of cooperation led to its approval by the Secretary of Agriculture. Since the establishment of the system, in January last, valuable aid has been accorded the bureau. When it is considered that the Department of Agriculture numbers in its field force about 170,000 officers and representatives, the extent of its ability to assist is apparent. Among those officials are found county and township agents, field agents, and correspondents, all representative men active in agricultural pursuits, many of them members of agricultural societies and to a greater or less degree employers interested in the development of the resources of the respective communities in which they reside. Through consultation with the executive officers of that department it has been found that it may be of further benefit. The Department of Agriculture has in the past distributed, and now states its willingness to continue distributing, through its representatives in the field to farmers needing help the bureau's printed blanks inclosing therewith such other documents as may be supplied. In addition it is proposed to secure for and convey to the Department of Labor the information gathered by such officers in the localities in which they operate, noting general labor conditions therein, the character of labor performed by wage earners supplied by our service to farmers, and the treatment accorded them by employers.

Progress has been made in the past year in counties in the Northern and Western States in the organization of farm-labor bureaus, under the supervision of county agents of the Department of Agriculture. The opinion was expressed by officers of the latter that very close cooperation could be formed between those bureaus and our service. Willingness was also expressed to foster as far as possible the formation of such bureaus throughout agricultural districts. There are great possibilities in this field, and, as it involves development of the original plans of the department to provide farm labor, a detail of officers of the bureau could with advantage be made to encourage their organization while carrying on a campaign of publicity among employers.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The suggestion contained in the last annual report concerning opportunities that might be afforded for settling laborers upon public lands and in reclamation projects has been considered by the bureau in a number of conferences held with officers of this department as well as in interdepartmental conferences with the officers of the Department of the Interior.

Further study of proposals considered will be required to perfect them and prepare legislation to carry the same into effect. It is hoped that before Congress assembles these departments will be in position to submit recommendations thereon.

In the conferences referred to a plan has been under discussion providing for small farm units in the vicinity of settlements situated on reclamation projects intended for homes for laborers and mechanics whose principal occupation is working in the towns near by and who may have spare time to cultivate a tract of land large enough to supply products for family use. Another suggestion was to establish on such projects farm colonies through which the opportunity to

secure permanent and profitable employment and ultimately a home might be offered; applications for right of occupancy thereof to be made through the Department of Labor, which would determine the qualifications of the applicants. In theory this contemplates providing a home for the wage earner who is engaged for the greater part of his time in labor upon the colony farm.

The bureau suggested in these conferences, and it renews the same for the consideration of the department, that farm-colony reserves upon public lands other than reclamation projects and on a larger scale be established, the initial procedure to consist of the withdrawal of tracts of land from the public domain suitable for use in the project to relieve congestion in industrial centers and to provide homes for wage earners. In securing such withdrawal, the system already followed by the Department of the Interior and the Government in the creation of forest reserves could be adopted as far as applicable. The Department of Labor in cooperation with the Department of the Interior might join in a request to the President to set aside such lands; thereafter, as was the case in lands set aside for forest reserves, the President, if he approved the same, could by proclamation declare such tracts farm-colony reserves, whereupon such lands would be withdrawn from entry under the homestead laws and from public sale. The settlement in these farm-colony reserves should be under such rules and regulations for the tenure upon which subdivisions thereof could be held, and the acquisition of title thereto as the Departments of Labor and the Interior might prescribe; such rules might also provide for community settlement within such tract upon such part thereof as would be most practicable and suitable and from which the entire tract could be worked, provision being made in such settlements for school and public building sites as well as for residential lots of sufficient size to meet the wants of the settlers in such colony; each such lot to be in addition to the allotment in the colony tract, with the option to the settler to reside on such lot or on his allotment. In order to facilitate settlements of this kind, in reclamation projects or in the farm-colony reserves, the farm-loan system suggested in the last report of this bureau and herein elsewhere referred to would be necessary. The authority vested in the department to promote the beneficial distribution of laborers and settlers upon the land contemplates, as the bureau views it, not only settlement upon lands owned by the Government but upon other lands as well. The bureau has hesitated in the past to make recommendations concerning the latter class until such time as there could be evolved some practical system of farm colonization on Government lands, so that the experience thereby obtained might be used in carrying out the provision of the law providing settlement upon other lands. The bureau therefore expresses its continued interest in the subject and hopes that favorable action may follow in the ensuing session of Congress on the systems agreed upon between the two departments. The bureau is inclined to believe that, in considering other than public lands for the purposes of settling people thereon, in the event of favorable action by Congress an effort should be made to induce States to reserve lands owned by them or such as they may acquire for the purpose of inducing colonization and settlement. The plans for farm colonization on lines above suggested or such as may be established

by cooperation with the respective States joining in the movement could be utilized in carrying out the purpose of Congress in clothing this department with the authority to aid in settling people upon lands; it being always understood that the farm-loan feature of assistance to such settlers shall apply likewise to lands devoted to colonization through the efforts of the several States. There are large sections of land throughout the Southern States, in many of the Middle States, in the Northwest, on the Pacific coast, in New England, and elsewhere, that could be made the foundation for this kind of development.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

With the expansion of the work of employment and distribution, there are many avenues in which the Bureau of Immigration, acting on immigration as well as employment and distribution matters, may with benefit to the service seek the cooperation of the Department of Commerce. The time has arrived when development of the plans promulgated by the Department of Labor will permit establishment of this cooperation, and the same is recommended. Of the many bureaus in the Department of Commerce, the Bureaus of the Census and Foreign and Domestic Commerce might be mentioned as among those dealing with subjects that are of interest in the administration of the affairs of this bureau and in the development and extension of the work of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor.

The addition of business opportunities as a new feature, in the effort to relieve congested centers and develop the farming and rural sections of the country, will bring into demand the many aids to commercial and material growth now put forth by the Department of Commerce.

#### THE "IMMIGRANT FUND."

The principal ground upon which the Supreme Court supported the constitutionality of the provision of law authorizing collection of head tax from transportation companies on account of aliens brought by them to ports of the United States was that the so-called tax was a contribution the purpose of levying which was to mitigate the evils incident to immigration from abroad, and was not a tax in the sense of the Constitution and subject to the limitations imposed by that instrument on the general taxing power of Congress. There can be no question that the intent of Congress, not only originally but upon every occasion when the matter has been before it for consideration in connection with the increase of the amount of the head tax from time to time, was not to raise revenue for the general purposes of the Government but to constitute a fund from which the expense of satisfactorily regulating and controlling our immigration problem might be paid, the purpose of the several increases in the amount being to afford a larger fund for the maintenance of the service. Since the law providing for the collection of a head tax has been in force, up to the end of this fiscal year, there has been collected over \$9,000,000 in excess of expenditures. The suggestion was made in the last report for the assignment of a portion of this surplus for the purpose of aiding "in the direction and protection of the immigrants after landing and in the effort to relieve industrial centers by securing employment for the surplus labor found therein, either

native or foreign, either on farms or in other rural occupations or in settling people on the lands," and the establishment of "a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes and carrying on farm occupations thereon." The bureau now adds to such suggestion the following: That from and after the 1st day of July, 1916, all the proceeds arising from the head tax be set aside by suitable legislation for the above-mentioned purposes.

### IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The project of erecting the proposed new Boston station building upon a site in East Boston, acquired several years ago, is by law committed to the Treasury Department. Construction has been delayed because the appropriation is insufficient to erect a building that will meet the necessities of the Immigration Service. The present rented quarters at Long Wharf are in a frame building so constructed that menace from fire is serious. The interior of the building can not be kept in a sanitary condition even with the most painstaking care. Disinfecting apparatus has recently been purchased in the hope of reducing the danger of contagion, but safety in that regard is impossible under existing conditions. The new station, as already planned, will be both fireproof and sanitary. It is recommended that Congress be urged to provide the additional funds required, so that construction work may be commenced and promptly carried to completion.

During the past year negotiations have been concluded with the State harbor commissioners of Rhode Island for the rental of inspection and detention quarters upon the new State pier at Providence, R. I. The occupancy of this station necessarily will be postponed until the requisite structural changes have been made, but after this is accomplished it is expected to equip and man the station in the manner suited to caring for the increasing immigration via Providence, especially from the Mediterranean and Azorean ports.

Steady progress has taken place in improvements authorized by Congress at the Ellis Island immigration station, New York. The more important features include a fireproof building for carpenter shop and bakery, thus removing a possible menace from fire; a new story on one end of the main building, resulting in providing healthful quarters for a large part of the clerical force and also increased facilities for the medical work of the station, and the completion of the new dormitories and large open-air porches. The outcome of efforts to promote sanitation in the detention quarters could not be better illustrated than by pointing out that during the past year, when numerous and prolonged detentions have been unavoidable because of European conditions preventing deportation, no serious results have taken place, but the health and well-being of the detained persons have been fully safeguarded at all times. Estimates will be submitted in due course for certain additional improvements at Ellis Island, the need for which has existed for several years but consideration of which was withdrawn from Congress for reasons of economy. These include \$80,000 for construction of quarters for detained first and second cabin passengers for whose accommodation no adequate

provision now exists; \$17,000 for a tile floor in the main registry hall to replace an asphalt floor which has been in use over 15 years and is about worn out; \$20,000 for cement walks over cribwork in front of main building, an improvement that it now becomes possible to install upon a permanent basis by reason of the completion of the new granite sea wall at that point, and \$4,000 for installing a pipe tunnel from the power house to the main building, wherein to house the pipes and wires carrying heat, water, light, and power to a large part of the station. It is recommended that all these items be approved and allowed.

Construction of an inspection house at the Philadelphia station has been deferred pending further appropriations for the purpose, as the amount available is only sufficient to erect a small building of materials which are not only inflammable but would sooner or later become insanitary. This project is by law placed under the direction of the Treasury Department, and it has seemed best to all concerned that nothing but a fireproof building of a permanent character should be erected, thus conforming to the standard fixed in the detention building already built and in use. Progress has been made at the Philadelphia station in the installation of other improvements authorized by law, notably the sea wall to protect the property and the boring of an artesian well to supply fresh water for all purposes.

The station at Baltimore is to be erected under the supervision of the Treasury Department. It is reported that substantial progress has been made in drawing plans and specifications. The building will be located upon a site set apart by Congress on the Fort McHenry Military Reservation. When this station is completed and placed in operation it will be the first immigration station owned by the Government in which ship and rail transportation for immigrants will be brought together, thus making it possible for admitted aliens to proceed directly to their destination either direct or via other immigration stations established in pursuance of law or regulation, plans for which have been under consideration. The station will be equipped with all the improvements which experience has shown desirable, such as playgrounds for detained children and amusement facilities for adults. It is hoped that similar features will be incorporated in stations hereafter erected, so that in the larger sphere of operations of the department opportunity may be given to put into effect improved methods of administration as well as humane agencies to promote the welfare of arriving aliens temporarily the wards of the Government.

The station at Charleston, S. C., has been completed for several years, but never furnished or occupied. Its location is such that it would undoubtedly be necessary to expend a considerable sum in improvements to the reservation—such as a sea wall, filling, grading, etc.—before the station could be used, if there should ever be occasion to place it in commission. An application is pending from the Naval Militia of South Carolina for permission to occupy the premises in return for looking after the property and keeping it in repair. Under the circumstances it is hoped that the legislative authority needed to grant this request will be given at an early day, as its enactment will insure preservation of the property at no cost to the United States.



The station buildings at New Orleans, La., are completed and have been used to care for all the alien arrivals, but the conditions during the fiscal year have militated against any European immigration via this port. The establishment of several passenger-carrying lines was previously in prospect, and when the expectations in this regard are realized the usefulness of the station at New Orleans will be made manifest.

The immigration station at Galveston, Tex., is unfavorably located, to wit, on an island. This necessitates the maintenance of costly ferry service as well as submarine water main and electric cables that are expensive and more or less fragile. A large expenditure of funds would be necessary to place the property in condition to meet the requirements. Plans are under consideration for a satisfactory station that can be maintained upon a more economical basis, and the matter will be made the subject of a special report giving details of what is proposed to alleviate present conditions and effect substantial savings.

Progress in structural improvements at the Angel Island immigration station, San Francisco, Cal., was checked awaiting a decision as to effecting transfer of the station to Alcatraz Island, to which end a bill was introduced at the last session of Congress. Pending possible action upon that measure it was deemed best to refrain from urging costly improvements to the present plant. It now appears that the War Department has other plans for utilizing the buildings at Alcatraz Island, and it is therefore necessary that other ways and means of providing for the Immigration Service should be adopted forthwith. Especially must this be done if the constantly increasing oriental and Central and South American immigration is to be properly looked after, to say nothing of the European immigration by way of the Panama Canal, which is expected to commence as soon as the war in Europe terminates. Probably the greatest deficiency at the Angel Island station is the lack of safe and sanitary hospital facilities. The building set apart for this purpose is so badly adapted thereto that the greatest credit is due the medical officers of the Public Health Service for having cared for thousands of diseased aliens without a serious outbreak of any kind. Neither alteration nor repairs could convert this hospital building into an institution that would adequately meet the requirements. Next in importance to the hospital is the detention building, and its condition is such that the immigration and medical officers are to be congratulated that destructive fires and serious epidemics have been avoided. Buildings in which detained persons are housed should undoubtedly be of fireproof construction, adequate in size, and so arranged as to promote scrupulous cleanliness and sanitation as a safeguard to health. The quarters now in use at the Angel Island immigration station meet none of these requirements. Consideration should be given to the serious question as to whether the needs of the service can best be met (1) by adding to the present wooden buildings at Angel Island; (2) by taking steps to erect new fireproof buildings near the present ones with the ultimate purpose of replacing the existing structures with others of concrete construction; or (3) by evolving plans to abandon the present station in favor of a new plant conveniently located upon the mainland. Undoubtedly the third alternative would be most advantageous in the long run and would most effec-

tually settle the questions of ferry service, fresh-water supply, and other vexatious problems inseparable from an island station, and reduce fixed charge of maintenance, as well as insure coherence of administration, which is almost impossible under present circumstances. In the preparation of the annual estimates it is proposed to submit recommendations for certain improvements on Government lands at San Francisco, at least hospital and detention building, as a foundation for progressive improvement in the future, as the bureau can not too strongly urge that every effort be made to secure the necessary legislation to accomplish the desired end.

Earnest efforts to find at Seattle, Wash., a more desirable station than the present structure have at last been rewarded, and negotiations have been concluded for the rental of a commodious, sanitary, and practically fireproof station in the downtown section, which will not only provide more spacious and comfortable quarters both for office and detention purposes but will facilitate the transaction of business and save much time to those having occasion to appear at the station as witnesses and for other purposes. The prospective improvement is a source of gratification to all concerned.

#### LAND-BORDER IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The difficulty of securing rented buildings of satisfactory design and arrangement for inspection purposes on the land boundaries of the United States has always been embarrassing. Under the agreement with the transportation lines, detention and office accommodations on the Canadian border have been furnished without cost to the Government and in many instances the requirements have been fairly well met, but in others suitable quarters have been supplied reluctantly and tardily if at all. It is only within the past few months that the construction of a new building at the Black Rock station, Buffalo, N. Y., made it possible to house the Immigration Service at that point in a reasonably convenient way.

It is upon the Mexican border, however, that the most striking necessities in this regard are encountered. The detention buildings now occupied are rented and the uncertainty of tenure creates obvious difficulty in arranging for quarters that will be spacious, sanitary, and conveniently located. An inspection shows that the buildings under rental are not generally of a class in keeping with Government standards in such matters; indeed, they are frequently lacking in ordinary comforts and conveniences that should be provided in places where the employees are required to pass a large part of their time in the performance of official duty and where the alien applicants for admission—men, women, and children—are detained.

Under existing arrangements, provision is either lacking or unsuitable for the complete segregation of criminals and those suffering from contagious or communicable diseases and there are many possibilities of moral or physical contamination.

A sum approximating \$8,000 per annum is expended in the rental of office and detention quarters along the Mexican boundary, and it will readily be seen that at the rate of interest now paid by the United States upon most of its bonds this annual expenditure represents the equivalent of about \$400,000 invested. By the adoption of a systematic plan of improvement a sum considerably less than

this would equip the service with well-planned stations adapted to the climatic conditions and supplied with all those reasonable conveniences which are now conspicuously wanting.

Upon the Mexican border a uniform style of building, varying in size to suit the volume of business of each station, would insure due provision for the needs of the service and at the same time fittingly uphold the dignity and importance of the Federal laws.

It is believed that a similar problem confronts the Customs Service of the Treasury Department, which at some places is housed in a portion of the same building occupied by the Immigration Service, and, as it is probable that many of these customs houses are under rental, the outlay for that purpose would considerably augment the sum previously mentioned and emphasize the economy that would result from constructing buildings to meet the requirements. This suggests the idea of cooperating with the Treasury Department in an effort to secure the necessary legislation for the construction of stations which would combine the accommodations needed for both services. It is recommended that negotiations be opened to that end and that the Department of Labor indorse the proposition and lend its support to the movement for proper facilities incident to the enforcement of the immigration laws upon our land borders.

#### **TNE BURNETT BILL.**

In the last report the view was expressed that favorable action upon the various new provisions and administrative features of the Burnett bill would result in placing upon the statute books a system for the regulation of immigration which, with the furnishing of proper financial means, would insure just treatment to all arrivals, maximum efficiency of administration, and many benefits to the country at large. The veto of the measure for reasons wholly aside from any of the admirable administrative features which it contained of course resulted in the loss of the entire proposed law. This is very much to be regretted; for the Immigration Service has suffered materially from the failure to secure the remedial and other provisions constituting the administrative features of the proposed law. In the main these features have been recommended as necessary for the proper administration and execution of the immigration and exclusion laws since 1910 and have been inserted in two bills, the Dillingham bill and the Burnett bill, both of which failed, not through any inherent weakness or objection to such remedial or administrative features, but because opposition developed to other features thereof.

Under these circumstances, bearing in mind the responsibilities of the department in the administration and execution of the immigration and exclusion laws of the country and the far-reaching effects of the failure for many years to obtain the desired amendments—to which in the main there has been no objection—it is again urged upon the department to recommend early consideration of the recommendations submitted to the last Congress.

My reasons for this suggestion may be better understood if attention is given to the following brief description of the recommendations regarding the remedial legislation and administrative features adopted

in the Burnett bill and statement of the more important respects in which they would improve the existing law:

1. They have been drawn with great care and thoughtfulness and in such manner as to conform to all Supreme Court decisions that have passed upon the principles involved, and also with a view to overcome those court decisions which, dealing with matters not of principle but of form, have cut down the intended force and effect of the existing statute.

2. They contain the result of experience and investigation—of the experience of administrative officers, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, in the enforcement of various statutes regulating immigration, and of the investigations conducted variously but in particular by the Immigration Commission created under the act of 1907, the report of which, comprising 42 volumes, was submitted to Congress in December, 1910.

3. By them the law is made certain in its definitions and clear in its terms throughout—improvements badly needed in the existing statute.

4. In particular, they improve the existing law by—

(a) Applying it to aliens coming from the insular possessions to the mainland, meeting a serious problem which for several years has confronted the Immigration Service.

(b) Closing the enormous gap in the regulation of immigration, consisting of the ease with which undesirable aliens can enter the country by pretending to be sailors.

(c) Making the collection of head tax more easy, more certain, and more equitable.

(d) Adding to the list of aliens excluded several new classes shown by experience to be especially undesirable for moral, mental, physical, or economic reasons.

(e) Making the exclusion of all the inhibited classes more thorough and certain.

(f) Materially strengthening the provisions relating to the sexually immoral or white-slave classes with respect both to exclusion and expulsion.

(g) Extending the scope of the contract-labor and related provisions so as effectually to exclude or expel induced and solicited immigrants and adequately to punish the importers, and at the same time making it really feasible for employers to import skilled help if such help is not procurable in the United States.

(h) Including in the measure carefully devised and uniformly applied plans for the effective control of the activities of steamship companies, the principal feature of which is the use of the administrative-fine method with the power of refusal of clearance that has proven so effective in enforcing section 9 of the existing statute, instead of the court-prosecution method that has proven unsatisfactory in enforcing the present law.

(i) Providing for the abatement of the evils, so serious in the past, growing out of the smuggling of aliens into the United States, the crime being properly defined and adequately punished.

(j) Extending the use and effectiveness of those humane provisions of existing law which are intended to prevent the bringing of ineligible aliens to our ports.

(k) Providing for a much more thorough examination by inspectors and doctors of aliens seeking admission, and clothing the officials with sufficient authority to insure proper performance of their duties.

(l) Making the inspection of steerage quarters of vessels more thorough.

(m) Compelling steamship officials to return in quarters equally comfortable as those in which brought aliens excluded at United States ports, abating a serious imposition.

(n) Providing for the release under bond of, or the payment of witness fees to, aliens detained as witnesses, who under existing law have to be detained in confinement pending the bringing of prosecutions or suits.

(o) Clarifying those provisions of the law of 1907 intended to give the department authority to remove smuggled Chinese from the country under the summary administrative process of the immigration law instead of using the cumbersome and often ineffective process of the exclusion laws.

(p) Making possible the expulsion from the country of alien anarchists and criminals, even when they have become such after entry.

(q) Fixing a definite and easily followed rule with respect to the conferring of citizenship upon wives and minor children of naturalized aliens.

(r) Compelling railroad companies engaged in carrying aliens across our land boundaries to provide suitable sanitary detention quarters for the immigrants.

It should be borne in mind that the foregoing recommendations for remedial legislation were submitted long before the European war situation arose. They were much needed under normal conditions; and it is readily apparent that, whatever the general results of the war may be, the importance of adopting the suggestions can not be reduced, but, on the contrary, must be increased thereby to such an extent that their adoption becomes an imperative necessity.

#### **SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTERMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.**

As experience in administration grows it is possible to offer numerous suggestions for improvement. It has been the practice of the bureau to bring matters of this kind to the attention of the department as they arise, irrespective of whether they are of great or of slight importance. But there are certain suggestions of this nature that to my mind are of such fundamental and material importance that it is deemed appropriate to place them in the bureau's formal annual report. Therefore, in addition to such suggestions regarding administration as are included incidentally in the other sections of this report, the following are proffered and particularly emphasized:

#### **PLAN FOR TREATMENT, ARREST, AND RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS EXCLUDED OR ORDERED DEPORTED.**

The recommendations contained in the last annual report on this subject have been carried out by the establishment of the system provided for therein. A woman employee thereunder has been detailed as "special officer" at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Seattle, and Chicago.

It is the purpose of the bureau to make further details of this kind until each station is supplied with one or more such special officers as the necessities of the service and the condition of its appropriation require and make possible. The results already achieved have been satisfactory and have met all expectations. Outside of the effect of the war in Europe, which to a great extent has impeded operation of the system, its working has demonstrated that at last the bureau has an organization that will go far toward preventing the coming to this country not only of immoral women but also of men who engage in the white-slave traffic. Moreover, it contains elements that, with the earnest efforts of the officers in the service and the necessary funds to provide for the arrest and deportation of men now here, should rid the country of every man responsible for or connected with the evils intended to be eradicated by the law.

Last April experience under the new system had progressed so far as to enable the bureau to provide by regulation (department circular No. 7, Appendix IV hereto) for the procedure in cases involving the treatment and care of arrested women and girls. It is a subject of congratulation that said recommendations and the excellent report on the subject made by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, M. D., D. Sc., president of the International Council of Women and of the National Florence Crittenton Mission (who visited Europe as special agent of the Department of Labor during the early part of last year as a member of the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women and also for the purpose of consulting officers of the various Governments of Europe who have jurisdiction of the white-slave traffic under the international agreement to which this Government and most European Governments are signatories), have received such favorable comment by many religious societies and women's organizations throughout the land. During the year in the neighborhood of 200 such organizations have been addressed by officers of the bureau, particularly by Dr. Barrett, as special agent, and their cooperation, as well as that of all other organizations of like character throughout the country, is invited in carrying out the regulations under the new plan. There is in course of preparation a bulletin on the subject intended for circulation among all organizations and persons interested; also, further and more specific regulations dealing with the particular duties and the manner in which hearings shall be conducted under department circular No. 7. The officers of the bureau generally, as well as the special officers mentioned above, have given their best efforts in the execution of the new regulations, and they—Dr. Barrett particularly through her work as special agent—are to be congratulated for the success attained and for the universal sentiment existing among the organizations referred to upon the efforts of the Department of Labor and this bureau in devising humane methods for the administration of law dealing with the subject.

#### INLAND TRANSPORTATION OF ALIENS FOR DEPORTATION.

During the past two years considerable progress has been made in the methods of assembling parties of aliens for deportation and their

conveyance to the Atlantic seaports. Substantial economies have been effected by combining parties from the various districts instead of bringing forward separate groups as was formerly done. The advantages of the improved system have been well marked and will probably be even more apparent as soon as European conditions permit or justify deportation to all of the countries comprehended within the outstanding deportation orders or those which may be issued from time to time.

The transportation of deportation parties across the continent has been effected in tourist sleeping cars which have been equipped with commissary facilities but so arranged that the attendants and all classes of deportees have been brought together in the same car, without means of segregating the various classes of aliens; thus it has eventuated that criminals and others of bad character have at times been brought into somewhat close contact with less objectionable persons of both sexes and the presence of insane aliens, some of whom might become dangerous, has also contributed to the discomfort and inconvenience which is the natural result of intermingling all classes in one car without subdivisions.

For humanitarian and moral reasons it is believed that the various classes of aliens should be separated so far as may be practicable; also that the commissary facilities should be in a different car than that occupied by aliens but adjoining it, the commissary car to be equipped also with sleeping accommodations for the attendants, so that when relieved of duty a part of each day they may secure such rest as is essential to insure proper vigilance and service during hours of duty.

Perhaps the ownership of suitable cars by the Government will prove impracticable, but the railway lines handling this traffic would undoubtedly fit up the requisite number of cars in a satisfactory manner and either rent the same when required or arrange tariff rates which will include the extra service required to meet the extraordinary conditions. It may be difficult to accomplish all that is desired during the existing state of reduced activity of deportations, but it is deemed advisable at this time to call attention to the circumstances and suggest that the bureau be permitted to negotiate for the furnishing of facilities which will be above criticism and insure the maintenance of proper conditions at all times during the transcontinental movement of deportation parties.

#### NECESSITY FOR INCREASING FORCE IN THE LAW DIVISION.

This bureau is, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other bureau of the Federal Government, engaged upon work that is not only of a legal nature but is of a character which might be described as a comprehensive special branch of law. The immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, both in their fundamental principles and inherent characteristics and in the matter of their practical application to individuals, have become a branch of jurisprudence that is second to none in importance and in many respects different from all other branches. We are dealing with human beings; the laws we are administering affect human rights and liberty on the one hand and on the other are intended to protect the American body politic against certain evils which might be broadly classed as economic and sanitary. In the daily ap-

plication of these laws questions of the most profound gravity are constantly arising—questions of international as well as of municipal law—and the most complicated questions of citizenship are also involved. Moreover the bureau, as a part of the department and in its function of preparing all appeals and all warrant cases for the department's consideration, is practically a court of appeals and in most respects a court of final resort upon all matters directly and indirectly connected with the enforcement of the laws intrusted to its charge. Many other bureaus of the Government dealing with financial matters and matters of property rights are furnished with sufficient and competent legal forces to perform their important functions with success and satisfaction. This bureau ought to be similarly equipped, in order that it may handle all cases coming before it by appeal from the district and station officers, and in order that it may also supervise the work of those officers by sending out among them men trained in the bureau itself and equipped in the profession of the law generally—and upon the exclusion and immigration laws specially—to instruct and guide the officers (who usually are not lawyers) immediately concerned in the application of the law, as it would not be possible to obtain professional men for this work at the salaries the Government has been willing to pay. At least five such lawyers should be attached to the bureau for service along the lines indicated.

#### DIGEST OF LAWS AND DECISIONS.

The bureau and the service at large have long felt the urgent need for a digest of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws and decisions, judicial and administrative, which could be regarded as complete, comprehensive, and authentic, and therefore an official guide for the enforcement of the law. The bureau, of course, has the material from which to compile such a digest; but the condition of its force has never been such as to permit it to attempt the work. If the suggestion made in the preceding paragraph is adopted, it is the purpose of the bureau to proceed promptly with the preparation of a digest of the kind mentioned and thereafter to keep the digest current by preparing and issuing to the officers in charge at the various districts, monthly or oftener if necessary, digests of decisions rendered from time to time by the courts and the department, arranged in such manner that they can be inserted at the proper places in the compilation.

The necessity for careful supervision by the bureau at Washington of the operations of specially trained officers in the investigation of smuggling operations and the apprehension and prosecution of smugglers has been pointed out in a previous paragraph of this report. The supervision of this work should be combined with the supervision by the bureau of the Chinese branch of the work generally. For this purpose there should be attached to the bureau an officer of experience in the actual conduct of the field end of the work, who should be in charge of a section of the bureau attached to the law division and charged particularly with the supervision of Chinese investigations and the handling of all Chinese appeals and similar matters. An arrangement of this kind is very much needed and in my judgment would effect a great improvement in the supervisory work of the bureau.



## BUREAU BULLETINS.

In connection with the suggestion made above with respect to the publication of a comprehensive digest of decisions, etc., it is also suggested that the bureau should issue, for the guidance of its officers and for the information of all others concerned, a monthly bulletin in which there should be published all matters of importance pertaining to the Immigration Service, the enforcement of the laws, and the work of the distribution branch in the placing of unemployed people. If the employment work is to be made effective, it seems of paramount importance that there shall be created a regular publication of this kind for use as a medium for the dissemination of information and the giving of general instructions. It is impossible through the ordinary correspondence channels to keep the service and others concerned fully and currently informed with respect to the operations of the bureau in the several important fields of endeavor. There is no point in which the service is more in need of improvement than in the matter of the receipt, by the officers engaged in the actual application of the law, of full and authoritative instructions with regard to the manner in which their duties should be performed. This suggestion also merges to some extent with the one made in the next succeeding paragraph, as it is essential that the holding of periodical conferences among the immigration officials for mutual exchange of ideas and actual oral instruction in methods and procedures, etc., shall be followed up—in order to be made of general value—by the publication and distribution to all members of the service of the concrete results of such conferences; and the monthly bulletin suggested could very well be adapted to this purpose as well as to the main purposes already mentioned.

## CONFERENCES AND CONSULTATIONS.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the bureau several months ago, arrangements have been perfected for the holding in the city of San Francisco in the month of August of a conference between officials of the Department of Labor and officials of the State and municipal organizations interested in the "unemployment problem." As the holding of this conference would bring together the chief executive officers of the Immigration Service throughout the entire United States, the bureau also suggested the advisability—particularly because of its feasibility—of having the conference followed by a consultation between the departmental, bureau, and field officials engaged in the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, the purpose being to secure an interchange of ideas and a general and unrestricted discussion of the many problems confronting the service in the practical administration of the laws. The bureau anticipates that great good will result from this consultation of officials; so confident is it that such will be the case that it does not hesitate to recommend that similar consultations be convened annually, to be attended by the Secretary of Labor and the chief executive officers of the service and be held at convenient locations fixed upon from year to year. It further recommends that similar conferences be held in different sections of the United States to be attended not only by the chief executive officers, but by their assistants and so

far as possible by other local subordinate officials. The holding of these consultations should be arranged so as to alternate at different stations within the particular localities, for in this way gradually the subordinate officers would all gain benefits from the consultations.

#### ROTATIVE FURLOUGHS.

It has been a matter of much regret, from more viewpoints than one, that it has been necessary during the past year to resort to a system of rotative furloughs under which the employees of the service were required to take leave without pay in order to effect a saving in the expenditures of the Immigration Service. It is sincerely hoped that conditions in this regard may sufficiently improve to render the continuation of the furlough system unnecessary and to permit of discontinuing it at an early period in the year. It is believed that in the main the officers concerned have accepted this regrettable condition philosophically and that the bad effects upon both the efficiency and morale of the service have not been so extensive or so deep as to be permanent—that in the main the employees of the service are of such a character and disposition that, notwithstanding the necessarily discouraging and disheartening tendency of such a measure, they will continue, or rapidly resume wherever it has been abandoned, their attitude of earnest, self-sacrificing, loyal, and efficient devotion to their duty to the bureau and to the country which they serve in the performance of their work as immigration officials.

#### ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The bureau desires to renew the recommendations contained in the last annual report on the following subjects:

Private employment agencies and cooperation with State and municipal labor bureaus.

Local stations, playgrounds, and amusements.

Marriages at our stations.

In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, permit me again to express the thanks of the officers and employees of the Immigration Service and my sincere appreciation for the kind consideration accorded to all and the helpful advice given by you in furtherance of the labors of the bureau.

A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General.*

Hon. W. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

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APPENDIX I

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STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

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## APPENDIX I.

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### STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The tables of immigration statistics here presented are so arranged as to furnish in convenient form figures for use by those interested in studying and discussing the statistical side of the immigration problem. The following items of special interest shown by the figures are deserving of particular notice and comment.

In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward.

Table I is a concise statistical summary of the work of the year, with the arriving and departing aliens classified in the manner above described, and showing also the arriving and departing United States citizens and the number of aliens debarred at the ports and expelled after entering the country. Immigration for the year was 434,244 aliens (326,700 immigrant and 107,544 nonimmigrant), a decrease of 968,837 compared with the preceding year—the immigration for 1914 having been 1,403,081, made up of 1,218,480 immigrant and 184,601 nonimmigrant aliens. Rejections for the year numbered 24,111 aliens, or 5.3 per cent of the applicants, compared with 33,041, or 2.3 per cent of the applicants, for the previous year. In the past year 2,564 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country, compared with 4,610 for the previous year, a decrease of 44 per cent. But in connection with these figures the showing made in Table XVIII-A for this abnormal year should be considered.

The net increase or decrease of population as the result of immigration and emigration of aliens is shown by Tables II to IV, the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 being compared by months, by countries, and by races. In the past fiscal year 326,700 immigrant aliens and 107,544 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 434,244, were admitted, and during that period 204,074 emigrant aliens and 180,100 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 384,174, departed from the United States. The net increase in population, therefore, resulting from immigration and emigration of aliens was for the year 50,070. To make an absolutely correct statement as to increase in population along these lines it would be necessary to know the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have emigrated during the year—an item of information

not to be gathered from any existing records. The net increase corresponding with the foregoing for the fiscal year 1914 was 769,276.

Table V furnishes the intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and the last permanent residence of aliens departed during the fiscal year.

The occupations of aliens entering and leaving the United States are concisely but interestingly presented in Table VI. Shown separately as immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, the occupations of those arriving and departing are classified by general divisions—professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common unskilled laborers, 57,844 (48,351 immigrant and 9,493 non-immigrant) entered and 182,923 (127,868 emigrant and 55,055 non-emigrant) departed. Members of the skilled trades to the number of 73,477 (55,638 immigrant and 17,839 nonimmigrant) arrived and 47,365 (20,078 emigrant and 27,287 nonemigrant) departed. These figures might be compared with those shown in the report for 1914, to wit, unskilled laborers arriving, 248,729 (226,407 immigrant and 22,322 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 274,307 (176,642 emigrant and 97,665 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 201,389 (173,208 immigrant and 28,181 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 85,666 (35,160 emigrant and 50,506 nonemigrant). But in considering the figures regarding unskilled laborers it must be remembered that a great many—doubtless the vast majority—of those regarded as “farm laborers” really come here to be ordinary unskilled laborers and with no intention of pursuing here the occupation heretofore followed abroad and naturally given as their personal avocation when called on to answer the questions on the manifest. It will be noted that 29,247 “farm laborers” entered (24,723 immigrant and 4,524 nonimmigrant), and that 6,389 such departed (2,474 emigrant and 3,915 nonemigrant), compared with 314,305 (288,053 immigrant and 26,252 nonimmigrant) entering and 22,428 (3,806 emigrant and 18,622 nonemigrant) departing in the fiscal year 1914.

Tables VII to XII—A are, from a statistical point of view, the most important of all those presented, for they furnish various interesting details concerning immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed; in other words, they deal with the true immigrant and true emigrant. Some of the more important items are deserving of special notice.

Thus Table VII shows with respect to the 326,700 immigrant aliens admitted that 244,472 were between the ages of 14 and 44, 52,982 were under 14, and 29,246 were 45 or over. The corresponding figures for 1914 were 1,218,480 admitted; 981,692 between 14 and 44, 158,621 under 14, and 78,167 were 45 years of age or over. Of those admitted who were 14 or over, 35,057 (16,239 males and 18,818 females) could neither read nor write and 392 (158 males and 234 females) could read but not write. In the year 1914, 260,152 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 3,074 could read but not write, a total of 263,226, against a total of 35,449 for the past year. A more lucid way of presenting this, however, is to say that 24.8 per cent of immigrant aliens 14 years or over admitted in 1914 were illiterate, compared with 12.9 per cent in 1915.

The total amount of money shown by admitted immigrant aliens to the inspection officers was \$19,568,353, or an average of \$60 per person. There is, of course, no way of determining how much of this was money sent the aliens by relatives already located in the

United States. Of those admitted, 133,774 showed amounts of less than \$50 each, while 95,711 showed \$50 or over each; so that of 229,485 able to demonstrate the possession of funds, over 58 per cent had less than \$50 each.

It was claimed by 190,857 of the aliens admitted that they had paid their own passage, while it was conceded by 128,146 that their passage had been paid by relatives and by 7,697 that theirs had been paid by persons not related to them. These figures, which understate rather than overstate the facts, show that 42 per cent of the aliens admitted were assisted. In 1914 the percentage was 37.

Table VII-A is the counterpart of Table VII. It shows that a total of 204,074 emigrant aliens (168,072 males and 36,002 females) departed during the past year. With respect to 16,888 of these it was not possible to keep a fully detailed record, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 10,453 were less than 14 years old, 170,088 were from 14 to 44, and 23,533 were 45 years of age or over; 145,594 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 25,592 from 5 to 10 years, 6,704 from 10 to 15 years, 1,116 from 15 to 20 years, 2,146 over 20 years, and the length of United States residence of 22,922 is unknown. Table VII-B gives the conjugal condition of admitted immigrant aliens.

Tables VIII to X furnish various interesting details regarding immigrant and emigrant aliens. Tables XI and XI-A supply data of interest regarding occupations and States to which going, or from which departing, with respect to immigrant and emigrant aliens, while Table XI-B (inserted this year for the first time) gives States of destination by ports of admission with respect to immigrant aliens. Table XII presents the statistics for the year segregated into different periods. Data of interest regarding nonimmigrant and non-emigrant aliens are supplied in Tables XIII to XIV-A, Tables XV and XVI being devoted to comparisons for past years.

The series composed of Tables XVII, XVII-A, XVII-B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported. They also deserve detailed comment.

It will be observed from Table XVII that during the year there were turned back at the ports 24,111 aliens, or about 5.3 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The principal grounds on which these rejections occurred are shown in the following comparative statement:

Cause of rejection.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Idiots.....	29	20	18	16	12	10	18	14	6
Imbeciles.....		45	42	40	26	44	54	68	27
Feeble-minded persons.....		121	121	125	126	110	483	995	302
Insanity (including epileptics).....	189	184	167	198	144	133	198	197	128
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers and beggars).....	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048	8,182	7,956	15,784	15,596
Afflicted with contagious diseases.....	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735	1,674	2,457	3,143	1,613
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....		59	82	95	111	74	107	114	89
Physically or mentally defective.....		870	370	312	3,055	2,288	4,208	6,537	955
Criminals.....	341	136	273	580	644	592	808	755	276
Prostitutes and other immoral aliens.....	18	124	323	316	253	263	367	380	291
Procurers of prostitutes.....	1	43	181	179	141	192	253	254	192
Contract laborers.....	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,336	1,333	1,624	2,793	2,722

Table XVII-A compares, by causes of rejection, aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1915, inclusive, while Table XVII-B deals with a separate phase of rejections arising from the necessity of sometimes refusing to admit residents of contiguous foreign territory who claim to be coming for temporary purposes.

Table XVIII covers aliens expelled from the country, divided into the three general classes, "Deportation compulsory within three years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes," and under such general classification into specific causes for deportation. The total number of aliens expelled on departmental warrants was 2,564, compared with 4,610 in 1914. All but 25 of these were aliens of the mandatorily excluded classes, these 25 having been deported by their own consent. Only 196 aliens were deported who had been in the United States more than three years, of whom 67 were of the sexually immoral classes. Of the remaining 2,343 expelled aliens, 1,374 were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 479 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 62 had become prostitutes after entry, 20 were found to be supported by or receiving the proceeds of prostitution, and 408 had entered without inspection. Of the 196 who had been here more than three years, 129 were Chinese laborers, 21 were immoral women, 8 were procurers, and 38 were being supported by the proceeds of prostitution.

Tables XIX and XIX-A show the appeals, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war. Appeals from excluding decisions to the number of 5,975 were reviewed by the bureau and submitted to the department for final decision. Of the aliens involved, 1,113 were admitted outright, 761 admitted on bond, and 4,101 ordered deported by affirming the decision of the board of inquiry. Dissenting board members took 37 appeals from admitting decisions. Of the aliens involved in these, 5 were admitted outright, 2 admitted on bond, and 30 deported. Direct applications for admission under bond were made in 17 instances, the cases not being technically appealable, 8 of which applications were granted and 9 denied. There were 177 applications for hospital treatment, of which 116 were granted and 61 were refused. Also there were 337 applications for admission until the termination of the war, of which 212 were granted and 125 refused.

Table XX shows the number of alien seamen reported by masters of vessels to have deserted in ports of the United States during the year. These figures are far from accurate, and therefore do not adequately portray the possibilities for violation of the immigration law, arising from the fact that the law does not afford a practicable means of keeping track of aliens who come to our ports as seamen. Even greater difficulty exists regarding Chinese seamen whose desertion and remaining here constitute a violation of both the immigration and the exclusion laws, for the incentive to use the "seaman claim" is greater in their case than in the case of aliens generally. At least 30,000 Chinese seamen entered our ports during the year, and it has been no small undertaking to prevent their remaining.

Table XXI shows 556 stowaways were brought to our ports in the past year. Stowaways should, except in rare instances, be excluded because of the irregular manner in which they come.



Table XXII is one of the most important statements, for it shows the amount of revenue produced for the Government by the immigration law. Of the 434,244 aliens admitted, 317,380 were subject to the \$4 head tax and \$1 was collected on account of 1 alien who arrived prior to March 3, 1903, so that during the year the service collected \$1,269,521. The conduct of the service has cost about \$2,500,000. On this subject see also discussion of the "Immigrant Fund" in the body of this report, showing how much is now accumulated to the credit of the service in the Treasury. Table XXII-A covers refunds of head tax, and needs no comment.

In Table XXIII there is furnished a comprehensive statement of passengers departed from the United States during the fiscal year.

Tables XXIV to XXVII were presented last year for the first time. They cover aliens who, after being admitted to the insular possessions, have come to the mainland since the act of 1907 took effect. As this subject is discussed in detail in the text and was taken up statistically for the first time last year, comment upon the statistics here is not required.

Tables XXVIII and XXVIII-A cover cases of hospital treatment. Its showing may be very briefly commented upon. It will be observed that at New York 162 aliens were treated in hospital, against 55 for the preceding year; at Baltimore 10, against 28 for the preceding year; at Boston 16, against 2 for the preceding year; at Philadelphia 13, against 39 for the preceding year; at New Orleans 5, against 1 for the preceding year; at Galveston 1, against 1 for the preceding year; at San Francisco 420, against 571 for the preceding year; at Seattle 180, against 205 for the preceding year; at Honolulu 14, against 75 for the preceding year; at Mexican border 1, against none for the preceding year; and at Canadian border 2, against none for the preceding year. The bureau's constant effort, for the reasons of sound policy, has been to reduce these cases to a minimum. Moreover, its belief that a rigid policy in this regard would materially reduce the number of applications has been fully justified by the results. If it is known that the return to country of origin for treatment is going to be enforced, afflicted aliens will not come or be brought to our ports in any considerable numbers, and the aliens themselves and the traveling public generally will benefit from the lessening of hardships and of the chances of being infected aboard ship. The present policy, therefore, should be continued.

Tables A to F cover certain special data regarding aliens of Japanese nationality. The Japanese Government issues limited passports to its subjects when emigrating. This brings laborers from that country within the provisions of section 1 of the immigration act and the President's proclamation issued in pursuance thereof and creates the necessity for presenting certain special statistics in their cases in addition to including them in the general tables kept in pursuance of the provisions of law applicable to all aliens.

To make comparison convenient, the plan followed in previous reports in presenting comment on the statistics regarding Japanese immigration is again adopted here.

Table A shows an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to the continent and a decrease in the number admitted to the Territory of Hawaii. However, the figures shown by that table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the system under the

proclamation and Rule 11 of the immigration regulations and the understanding with Japan became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively; those for 1913 were 6,771, 4,901, 88, and 180; and those for 1914 were 8,462, 4,554, 142, and 131. Those for the past year were 9,029, 3,208, 161, and 49. Therefore the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1915, was about 7 per cent more for continental United States and about 30 per cent less for Hawaii than the number shown for 1914.

Table B furnishes a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1914 with that of the past year by months.

Table C gives in some detail the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous (which includes common laborers), and those having no occupation (including women and children). The total admitted to mainland for each of these classes respectively is 511, 509, 4,960, and 3,049; to Hawaii, 271, 86, 2,303, and 548.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation while the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports.

Table E shows that during the past year 9,190 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 9,029 were admitted and 161 debarred. Of the total number applying, 8,937 were in possession of proper passports and 253 were not. Of the 8,937 holding proper passports, 8,880 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 57 not to fall within such classes. The 8,880 entitled to passports consisted of 3,990 former residents, 4,002 parents, wives, and children of residents, and 887 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers, together with 1 settled agriculturist. The 57 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 9,190 applying for admission 5,687 were males and 3,503 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 62 were "parents," 1,269 were "children," and 2,672 were "wives" of residents. Of the passports presented, 1,346 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 251 gave such occupation as laboring, and 7,340 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 3,257 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 3,208 of whom were admitted and 49 debarred. All but 20 of the 3,257 applicants had passports. Of the 3,237 holding passports, 3,066 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 171 were found upon examination not to

fall within such definitions. Of the 3,066 entitled to passports, 961 were former residents and 2,105 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 171 not entitled to passports consisted of 17 laborers and 154 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese (12,237) shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year, 7,893 were nonlaborers and 4,344 were laborers.

Tables 1 to 8 supply special data regarding aliens of the Chinese race, the collection of which (in addition to data concerning aliens of said race compiled under the general law and included in the regular immigration tables) is made necessary by the fact that there is a special law dealing with aliens of said race.

In Table 1 is presented a comparison of the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1910 to 1915, inclusive. In the past year 5,661 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,773 in 1914, 5,662 in 1913, 5,374 in 1912, 5,107 in 1911, and 5,950 in 1910, the admissions for the past year being almost 2 per cent less than for the preceding year, practically the same as for 1913, 5.3 per cent greater than for 1912, 10.8 per cent greater than for 1911, and 4.8 per cent less than for 1910. In the past year 268 Chinese were deported as against 410 in the preceding year, 384 in 1913, 400 in 1912, 692 in 1911, and 969 in 1910.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 6,247 were made during the year and 209 were pending from the previous year, a total of 6,456. Of these, 5,598 were admitted at the ports, 56 by the department on appeal, and 7 by the courts, a total of 5,661, while 268 were deported, 2 died, and 525 remain pending. The recapitulation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 4,564 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 1,003 at Seattle, 168 at New York, 124 at Vancouver, and 554 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section-6 exempt classes, 638 applied for admission. Of these classes only 11 were deported. The applicants were composed of 249 merchants, 321 students, 9 teachers, and 59 travelers. There were also 224 officials who applied. This class, heretofore included in the section-6 classification, is given separately this year. It is also shown by Table 2 that 1,006 domiciled merchants applied for readmission-6 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 1,012, of whom 960 were admitted and 6 deported, while 46 remain pending. Of those claiming to be "minor children of merchants," 639 entered and 92 were deported. Of "wives of merchants," 125 applications were considered, 107 being admitted and 4 deported, while of "wives of natives," 123 applications were considered, in 106 of which admission was ordered and in 2 deportation effected.

Table 3 contains a special discussion of what, under a rather loose terminology, generally has been called the "United States citizen" class, which falls into three general divisions—those of native birth, those born abroad of native-born parents, and foreign-born wives of citizens. Of these "citizens" there were admitted 2,057 (about 36

per cent of all Chinese entering), of whom 1,157 belong to the first, 794 to the second, and 106 to the third. In 1914 the corresponding figures were 1,373, 725, and 122, respectively. The 1,157 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 8 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record (raw natives) and 1,149 of whose departure there was a record (returning natives). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 1,040 and was determined for the first time in 109 cases. Therefore the number of Chinese adjudicated citizens or admitted on claims of relationship to alleged American citizens for the first time was 1,017, compared with 1,065 for the previous year, 1,094 for 1913, 673 for 1912, 614 for 1911, and 1,405 for 1910. In this connection it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 168 were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, and 1910 are 122, 117, 108, 156, and 190, respectively. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives and children of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 6,729, or an average of 1,121 per year for the six years compared.

Table 4 shows that during the past year 183 appeals of Chinese were considered by the department, in 127 of which the decisions of the officers of the ports were sustained and in 56 overruled.

Table 5 presents a concise summary of the granting of return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 3,179 were accepted, divided into 1,457 natives, 1,036 exempts, and 686 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 2,969 and denied 210. Of those denied, 76 appealed, 31 of the appeals being sustained and 45 dismissed by the bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 179 cases (of which 76 were natives, 72 exempts, and 31 laborers) and granted in 3,000 cases (1,381 natives, 964 exempts, and 655 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 296 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 225 in 1914, 191 in 1913, and 616 in 1912. There remained pending from the previous year 222 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 518. These were disposed of as follows: In 4, Chinese died or escaped; in 168, the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge; in 119, deportation was ordered; and 227 cases remain pending.

In connection with these tables, attention should be directed to Table XVIII (p. 128), from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 375 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws. Incidentally these figures explain why there has been a decrease in arrests of Chinese before United States commissioners from 616 in 1912 to 191 in 1913, 225 in 1914, and 296 in 1915.

Table 8 furnishes some interesting items of information that can not conveniently be furnished in the same form in the preceding tables.

TABLE I.—Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

Port.	Aliens.					Citizens.				
	1914		1915			1914		1915		
	Admitted.		Departed.		De- barred.	De- ported after landing.	De- barred.	De- ported after landing.	Arrived.	De- parted.
	Immi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Non- em- grant aliens.						
New York, N. Y.	878,052	114,521	235,292	208,982	16,588	2,136	178,416	62,738	150,014	121,085
Boston, Mass.	69,365	11,085	9,208	16,509	891	121	15,983	5,385	9,033	9,403
Philadelphia, Pa.	56,857	2,672	8,090	2,605	746	169	7,114	1,108	7,052	1,301
Baltimore, Md.	39,048	956	1,794	1,019	323	88	3,017	1,166	335	232
Portland, Me.	1,951	5,761	386	5,973	184	11	1,115	239	95	1,768
New Bedford, Mass.	1,682	407	278	171	33	1	827	140	225	33
Providence, R. I.	9,852	970	1,264	1,028	173	9	2,536	240	1,984	518
Newport News, Va.	89	68	.....	.....	3	1	192	364	.....	1
Norfolk, Va.	17	7	.....	.....	6	2	30	71	.....	16
Savannah, Ga.	7	.....	.....	.....	3	2	13	.....	.....	1
Miami, Fla.	1,429	2,273	984	1,902	28	.....	1,154	1,790	843	1,776
Key West, Fla.	1,406	3,614	769	6,168	51	1	762	3,160	2,595	5,130
Other Atlantic ports.	27	1	.....	.....	1	3	27	5	.....	4
Tampa, Fla.	1,695	1,512	2	9	20	3	1,637	1,394	9	5
Pensacola, Fla.	11	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	.....	.....	1
Mobile, Ala.	124	195	16	65	17	8	61	107	2	31
New Orleans, La.	2,628	2,434	792	2,776	67	22	1,694	2,429	800	2,452
Galveston, Tex.	6,709	260	738	329	287	45	2,272	214	119	66
Other Gulf ports.	43	12	.....	.....	2	.....	35	1	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	6,716	3,084	2,228	6,582	338	650	8,055	4,013	3,090	6,983
Portland, Ore.	47	3	.....	.....	141	50	2,613	2,323	748	2,287
Seattle, Wash.	571	2,531	684	2,460	10	4	93	485	57	762
Alaska.	12,695	3,206	1,385	1,313	2,396	515	9,003	6,665	211	.....
Mexican border ports.	.....	.....	.....	.....	866	.....	5,040	3,322	2,448	1,228
Through Canada:	30,791	15,174	5,759	3,428	10	.....	5,040	3,322	2,448	1,228
Atlantic ports.	1,029	352	629	1,215	86	.....	246	378	250	19,228
Pacific ports.	86,653	8,861	31,421	62,467	9,644	735	81,382	7,815	22,922	17,526
Border stations.	5,375	1,468	744	3,117	219	31	2,966	3,087	472	2,988
Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,246	2,434	925	2,347	40	.....	928	2,129	824	2,144
Porto Rico.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	1,218,480	184,601	303,338	330,467	33,041	4,610	326,700	107,544	204,074	180,100
Philippine Islands.	4,049	7,484	1,782	8,732	207	220	3,926	7,304	1,120	9,843





TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, by countries—Con.*

Country of last or future permanent residence.	1914						1915					
	Admitted.			Departed.			Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonemi- grant aliens.	Total.	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonemi- grant aliens.	Total.
China.....	2,502	343	2,845	2,112	350	2,462	2,660	1,080	3,740	2,011	593	2,604
Japan.....	8,929	330	9,259	7,756	400	8,156	8,613	721	9,334	840	736	1,576
India.....	221	148	369	164	111	275	161	108	269	179	78	257
Turkey in Asia.....	21,716	266	21,982	2,243	471	2,714	3,543	98	3,641	593	100	3,693
Other Asia.....	905	61	966	167	63	230	234	266	500	214	57	271
Total Asia.....	34,273	1,148	35,421	5,442	1,395	6,837	15,211	2,273	17,484	3,837	1,564	5,401
Africa.....	1,539	233	1,772	196	332	528	934	148	1,082	85	168	253
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,336	1,796	3,132	745	1,689	2,434	1,282	1,844	3,126	608	1,621	2,229
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	110	254	364	30	232	262	117	241	358	17	107	124
British North America.....	86,139	15,459	101,598	31,818	75,482	107,300	82,215	9,983	92,198	23,225	26,051	49,276
Central America.....	1,622	1,966	3,588	3,437	2,216	2,653	1,252	1,575	2,827	436	2,079	2,515
Mexico.....	14,614	2,410	17,024	1,724	2,959	4,683	12,340	2,352	14,692	651	2,111	2,762
South America.....	5,869	2,087	7,956	1,376	2,413	3,789	3,801	1,704	5,505	988	2,374	3,362
West Indies.....	14,451	9,052	23,503	4,237	14,444	18,681	11,598	7,784	19,382	6,243	14,276	20,519
United States.....	136	94,957	95,093	.....	150,593	150,593	.....	62,935	62,935	.....	66,118	66,118
Other countries.....	.....	132	94,268	38	70	108	31	134	165	30	169	199
Grand total.....	1,218,480	184,501	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	328,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174
												+ 50,070

Country of last or future permanent residence.



TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	Immi-grant aliens.	Nonim-migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi-grant aliens.	Nonemi-grant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	5,660	2,880	8,540	1,644	2,514	4,158	+ 4,382
Armenian.....	932	86	1,018	444	199	643	+ 375
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,651	255	1,906	219	245	464	+ 1,442
Bulgarian, Servian, and Monte-negrin.....	3,506	324	3,830	2,354	1,199	3,553	+ 277
Chinese.....	2,469	1,174	3,643	1,959	2,445	4,404	— 761
Croatian and Slavonian.....	1,942	178	2,120	2,381	1,049	3,430	— 1,310
Cuban.....	3,402	3,092	6,494	2,536	5,743	8,279	— 1,785
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herze-govinian.....	305	42	347	105	75	180	+ 167
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,675	2,170	8,845	1,340	3,727	5,067	+ 3,778
East Indian.....	82	53	135	162	256	418	— 283
English.....	38,662	22,667	61,329	10,372	44,236	54,608	+ 6,721
Finnish.....	3,472	767	4,239	845	849	1,694	+ 2,545
French.....	12,636	4,099	16,735	5,799	6,051	11,850	+ 4,885
German.....	20,729	7,932	28,661	2,749	7,511	10,260	+18,401
Greek.....	15,187	1,272	16,459	9,767	3,438	13,205	+ 3,254
Hebrew.....	26,497	1,658	28,155	1,524	1,739	3,263	+24,892
Irish.....	23,503	7,523	31,026	2,948	7,573	10,521	+20,505
Italian (north).....	10,660	2,290	12,950	7,539	6,257	13,796	— 846
Italian (south).....	46,557	7,162	53,719	89,969	34,277	124,246	—70,527
Japanese.....	8,609	3,628	12,237	825	7,662	8,487	+ 3,750
Korean.....	146	25	171	47	31	78	+ 93
Lithuanian.....	2,638	245	2,883	988	387	1,375	+ 1,508
Magyar.....	3,604	553	4,157	2,262	1,154	3,416	+ 741
Mexican.....	10,993	7,649	18,642	573	2,096	2,669	+15,973
Pacific Islander.....	6	37	43	5	9	14	+ 29
Polish.....	9,065	1,004	10,069	7,912	2,738	10,650	— 581
Portuguese.....	4,376	586	4,962	2,526	1,482	4,008	+ 954
Roumanian.....	1,200	176	1,376	899	477	1,376	—
Russian.....	4,459	944	5,403	11,256	4,846	16,102	—10,699
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2,933	526	3,459	860	1,394	2,254	+ 1,205
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	24,263	11,179	35,442	3,473	8,576	12,049	+23,393
Scotch.....	14,310	6,378	20,688	2,714	8,156	10,870	+ 9,818
Slovak.....	2,069	197	2,266	1,398	473	1,871	+ 395
Spanish.....	5,705	4,602	10,307	4,347	5,434	9,781	+ 526
Spanish American.....	1,667	1,715	3,382	560	2,333	2,893	+ 489
Syrian.....	1,767	385	2,152	433	529	962	+ 1,190
Turkish.....	273	45	318	208	234	442	— 124
Welsh.....	1,390	613	2,003	253	616	869	+ 1,134
West Indian (except Cuban).....	823	1,159	1,982	480	1,467	1,947	+ 35
Other peoples.....	1,877	274	2,151	511	623	1,134	+ 1,017
Not specified <sup>1</sup> .....				16,888		16,888	—16,888
Total.....	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	+50,070
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	3,926	7,304	11,230	1,120	9,843	10,963	+ 267

<sup>1</sup> Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States and Territories.*<sup>1</sup>

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmi-grant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemi-grant aliens.
Alabama.....	430	79	175	37
Alaska.....	693	68	40	48
Arizona.....	2,100	1,585	606	188
Arkansas.....	147	16	25	19
California.....	20,116	2,946	7,063	5,403
Colorado.....	1,339	212	607	284
Connecticut.....	6,620	1,189	4,995	1,534
Delaware.....	245	61	141	38
District of Columbia.....	1,087	241	269	94
Florida.....	4,810	2,276	3,555	1,494
Georgia.....	356	101	89	41
Hawaii.....	2,934	814	561	2,722

<sup>1</sup> For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX-A, XIV, and XIV-A.

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, etc.*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
Idaho.....	1, 226	120	195	160
Illinois.....	19, 062	3, 690	11, 682	3, 980
Indiana.....	2, 146	394	1, 331	307
Iowa.....	3, 407	475	755	385
Kansas.....	744	117	110	117
Kentucky.....	268	50	99	69
Louisiana.....	1, 451	296	369	134
Maine.....	4, 401	211	665	269
Maryland.....	1, 883	285	999	289
Massachusetts.....	27, 482	5, 094	14, 612	7, 293
Michigan.....	17, 438	1, 841	5, 524	1, 865
Minnesota.....	9, 115	1, 203	1, 504	1, 181
Mississippi.....	138	25	21	16
Missouri.....	2, 743	410	1, 426	660
Montana.....	3, 454	328	532	554
Nebraska.....	1, 388	189	280	140
Nevada.....	387	54	163	152
New Hampshire.....	2, 832	161	978	309
New Jersey.....	11, 248	2, 836	7, 108	2, 503
New Mexico.....	561	120	206	29
New York.....	95, 028	19, 153	67, 016	17, 092
North Carolina.....	267	36	47	21
North Dakota.....	3, 290	313	114	206
Ohio.....	9, 341	1, 470	7, 640	2, 239
Oklahoma.....	387	60	71	22
Oregon.....	2, 629	472	583	619
Pennsylvania.....	24, 596	4, 258	27, 499	6, 190
Philippine Islands.....	16	6	20	1
Porto Rico.....	812	629	849	142
Rhode Island.....	3, 621	766	2, 566	1, 143
South Carolina.....	132	21	33	14
South Dakota.....	1, 095	157	60	66
Tennessee.....	306	67	60	49
Texas.....	9, 447	4, 913	371	154
Utah.....	1, 296	173	718	420
Vermont.....	1, 928	117	483	182
Virginia.....	855	149	233	71
Washington.....	13, 093	1, 510	1, 491	1, 933
West Virginia.....	2, 030	229	2, 617	456
Wisconsin.....	3, 550	612	1, 824	508
Wyoming.....	430	69	167	121
Outside United States.....		44, 877		116, 137
Unknown <sup>1</sup> .....			22, 922	
Total.....	326, 700	107, 544	204, 074	180, 100

<sup>1</sup> Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*<sup>1</sup>

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	1, 126	664	201	890
Architects.....	270	196	76	381
Clergy.....	1, 164	1, 113	315	1, 190
Editors.....	173	148	23	154
Electricians.....	640	211	107	294
Engineers (professional).....	1, 494	1, 727	353	2, 281
Lawyers.....	350	523	37	593
Literary and scientific persons.....	283	282	53	348
Musicians.....	752	512	139	444
Officials (government).....	425	948	82	582
Physicians.....	476	650	138	919
Sculptors and artists.....	504	237	56	192
Teachers.....	2, 070	1, 334	256	1, 137
Other professional.....	2, 552	1, 460	476	1, 469
Total professional.....	12, 279	10, 005	2, 312	10, 874

<sup>1</sup> For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonemi- grant aliens.
<b>SKILLED.</b>				
Bakers.....	1,086	318	257	434
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1,186	322	345	360
Blacksmiths.....	1,187	257	188	367
Bookbinders.....	106	19	21	24
Brewers.....	34	18	14	31
Butchers.....	845	201	168	306
Cabinetmakers.....	251	48	73	107
Carpenters and joiners.....	5,474	1,310	1,004	2,175
Cigarette makers.....	24	3	7	5
Cigar makers.....	852	602	1,125	1,291
Cigar packers.....	51	34	3	7
Clerks and accountants.....	8,318	3,594	1,881	5,542
Dressmakers.....	2,694	536	303	444
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	962	660	205	808
Furriers and fur workers.....	183	26	20	29
Gardeners.....	546	323	165	517
Hat and cap makers.....	209	26	20	31
Iron and steel workers.....	807	186	200	426
Jewelers.....	223	94	43	100
Locksmiths.....	285	26	4	21
Machinists.....	1,394	716	774	1,421
Mariners.....	3,346	1,967	721	1,880
Masons.....	1,625	351	371	614
Mechanics (not specified).....	778	445	4,481	842
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	281	70	55	111
Millers.....	119	27	13	37
Milliners.....	537	107	23	80
Miners.....	2,931	940	3,206	2,906
Painters and glaziers.....	1,350	355	235	585
Pattern makers.....	30	26	20	53
Photographers.....	239	78	24	72
Plasterers.....	338	91	68	130
Plumbers.....	376	110	55	192
Printers.....	534	179	89	251
Saddlers and harness makers.....	116	54	20	55
Seamstresses.....	2,817	301	135	151
Shoemakers.....	1,736	340	622	505
Stokers.....	1,061	546	424	513
Stonecutters.....	487	73	129	264
Tailors.....	5,221	678	817	814
Tanners and curriers.....	64	13	16	38
Textile workers (not specified).....	416	140	715	615
Tinners.....	227	46	40	48
Tobacco workers.....	39	26	7	23
Upholsterers.....	101	20	10	29
Watch and clock makers.....	203	52	25	51
Weavers and spinners.....	1,031	278	219	399
Wheelwrights.....	36	11	2	5
Woodworkers (not specified).....	173	37	14	53
Other skilled.....	2,709	1,159	702	1,525
Total skilled.....	55,638	17,839	20,078	27,287
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Agents.....	1,059	1,189	155	1,617
Bankers.....	239	428	86	685
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	447	94	100	264
Farm laborers.....	24,723	4,524	2,474	3,915
Farmers.....	6,518	2,697	3,435	5,659
Fishermen.....	723	301	207	371
Hotel keepers.....	389	284	80	327
Laborers.....	48,351	9,493	127,868	55,065
Manufacturers.....	268	415	70	654
Merchants and dealers.....	8,562	7,460	3,292	10,214
Servants.....	39,774	11,147	12,487	11,020
Other miscellaneous.....	10,790	6,485	2,965	8,279
Total miscellaneous.....	141,843	44,517	153,219	98,060
No occupation (including women and children).....	116,940	35,183	28,465	43,879
Grand total.....	326,700	107,544	204,074	180,100

TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant*

Race or people.	Num- ber ad- mitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		Total.	
							Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.		
African (black).....	5,660	3,002	2,658	575	4,814	271	5	9	641	261	916	
Armenian.....	932	685	247	107	762	63	.....	1	87	52	140	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,651	766	885	409	1,133	109	.....	.....	7	9	16	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3,506	3,215	291	136	3,207	163	6	.....	702	75	783	
Chinese.....	2,469	2,182	287	118	1,860	491	.....	.....	10	150	160	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,942	1,254	688	319	1,507	116	3	.....	165	120	288	
Cuban.....	3,402	2,280	1,122	562	2,472	368	.....	.....	23	26	49	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	305	230	75	22	264	19	.....	.....	22	23	45	
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,675	4,015	2,660	1,313	4,691	671	2	1	46	57	106	
East Indian.....	82	70	12	3	75	4	.....	.....	3	1	4	
English.....	38,662	20,069	18,593	5,992	27,173	5,497	3	9	63	73	148	
Finnish.....	3,472	2,210	1,262	381	3,000	91	4	.....	15	4	23	
French.....	12,636	6,933	5,703	2,083	8,884	1,669	13	5	469	177	664	
German.....	20,729	11,728	9,001	3,430	15,221	2,078	5	11	219	277	512	
Greek.....	15,187	11,740	3,447	1,230	13,088	869	5	.....	1,241	1,250	2,496	
Hebrew.....	26,497	13,756	12,741	6,794	17,607	2,096	22	15	765	2,223	3,025	
Irish.....	23,503	13,015	10,488	1,628	20,026	1,849	8	9	79	62	158	
Italian (north).....	10,660	6,263	4,397	1,974	8,082	604	1	.....	188	169	358	
Italian (south).....	46,557	24,870	21,687	11,298	30,716	4,543	5	3	5,301	7,826	13,135	
Japanese.....	8,609	3,762	4,847	487	7,724	398	.....	.....	156	645	801	
Korean.....	146	91	55	15	128	3	.....	.....	.....	13	13	
Lithuanian.....	2,638	1,223	1,415	398	2,177	63	24	36	292	646	998	
Magyar.....	3,604	1,905	1,699	895	2,443	266	.....	.....	84	106	190	
Mexican.....	10,993	5,682	5,311	3,134	6,542	1,317	7	32	735	1,280	2,054	
Pacific Islander.....	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Polish.....	9,065	4,429	4,636	1,896	6,832	337	25	83	674	1,273	2,055	
Portuguese.....	4,376	2,853	1,523	638	3,427	311	1	.....	1,310	725	2,036	
Roumanian.....	1,200	852	348	132	983	85	1	.....	158	96	255	
Russian.....	4,459	3,355	1,104	497	3,793	169	3	3	690	292	988	
Ruthenian (Russian).....	2,933	1,907	1,026	334	2,440	159	1	2	540	343	886	
Scandinavian.....	24,263	14,375	9,888	2,139	20,757	1,367	3	1	64	52	120	
Scotch.....	14,310	7,318	6,992	2,078	10,258	1,974	2	2	13	32	49	
Slovak.....	2,069	970	1,099	616	1,316	137	4	3	68	72	147	
Spanish.....	5,705	4,551	1,154	383	4,828	494	5	6	216	81	308	
Spanish American.....	1,667	1,111	556	258	1,249	160	.....	2	1	12	15	
Syrian.....	1,767	1,174	593	279	1,402	86	.....	.....	278	246	524	
Turkish.....	273	241	32	17	244	12	.....	1	111	8	120	
Welsh.....	1,390	821	569	228	998	164	.....	.....	4	6	10	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	823	442	381	107	620	96	.....	.....	14	3	17	
Other peoples.....	1,877	1,671	206	77	1,723	77	.....	.....	785	52	837	
Total.....	326,700	187,021	139,679	52,982	244,472	29,246	158	234	16,239	18,818	35,449	
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	3,926	3,463	463	1,113	2,729	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	

*aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.*

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.							
953	3,469	\$149,589	3,997	1,442	221	3,843	584	1,233
185	495	39,849	673	253	6	724	151	57
392	593	92,893	867	758	26	1,313	216	122
1,522	1,687	242,637	3,163	333	10	1,547	1,308	651
670	1,435	78,241	1,438	817	214	1,130	996	343
581	880	113,888	1,317	592	33	1,265	277	400
1,785	699	138,321	2,183	1,183	36	1,297	285	1,820
82	158	18,926	241	50	14	203	52	50
2,545	1,526	522,814	3,797	2,741	137	4,062	1,337	1,276
56	9	17,456	64	17	1	23	28	31
17,120	10,306	3,467,458	23,751	13,435	1,476	22,109	6,315	10,238
1,083	1,732	212,932	2,500	910	62	1,813	826	833
4,478	3,895	1,000,084	7,702	4,363	571	7,514	1,748	3,374
7,786	6,313	1,786,130	12,519	7,007	1,203	12,444	3,462	4,823
3,218	9,349	739,656	12,080	3,079	28	11,753	2,867	567
3,739	8,179	1,016,494	8,222	18,145	130	24,215	1,260	1,022
6,457	12,752	1,651,387	16,070	7,098	335	18,243	2,150	3,110
3,538	4,005	578,720	6,874	3,597	189	8,297	1,090	1,273
8,220	23,078	1,520,815	24,743	21,572	242	43,022	1,400	2,135
4,815	2,914	384,258	2,063	6,473	73	6,727	964	918
66	31	4,253	20	124	2	79	58	9
258	1,523	80,687	911	1,715	12	2,489	88	61
504	1,678	126,712	1,755	1,807	42	3,042	278	284
2,003	2,450	627,294	4,204	5,660	1,129	5,221	1,420	4,352
5	2	505	3	1	2	1	1	4
1,104	4,721	284,361	3,670	5,323	72	8,124	560	381
457	2,859	120,379	2,182	2,178	16	3,669	541	166
207	695	47,810	803	390	7	913	177	110
1,645	1,871	335,212	3,076	1,298	85	2,706	793	960
464	1,939	100,090	1,893	1,024	16	2,079	360	494
7,851	11,982	1,616,504	17,836	5,878	549	15,746	5,232	3,285
5,866	4,564	1,475,519	9,418	4,632	260	8,868	2,350	3,092
172	1,107	52,503	1,041	1,018	10	1,943	71	55
2,696	2,126	361,446	4,402	1,027	276	2,306	1,722	1,677
1,198	81	190,361	961	602	104	355	383	929
436	698	92,051	1,149	609	9	1,392	194	181
82	144	19,932	230	42	1	158	83	32
660	280	116,603	878	481	31	903	229	258
472	189	55,810	535	263	25	392	119	312
340	1,360	87,973	1,626	209	42	1,257	448	172
95,711	133,774	19,568,353	190,857	128,146	7,697	233,187	42,423	51,090

TABLE VII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.					Un- known. <sup>1</sup>	
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.		Over 20 years.
African (black).....	1, 644	1, 022	622	116	1, 390	138	1, 317	224	56	18	29	.....
Armenian.....	7, 434	10	92	7	389	48	395	31	12	.....	5	.....
Bohemian and Moravian.....	219	127	92	15	162	42	150	32	11	3	3	20
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2, 354	2, 271	83	26	2, 133	195	1, 808	457	63	2	1	23
Chinese.....	1, 959	1, 918	41	9	1, 820	139	1, 520	251	159	170	1, 140	.....
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2, 381	2, 020	361	55	2, 074	252	1, 909	330	70	6	5	61
Cuban.....	2, 536	1, 632	904	453	1, 750	333	1, 500	676	155	64	138	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	105	100	5	1	96	8	92	11	2	.....	.....	.....
East Indian.....	1, 340	1, 068	272	66	1, 149	125	924	115	24	4	16	257
English.....	162	158	4	.....	136	26	101	50	7	2	.....	.....
Finnish.....	10, 372	6, 944	3, 428	932	8, 310	1, 130	6, 628	1, 291	359	57	107	1, 930
French.....	5, 799	5, 596	249	52	5, 344	284	3, 427	1, 791	419	20	27	115
German.....	2, 749	1, 680	1, 069	155	2, 199	395	1, 944	318	116	21	300	300
Greek.....	9, 767	9, 344	423	78	8, 117	1, 572	7, 782	1, 669	250	15	17	34
Hebrew.....	1, 524	1, 103	421	101	1, 192	231	1, 204	184	54	6	10	66
Irish.....	2, 948	1, 579	1, 369	78	2, 536	334	1, 585	501	211	60	113	478
Italian (north).....	7, 539	6, 373	1, 166	215	6, 393	931	5, 481	1, 429	474	51	56	48
Italian (south).....	89, 979	81, 566	8, 403	2, 388	77, 316	10, 265	74, 330	11, 868	3, 080	353	236	102
Japanese.....	825	676	149	14	640	171	290	130	22	40	21	6
Korean.....	47	41	6	2	30	15	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	988	722	266	42	825	121	812	133	31	6	6	.....
Mar'yar.....	2, 262	1, 548	714	115	1, 738	409	1, 752	334	86	8	3	79
Mexican.....	573	446	127	41	466	66	502	45	16	3	.....	4
Pacific Islander.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	7, 912	6, 251	1, 661	294	6, 667	951	6, 969	681	162	12	25	63
Portuguese.....	2, 526	1, 962	564	154	2, 123	249	1, 915	459	99	43	9	11
Romanian.....	899	786	113	18	2, 552	329	1, 807	74	59	.....	.....	515
Russian.....	11, 256	10, 464	792	277	10, 022	957	10, 300	373	59	6	3	.....
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	860	672	188	36	731	93	665	74	15	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian.....	3, 473	2, 283	1, 190	177	2, 857	439	1, 977	441	199	24	63	769
Scotch.....	2, 714	1, 768	946	273	2, 174	267	1, 585	276	65	11	27	750
Slovak.....	1, 398	1, 023	375	50	1, 353	165	1, 074	261	64	8	1	.....
Spanish.....	4, 347	3, 931	416	148	3, 833	366	3, 650	472	183	73	11	8
Spanish American.....	560	386	174	69	458	33	479	39	12	3	.....	26
Syrian.....	433	355	78	16	378	39	315	96	24	7	4	17
Syrian American.....	208	191	17	10	183	13	157	26	7	1	.....	36
Turkish.....	253	180	73	24	196	53	173	23	3	2	3	36
Welsh.....	480	252	228	43	392	45	351	73	15	6	1	34
West Indian (except Cuban).....	511	468	157	15	442	54	403	48	.....	1	2	52
Other peoples.....	16, 888	9, 001	7, 887	3, 717	12, 351	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16, 888
Not specified 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	204, 074	168, 072	36, 002	10, 453	170, 088	23, 533	145, 594	25, 592	6, 704	1, 116	2, 146	22, 922
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1, 120	884	236	112	880	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Departed via Canadian border; reported by Canadian Government; those listed under head of race or people as not specified reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.



TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (total). <sup>1</sup>	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	263	1,979	625	15	2,619	14	97	9		120	
Armenian.....	62	389	197	3	589	5	27	2		34	
Bohemian and Moravian...	184	349	174	5	528	5	43	6		54	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	66	1,148	1,838	20	3,006	3	135	5		143	
Chinese.....	98	755	847	1	1,603	1	477	3		481	
Croatian and Slovenian...	159	559	437	8	1,004	7	82	2		91	
Cuban.....	323	1,269	466	13	1,748	32	159	18		209	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	14	139	62	1	202	2	11	1		14	
Dutch and Flemish.....	643	1,912	1,053	14	2,979	67	292	32	2	393	
East Indian.....		43	24		67		3			3	
English.....	3,034	8,847	5,376	126	14,355	399	1,933	343	5	2,680	
Finnish.....	195	1,438	516	11	1,965	8	39	3		50	
French.....	997	3,279	1,623	76	4,981	142	667	146		955	
German.....	1,703	6,155	2,673	51	8,882	216	795	130	2	1,143	
Greek.....	720	5,602	4,765	24	10,391	36	579	14		629	
Hebrew.....	3,443	6,129	3,168	40	9,341	41	848	83		972	
Irish.....	843	9,795	1,441	52	11,288	218	510	155	1	884	
Italian (north).....	1,000	2,930	1,940	23	4,893	48	289	33		370	
Italian (south).....	5,777	9,090	7,437	80	16,608	90	2,186	209		2,485	
Japanese.....	333	1,767	1,352	3	3,126	5	289	9		303	
Korean.....	8	51	32		83						
Lithuanian.....	207	783	204		991		25			25	
Magyar.....	455	486	796	10	1,295	12	132	11		155	
Mexican.....	1,605	1,897	1,438	45	3,380	106	510	81		697	
Pacific Islander.....		2	3		5						
Polish.....	966	2,095	1,181	15	3,291	13	141	17	1	172	
Portuguese.....	300	1,410	983	9	2,403	11	121	16	2	150	
Roumanian.....	64	277	442	5	724	2	57	5		64	
Russian.....	243	1,608	1,374	11	2,994	9	106	3		118	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	166	671	930	3	1,604	5	129	3		137	
Scandinavian.....	1,103	10,823	1,725	36	12,587	240	374	71		685	
Scotch.....	1,028	3,596	1,655	50	5,303	205	621	159	2	987	
Slovak.....	284	211	385		596	3	82	5		90	
Spanish.....	225	2,824	1,115	13	3,953	122	227	24		373	
Spanish American.....	120	668	208	7	883	18	82	8		108	
Syrian.....	150	706	263	11	980	6	35	3		44	
Turkish.....	11	148	72	2	222	1	7			8	
Welsh.....	115	426	189	1	616	18	64	8		90	
West Indian(except Cuban)	50	236	103	1	340	2	44	5	1	52	
Other peoples.....	43	950	620	9	1,579	5	43	1		49	
Grand total.....	27,000	93,442	49,732	798	144,004	2,117	12,261	1,623	16	16,017	

<sup>1</sup> None widowed or divorced; 22 married, as follows: Cuban, English, Irish, Italian (north), Polish, Russian, Scotch, and other peoples, 1 each; Greek and Scandinavian, 2 each; French and Hebrew, 3 each; and Italian (south), 4.



*admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.*

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 14 years (total). <sup>2</sup>	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					14 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
312	1,533	588	73	1	2,195	22	62	67	.....	151	682	644	149	58
45	89	73	11	.....	173	.....	17	12	.....	29	68	17	3	1
225	365	223	17	.....	605	5	27	23	.....	55	228	107	24	6
70	51	142	7	1	201	1	11	8	.....	20	32	15	4	.....
20	42	209	6	.....	257	1	8	1	.....	10	32	8	1	1
160	265	226	12	.....	503	2	13	10	.....	25	148	95	20	2
239	316	372	36	.....	724	12	69	78	.....	159	142	130	25	19
8	43	19	.....	.....	62	.....	1	4	.....	5	29	11	3	.....
670	695	991	25	1	1,712	21	179	78	.....	278	292	246	112	45
3	3	5	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
2,958	6,701	5,650	459	8	12,818	451	1,327	1,037	2	2,817	2,156	2,736	1,294	515
186	677	347	11	.....	1,035	4	24	13	.....	41	327	275	63	12
1,086	2,164	1,591	138	10	3,903	121	342	249	2	714	844	793	367	160
1,727	3,647	2,520	155	17	6,339	142	433	355	5	935	1,490	1,452	510	195
510	1,401	1,230	66	.....	2,697	2	130	107	1	240	830	522	38	11
3,351	4,759	3,298	188	21	8,266	13	649	460	2	1,124	3,939	744	68	8
785	7,099	1,477	161	1	8,738	212	351	402	.....	965	3,314	2,814	734	237
974	1,343	1,798	46	2	3,189	11	122	101	.....	234	712	479	119	33
5,521	6,099	7,753	256	.....	14,108	54	1,120	884	.....	2,058	3,840	1,881	306	72
154	332	4,256	10	.....	4,598	1	86	8	.....	95	278	39	9	6
7	2	43	.....	.....	45	.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
191	874	296	16	.....	1,186	.....	15	23	.....	38	649	206	18	1
440	494	583	62	9	1,148	2	60	49	.....	111	344	115	22	13
1,529	1,151	1,788	223	.....	3,162	67	234	319	.....	620	718	278	97	58
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
930	2,352	1,115	72	2	3,541	3	81	81	.....	165	1,927	372	45	8
338	524	474	25	1	1,024	14	71	76	.....	161	336	159	24	5
68	65	175	17	2	259	.....	10	11	.....	21	45	17	3	.....
254	390	397	10	2	799	4	29	18	.....	51	242	117	26	5
168	576	234	26	.....	836	.....	12	10	.....	22	502	68	5	1
1,036	6,450	1,639	75	6	8,170	141	305	236	.....	682	3,001	2,482	757	210
1,050	3,134	1,696	123	2	4,955	173	386	426	2	987	954	1,394	597	189
332	388	310	21	1	720	1	24	22	.....	47	335	41	11	1
158	460	380	35	.....	875	31	51	39	.....	121	196	156	79	29
138	187	162	16	1	366	4	35	12	1	52	97	58	24	8
129	162	222	38	.....	422	.....	16	26	.....	42	119	34	5	4
6	13	8	1	.....	22	.....	3	1	.....	4	6	5	2	.....
113	201	169	12	.....	382	14	42	18	.....	74	64	85	34	18
57	178	92	10	.....	280	5	26	13	.....	44	77	71	19	11
34	61	79	4	.....	144	.....	15	13	.....	28	29	25	4	3
25,982	55,286	42,631	2,463	88	100,468	1,534	6,390	5,290	15	13,229	29,027	18,693	5,621	1,945

<sup>2</sup> None divorced; 26 married, as follows: African (black), Dutch, Polish, Ruthenian, and Scandinavian, 1 each; French, German, and Hebrew, 2 each; Mexican and Scotch, 3 each; English, 4; and Italian (south), 5; and 3 widowed, as follows: Hebrew, Magyar, and Scotch, 1 each.

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.
Austria.....			1,254	18	7	564		203	1		9	2	2
Hungary.....			27	202		606	1	5	1,566		33		209
Bulgaria.....			3	988									
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		1	2	1		3		1	2		4	5	
Denmark.....		47	16	6	2	15	10	3	136	5	197	1	2,390
France, inc. Corsica.....	4	1	28	6	1	18			60	1	59		28
German Empire.....	2	1		447				4			43	1	31
Greece.....	1	5		1				3	10		18	4	9
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....		5	5	1				2,923	2		6	14	
Netherlands.....								1	1		6		
Norway.....							2						1
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....	888		1										1
Romania.....		3	6	2					6		9	1,650	16
Russian Empire.....		41	9	3		3	16		2		18		10
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....			1					1			20	4	255
Sweden.....		1							27		9		1
Switzerland.....		2	1	39		5					15,756	15	237
Turkey in Europe.....	1	67	116	8	23	27	3	5	185	8	7		1
United Kingdom.....	11	43		19									
Other Europe.....	3	2						1					
Total Europe.....	860	219	1,470	1,740	33	1,246	32	221	4,922	14	16,198	1,708	3,197
China.....	12		1		2,382	1		1	2		47	1	7
Japan.....	1				16				3		27	1	3
India.....	1	2								44	48		
Turkey in Asia.....		529		5		2					11		9
Other Asia.....		8							5	1			1
Total Asia.....	14	536	1	5	2,400	3		1	10	46	146	2	21
Africa.....	20	32	3										12
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		1		2	1	2		2	19		140		13
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	3							2	10		684	7	8
British North America.....	286	117	157	1,717	10	680	6	73	1,587	2	20,677	1,749	9,026
Central America.....	252								3	3	94	3	36
Mexico.....	23		9		2		36		8		103		131
South America.....	98	27	7	38	3	9	9	5	32	1	138	3	77
West Indies.....	4,104		1	1	18		3,319	1	59	9	467		105
Other countries.....				1							1		10
Grand total.....	5,660	932	1,651	3,506	2,469	1,942	3,402	305	6,675	82	38,662	3,472	12,636
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....					2,676			40	6		118		6



TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- nians).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	25	16	1,329	2	1	80		3						9,215
Hungary.....	675	11	1,409	1	1	1,880	1	8						9,296
Belgium.....	10	2	1	2							5		1	2,399
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	29	8	1			1				6			70	1,403
Denmark.....	2	3,109	39	15								1	2	3,312
France, Inc. Corsica.....	24	102	31	52	7	3	90	85	37	11	2	5	27	4,811
German Empire.....	7	31	36	1	1	1	2	8				2	1	7,799
Greece.....	13	20		6	4	3	11	2	2	43			557	12,592
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....				6	5		1	1					7	49,688
Netherlands.....	8	2		7,908	1			2					1	3,144
Norway.....							8	1						7,986
Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	101	7			1									4,907
Roumania.....													3	431
Russian Empire.....	4	2,030	138	121	2	2	2,414	61	5	2			19	26,187
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.			4	2					5	4		13	97	2,762
Sweden.....	2		6,448											6,585
Switzerland.....		10	5	4			1	5	3				1	1,742
United Kingdom.....	7			2					8	25			36	1,008
United States.....	10	98	3	179	4,488	4	51	38	24	4	835	1	25	41,422
Other Europe.....	33		11				26			20			628	1,180
Total Europe.....	928	2,357	1,938	17,894	4,534	1,979	2,615	214	90	115	842	22	1,475	197,919
China.....													8	2,660
Japan.....	11		5		7	1	7	40				2	1	8,613
India.....	1		2		11				1				5	161
Turkey in Asia.....	7		3		12		1	1	1,036	84			37	3,343
Other Asia.....	6					1			9				58	234
Total Asia.....		30		15	31	1	8	41	1,046	84	2	2	109	15,211
Africa.....														
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	4	5	5	21			9		29	2	3		40	934
Pacific Islands (not specified).....		28	1	46	118		5				6		56	1,282
British North America.....	257	1,880	976	6,137	9,521	2	12		252	2	533	1	163	82,215
Central America.....	1	18		18	6	78	159	2		44			6	3,215
Mexico.....	43	22	18	22	27		572	384	76	3	2	18	4	12,352
South America.....	8	91	18	68	17		347	735	138	6	4	4	14	12,340
West Indies.....	2	6		51	33	2	1,860	145	122	10	3	41	11	3,801
Other countries.....			4					1			1	729	4	11,585
Grand total.....	1,200	4,459	2,933	24,263	14,310	2,069	5,705	1,667	1,767	273	1,390	823	1,877	398,700
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....		25	4	17			172		2	5			15	3,926

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Monte- negrin.	Chi- nese.	Croatian and Slo- venian.	Cuban.	Dalma- tian, Bosnian, and Herzogo- vinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.
Austria.....			174	173		1,884		93	5		2			175
Hungary.....			9	125		384		10						407
Belgium.....				1					284		1		34	3
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.....				1,923		3			1			1		1
Denmark.....				4							45		5,458	3
France, inc. Corsica.....	4	15				3	7		20		5		8	1,313
German Empire.....			3						4					3
Greece.....				51										2
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....		4		4		5	4				5		11	23
Netherlands.....		1							596					3
Norway.....								1	2		3	1		2
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....	224												2	
Roumania.....		3	1										1	
Russian Empire.....		217	5	3		14	1		10	1	4	727		167
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....							5		1		7		3	3
Sweden.....											4	6		
Switzerland.....											1			190
Turkey in Europe.....		2		16					80				51	
United Kingdom.....	2		1			2	3			2	7,247	1	9	15
Other Europe.....				6										
Total Europe.....	230	246	193	2,306		2,295	20	104	1,018	3	7,325	736	5,575	2,307
China.....					1,957					3	12			2
Japan.....					1					2	10			2
India.....									1	150	9			1
Turkey in Asia.....	1	181		8		3					2			
Other Asia.....		12	1						1	1				
Total Asia.....				8	1,958									
Africa.....	2	193	1	8		3			2	156	34			5
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	7	3											9	1
Pacific Islands (not specified).....				8		1	1	1	2		22	3	6	14
British North America.....	1	1							6		350		3	2
Central America.....	17		20	26		62	3		259		2,133	104	119	301
Mexico.....						2	1			1	46		9	33
South America.....	20	1		5		5	10		1		8		6	10
West Indies.....	1,366		2	1	1	13	2,497		10	2	63	1	20	30
Other countries.....									40		374	1	41	46
Grand total.....	1,644	444	219	2,354	1,959	2,331	2,536	105	1,340	162	10,372	845	5,799	2,749
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					88				11	57	114		27	31

TABLE VIII—A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.*

Country of intended future residence.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.
Austria.....	4	189	1	44	16			12	62			2,992		56
Hungary.....		36		2	5			1	2,107			68		588
Belgium.....	1	5												8
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	5								1					1
Denmark.....														2
France, c. Corsica.....	3	25	8	59	14				1				1	15
German Empire.....	9,596	6	2	2	3							62		1
Italy, c. Sicily and Sardinia.....	8	4	2	7,245	89,568			1	2					1
Netherlands.....		10	1									4		
Norway, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....				4	5									
Romania.....		32			1									
Russian Empire.....	1	873		1	1			965	2			4,694	2,434	198
Spain, inc. Canary and Baleares Is.....	1				7	2				10			7	9
Sweden.....					1									
Switzerland.....		1		15	3									
Turkey in Europe.....	27	4												1
United Kingdom.....	6	151	2,359	8	9	4		7	1			3		2
Other Europe.....	9		1		4									1
Total Europe.....	9,663	1,336	2,373	7,380	89,641	6		987	2,176	10		7,832	2,442	883
China.....														
Japan.....	1	10	2			4	1						2	
India.....		2				797	2							
Turkey in Asia.....	24		1	3	1									1
Other Asia.....					1	1	43							
Total Asia.....							46						2	1
Africa.....														
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	5	8	1	1	4							1		
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	10	4	48	14	11			1				2		1
British North America.....						1								
Central America.....	36	66	504	51	106	6			79	4	3	64	1	11
Mexico.....	4	1		5	9	2			1					1
South America.....	4			11	5	6	1							
West Indies.....	8	54	7	137	1	1			2	513		10	62	1
Other countries.....	12	13	10	35	40	1			4	35	2	3	18	2
Grand total.....	9,767	1,524	2,948	7,539	89,969	825	47	988	2,262	573	5	7,912	2,526	899
Departed from Philippine Islands.....			1		16	425							11	

Country of intended future residence.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russsian.)	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified. <sup>1</sup>	Total.
Austria.....	90	613	2	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,776
Hungary.....	12	103	3	.....	1,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,059
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	11	.....	1,964
Denmark.....	.....	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412
France, inc. Corsica.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	44	2	.....	3	1	.....	5,751
German Empire.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419
Greece.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	75	.....	9,775
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	96,903
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	612
Norway.....	.....	.....	1,191	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,661
Roumania.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2,661
Russian Empire.....	10,501	40	33	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	17	.....	244
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,985	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18,297
Sweden.....	.....	.....	942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,042
Switzerland.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	953
Turkey in Europe.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	67	.....	.....	41	.....	349
United Kingdom.....	17	.....	6	1,856	.....	9	5	1	1	208	4	2	.....	164
Other Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	56	.....	11,949
Total Europe.....	10,542	756	2,594	1,860	1,387	3,012	21	64	103	208	10	210	.....	167,954
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011
Japan.....	2	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	840
India.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Turkey in Asia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	264	62	.....	1	.....	.....	179
Other Asia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	593
Total Asia.....	22	.....	6	9	1	.....	.....	268	62	3	1	178	.....	214
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,837
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	2	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	14	.....	13	50	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	41	.....	608
British North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,257
Central America.....	517	104	799	708	.....	8	26	17	17	37	35	52	16,888	23,257
Mexico.....	13	.....	4	1	.....	65	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426
South America.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
West Indies.....	28	.....	13	.....	9	139	260	28	2	.....	6	.....	.....	683
Other countries.....	12	.....	36	13	.....	1,078	60	40	20	1	425	1	.....	988
Grand total.....	11,256	860	3,473	2,714	1,398	4,317	560	433	208	253	480	511	16,888	204,074
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	5	.....	3	6	.....	315	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1,120

<sup>1</sup> Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE IX. —Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples.<sup>1</sup>

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African black.....	47	2			14			28	1	45	1,256	10		36	6	6		
Armenian.....	3				64		19	19	4	4				34	4			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....					33	3				3				259	15	18		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3	83	14	1	13	11	12		1					370	224	59	15	1
Chinese.....			16	9	1,750	30	18	18	23	1	3	III		6	1	1	4	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1	18	2		44	30	3	3						152	35	13	11	1
Cuban.....	1		2		13		2	2	13	1,089	5			16	9	1		1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	5	3	2		52	3	23	2	24					29	1			1
Dutch and Flemish.....			1	5	256	16								737	85	416	13	7
East Indian.....	59	87	105	18	28	1	572	55	190	500	53			6				
English.....	2	19	8		3,153	170	1	1						1,741	268	322	81	60
Finnish.....	10	23	9		48	12	10	2		5				22	90	11	2	
French.....	16	20	13	9	463	18	336	6	69	150	1			24	44	36	19	14
German.....	45	17	2		240	230	267	6	69	165	26			1,497	139	220	141	28
Greek.....	58	12			253	53	409	5	93	116				1,886	232	203	11	17
Hebrew.....	11	53	19	13	288	68	597	28	82	17	49			2,017	79	97	25	28
Irish.....	9	23	25	13	1,021	56	352	8	27	131	24			1,322	121	121	53	24
Italian (north).....	25	18	6	22	1,350	65	1,922	59	141	108	3			35	66	283	69	14
Italian (south).....	50	8	22		1,329	190	1,922	59	141	108	3			2,234	133	198	85	29
Japanese.....					4,190	90	3		12	4	1	2,625	61	33	6	5	2	
Korean.....					5		3							1				
Lithuanian.....		1			2	3	168	1						428	24	35		1
Magyar.....	2		1		24	8	132		1					241	82	8		1
Mexican.....	9				811	19	2		32	30				18			17	
Pacific Islander.....					2													
Polish.....	7	5		4	22	3	406	26	3	6	4			984	103	35	15	1
Portuguese.....	1		3		1,184		57	20	1					15	2	2		
Romanian.....	3	45		2	17	13	108	2	13	10	2			70	83	4		17
Russian.....					168	13								250	21	28		10
Ruthenian (Russniak).....					4	1	67	5						104	14			1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	9	111	24	2	712	126	359	11	29	61	5			2,474	49	1,093	70	4
Scotch.....	34	85	23	9	1,103	70	162	10	22	134	22	31		821	117	122	51	10
Slovak.....	13	4			10	3	67			3				182	30	7	8	
Spanish.....	31		121		468	4	4		33	799	5			52	7	4	26	1
Spanish American.....	12		1		135	1	5	3	74	12	15			16	7	2	1	
Syrian.....	14	2	10	6	18	3	61		5	5				61	31	14	3	5
Turkish.....				1	7		6							7	8			
Welsh.....	1	8			82	23	11		6	8	1			76	27	27	1	1
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	3		8		5	1	7		2	111				1	1			
Other peoples.....	1	10		1	106		43		2					80	49	1	1	
Total.....	430	693	2,100	147	20,116	1,339	6,620	245	1,087	4,810	356	2,934	1,226	19,062	2,146	3,407	744	268

<sup>1</sup> Also 3,926 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.



Race or people.	L.a.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	35	18	22	988	61	2	2	5	1	1	1	7	216	—	2,397	4	—	28
Armenian.....	10	10	—	191	76	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	37	—	289	1	—	23
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	10	1	14	15	76	95	—	25	10	67	1	3	37	3	375	—	14	154
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2	155	13	20	496	209	—	107	39	15	5	7	7	7	506	—	5	486
Chinese.....	5	2	—	4	4	8	11	12	10	1	5	—	6	—	149	2	—	16
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12	—	—	46	152	114	1	28	65	11	5	—	21	8	250	—	5	164
Czech.....	50	1	13	14	1	3	—	2	5	7	—	—	42	—	1,655	5	—	9
Danish.....	12	2	—	3	13	10	2	4	—	—	6	—	9	—	49	—	—	2
Dutch and Flemish.....	48	9	25	300	1,211	228	1	43	122	35	—	43	317	8	1,605	51	47	103
East Indian.....	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	—	2
English.....	94	1,017	103	3,580	4,270	914	15	242	641	161	35	196	914	38	10,014	34	318	1,150
French.....	3	37	1	338	891	556	—	1	73	13	1	27	142	—	562	2	18	84
German.....	78	1,425	24	1,811	637	167	1	41	188	13	16	1	27	6	3,027	24	64	104
Greek.....	147	29	448	1,850	1,107	567	10	317	343	243	4	43	998	7	6,399	5	565	811
Hebrew.....	28	216	48	2,285	298	120	12	307	43	18	—	623	365	30	4,742	56	10	453
Hungarian.....	36	45	434	1,526	730	367	—	381	15	84	—	35	965	2	14,473	4	28	792
Irish.....	18	346	83	3,292	1,587	314	3	173	416	77	19	125	1,007	3	7,770	8	157	517
Italian (north).....	19	19	10	3,571	1,359	137	12	120	90	17	40	16	329	37	3,056	3	12	194
Italian (south).....	131	186	261	4,080	1,032	252	16	344	58	85	65	65	2,675	65	18,917	11	3	1,566
Japanese.....	—	—	1	23	4	—	—	4	44	13	7	—	8	2	220	—	1	5
Korean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
Lithuanian.....	—	39	32	455	87	26	2	19	5	4	—	—	131	—	405	—	3	95
Magyar.....	6	2	8	24	146	30	4	24	24	4	4	—	497	1	793	—	10	580
Mexican.....	291	—	1	31	1	—	—	20	1	2	—	—	18	289	625	—	6	1
Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish.....	5	44	115	874	830	175	8	71	34	30	2	69	732	—	2,059	—	58	420
Portuguese.....	—	7	—	2,173	2	—	2	4	4	1	—	—	8	—	400	—	—	1
Romanian.....	1	—	9	13	159	44	—	34	11	9	5	8	18	—	155	—	13	282
Russian.....	17	134	61	374	287	280	—	15	31	24	1	73	98	—	1,107	2	85	78
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	5	5	6	135	470	137	1	29	22	—	—	11	267	—	578	—	61	73
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	37	106	40	1,057	455	3,859	8	80	686	383	5	44	496	1	4,186	9	1,580	178
Scottish.....	13	264	33	1,549	1,654	465	4	90	429	49	8	126	485	10	2,661	16	103	426
Slovak.....	26	4	—	24	34	24	—	21	10	—	—	—	199	—	246	—	4	268
Spanish.....	189	1	15	82	3	4	6	22	2	1	103	1	28	29	2,429	3	—	14
Spanish American.....	142	12	3	34	11	4	5	4	1	1	—	—	23	1	953	2	—	16
Syrian.....	14	12	3	222	135	15	9	41	2	1	2	7	38	4	527	18	13	72
Turkish.....	1	18	—	51	15	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	25	1	68	—	1	8
Welsh.....	3	5	7	39	76	45	—	5	27	3	1	3	25	9	271	1	20	71
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	—	—	1	31	5	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	495	4	—	3
Other peoples.....	1	219	1	374	67	7	—	91	4	4	33	121	13	1	283	1	2	85
Total.....	1,451	4,401	1,883	27,482	17,438	9,115	138	2,743	3,454	1,388	387	2,832	11,248	561	95,028	267	3,290	9,341

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	W. yo.	Total.
African (black).....	1	1	86	5	120	155	4	.....	8	23	.....	5	8	9	.....	1	.....	5,660
Armenian.....	3	11	49	.....	88	88	4	.....	17	5	.....	4	4	10	1	.....	4	1,932
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	7	16	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	214	.....	4	5	33	69	61	10	1,651
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	34	44	277	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	12	4	4	5	152	.....	26	10	3,506
Chinese.....	1	16	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	2	4	3	81	14	10	2,469
Croatian and Slovenian.....	.....	.....	75	.....	33	.....	1	.....	1	26	12	2	3	314	37	79	10	1,942
Cuban.....	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	66	1	1	2	3,402
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	19	37	118	.....	5	30	.....	49	14	24	100	7	50	219	29	157	.....	6,675
Dutch and Flemish.....	54	512	1,767	6	16	643	12	87	56	308	342	250	138	2,414	124	310	54	38,662
English.....	64	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	12	4	5	16	4	268	6	116	9	3,472
French.....	4	56	209	1	30	429	6	10	12	94	8	8	950	302	32	75	5	12,636
German.....	59	400	1,227	.....	27	46	10	169	10	265	84	12	144	930	29	683	20	20,729
Greek.....	7	65	1,032	.....	.....	114	33	8	35	99	128	13	104	288	372	237	18	13,187
Hebrew.....	12	34	2,455	.....	9	88	18	7	58	255	5	25	40	148	13	195	.....	26,497
Irish.....	16	192	1,940	3	.....	263	11	44	18	99	30	101	40	887	13	90	45	23,303
Italian (north).....	66	60	1,039	.....	4	43	.....	11	24	74	51	75	23	634	86	68	44	10,060
Italian (south).....	51	128	7,314	.....	7	738	1	6	33	95	69	92	38	636	727	228	29	46,537
Japanese.....	216	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	16	16	131	.....	1	792	.....	9	39	8,609
Korean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	146
Lithuanian.....	5	1	533	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	24	48	.....	2,638
Magyar.....	23	717	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	12	.....	4	26	19	74	73	2	3,604
Mexican.....	9	.....	12	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,073	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	10,993
Pacific Islander.....	11	15	1,386	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	15	3	37	12	97	42	206	1	9,065
Portuguese.....	1	2	23	.....	.....	441	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	3	2	19	6	.....	4,376
Romanian.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	18	19	.....	.....	1,200
Russian.....	3	60	387	.....	1	8	1	5	2	28	14	30	28	422	35	72	1	4,439
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	3	3	784	.....	8	18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	8	49	19	.....	.....	2,933
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	3	370	375	1	3	144	.....	598	4	111	175	54	43	2,860	6	800	57	24,263
Scotch.....	30	252	726	2	1	126	6	22	19	67	33	162	50	1,216	62	89	45	14,310
Slovak.....	2	5	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	17	17	52	.....	2,069
Spanish.....	5	18	60	3	390	6	1	.....	1	331	21	54	18	41	126	5	20	5,705
Spanish American.....	4	.....	60	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	7	51	.....	.....	.....	5	40	15	1	1,667
Syrian.....	4	.....	133	.....	26	53	23	7	4	56	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577
Turkish.....	2	4	.....	.....	20	9	.....	18	1	3	4	17	6	2	11	23	7	1,273
Welsh.....	11	20	239	1	86	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	121	11	.....	.....	1,320
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	68	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	823
Other peoples.....	1	10	63	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	6	21	11	1,877
Total.....	387	2,629	24,556	16	812	3,621	132	1,095	306	9,447	1,296	1,928	855	13,093	2,030	3,880	430	326,700

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*<sup>1</sup>

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	5				5		2		5	883			3				
Armenian.....					12		10						49	6			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....							4						44		2		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	4	4	67		133	56	3					6	378	131	44	4	
Chinese.....	4	5	969		969	14	2		11	4	1	183	86	68	4	14	
Croatian and Slovenian.....		5	6	2	36	25	27				4		243	5			
Cuban.....	1				6		1		5	1,897			8	3	1		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1												11				
Dutch and Flemish.....			1		34	7	15	1			1	5	114	35	19		3
East Indian.....				1	124							1	4				
English.....	14	4	120	5	513	41	168	17	33	69	26	41	527	44	48	15	10
Finnish.....					13	9	5						29				
French.....	7	1			1,150	10	17		17	5	3	1	149	23	25	7	1
German.....	1	3			92	15	23	1	7	6			217	147	206	9	2
Greek.....	22			2	235	117	107	2	18	2	27		1,001	105			
Hebrew.....				3	19		7						109	2			1
Irish.....	1	1	3	1	70	5	102	4	6	3	2	6	1	109	2		
Italian (north).....	10	4	23	2	951	38	365	2	10	4	2		785	38	28	4	
Italian (south).....	65	1	28	8	766	170	3,045	72	74	43	6		4,373	210	175	19	33
Japanese.....		1	2		392	11	1		2			100	5			1	
Korean.....					6							37		237	19		1
Lithuanian.....					1		67	2						133	70		2
Magyar.....							56										
Mexican.....				26	374				9	7							
Pacific Islander.....									1			1					
Polish.....					3	1	342	20				2	904	170	4	1	2
Portuguese.....					134	2	9	6	4			32	5				
Romanian.....					8	1	9					96		101	2		
Russian.....		8			212	33	364	7	3	4			73	127	70	15	11
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....							18	3					1,287	2			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	21	8	4		99	25	62	2	6	10	6	15	29	2	82	5	
Scotch.....	8			1	70	4	62	1	5	13	6	24	375	27	13	2	3
Slovak.....	2				1		28	1					180	27	2		
Spanish.....	4		308		453	10	36		16	488		77	119	25	2	5	26
Spanish American.....					37	6	3		15	3	1		27	1	1		
Syrian.....					3		4						8	24	3		
Turkish.....					4				2		2		7	4			
Welsh.....			1		10	1	1					1	15	1	4	2	1
West Indian (other than Cuban).....					3		5		15	43			2	4			
Other peoples.....	1				68		25						51	19			
Total.....	175	40	606	25	7,063	607	4,995	141	269	3,555	89	561	195	1,331	755	110	99

<sup>1</sup> Also 1,120 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.*

Race or people.																			
La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	
3	4	4	167	33	1	1	1							340					
			55	2			3				5	26		213		2	9		
			16	90	2		42	183	9		12	12		244		15	1		
	5	2	6	11	115		4	17	2	10	2	8	69	244	1	1	262	1	
4		6	69	33	8	2	33	17	6	6		1	2	255			9		
2		5	18	110	108	1	38	18	3			28	5	260			336	3	
28	1	1	3	1	1		7					8		489	2		4		
					3		1					13		21			10		
	4	2	37	196	20		12	14	2	1		97		329	1	2	24	1	
			5											10			1		
28	23	32	627	286	55	5	49	54	13	8	12	409	6	3,453	4	13	270	10	
	10		122	154	113		1	8	1		12	6	1	1,127			18		
77	10	8	266	26	22		12	2	1	7		98		3,567	1		18		
10	2	30	42	91	20		46	3	11			185		901		5	194	3	
10	66	9	888	140	94		338	16	37	20	465	60	43	3,294	13	10	434	1	
	4	12	23	25	14	1	15				1	30	2	1,044			21		
	8	10	323	26	6		16	20	2		10	147	1	1,141		2	19		
	3	14	13	525	228	69	2	105	37	8	38	24	187	24	2,373	3	3	188	30
36	403	521	7,846	1,811	403	7	502	61	145	39	221	3,661	42	38,254	6	15	3,837	8	
2				1	1			2		3		3		91			2		
			1						1				1						
	18	17	150	22	2		2		2		8	38		136			27	1	
	4	4	8	130	13		15	5	2		5	351		397			446		
14					8							2		93			2		
	18	72	668	774	39		40	4	2		28	723		1,706	1		374	9	
	3	3	1,495							1	5	17		357			266		
		9	3	70	9		5	7			3	25		92			404		
	31	203	622	1,060	123		53	6	15		152	429	1	3,356	7	1	62		
			11	31	5		5		1		1	92		152					
5	16	1	125	41	236	1	15	37	18	1	6	83	2	794	2	57	35		
5	1	7	211	59	9		17	28	3	1	7	186		617	3	2	78	2	
2	5	5	7	24	2		25	2			2	132		172			163	1	
69	1	12	57	5	2		25	1	2	32	1	18	7	1,871			21		
58		3	17	6	1								3	1					
	8	1	60	36	1		2		1	1	3	6		84	1		15		
			53	15							5			48			9		
			1	5	4									43			16		
		3	24	1	1			7						234			4		
	33	1	53	6	3		6							133		1	23		
369	665	999	14,612	5,524	1,504	21	1,426	532	280	168	978	7,108	206	67,016	47	114	7,640	71	
Total																			

Race or people.	Oreg.	Penn.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Not speci- fied. <sup>1</sup>	Total.
African (black).....		2	117		72				2			1					1,444
Armenian.....		7			27												444
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....		25			12												219
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	24	206			4				4		2	65	24		17	20	2,354
Bulnesian.....	58	58				1	10	1	8	2	4	94			2	23	1,950
Chinese.....	7	731			1	1		1	6		1	17	71		6	61	2,381
Croatian and Slovenian.....		31	26						7	1	3					3	2,536
Cuban.....		5															105
Dalmatian, Posnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1	27			3				5		3	13	5			257	1,340
East Indian.....	6		10				1		2			5					162
English.....	36	808	13		120	4		22	1			3					10,372
Finnish.....	13	23			4	8	6	1	54	26	41	101	58		14	1,930	845
French.....	1	91			11			1	13	7	1	32	5		2	104	5,799
German.....	9	261	3		4			3	13	4	3	23	3			115	2,749
Greek.....	84	591			6			4	2	43	1	15	6		2	300	1,852
Hebrew.....		108			42	12	4	9	21	425	5	143	185		67	34	9,767
Irish.....	7	309			6			1	1			1				66	1,524
Italian (north).....	30	866			41	1			9	3	1	33				478	2,948
Italian (south).....	148	18,163	3		33	1		10	22	68	16	100	102		18	48	7,539
Japanese.....	32	1			1,604		9	5	41	111	248	266	1,679	610	10	102	89,969
Korean.....									2	9		138	1		8	6	825
Lithuanian.....		204			7				1								47
Marxian.....	1	434											9				988
Mexican.....		11						2	10	2	8		20	74		79	2,262
Pacific Islander.....			4						1		1	3				4	573
Polish.....	1	1,569			61				5			6	65			63	7,912
Portuguese.....		8			431	1				62	5	3				1	2,526
Romanian.....		144							1		2					11	899
Russian.....	37	1,370			21	1	1		22	41	25	196	228	159		515	11,556
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1	330											6			104	860
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	35	79			15				11	7	4	183	6		7	769	3,473
Scotch.....	14	158			2		22		5	3			15				2,714
Slovak.....	1	653			2	2		1	1	20	11	34	15		4	750	2,714
Spanish.....	19	37	4		7				1	8	2	1	16				1,368
Spanish American.....		40							49	18	42	2	87		6	8	4,347
Syrian.....		100			7						1	1				26	560
Turkish.....		10			1				4				14		3	1	433
Welsh.....	2	75			15				5				4		1	17	208
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		6							2	2			3		1	36	253
Other peoples.....		8			2				7				4			34	480
Not specified.....											2	5				52	511
Total.....	583	27,499	20	849	2,566	33	60	60	371	718	483	1,401	2,617	1,824	167	22,922	204,074

<sup>1</sup> Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																					
Actors.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	1	12	.....	18	1	471	1	46	149	2	37	46	36	22	36	.....
Architects.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	.....	82	.....	14	46	2	9	11	7	6	5	.....
Clergy.....	9	5	9	6	1	1	3	.....	23	.....	212	1	70	72	11	23	140	22	38	31	.....
Editors.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	47	.....	7	7	6	23	8	1	10	1	.....
Electricians.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	122	.....	37	46	8	43	60	12	11	5	.....
Engineers (professional).....	4	2	5	2	.....	.....	7	.....	52	.....	475	11	83	136	17	39	47	14	22	3	.....
La. yers.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	60	.....	3	.....	42	.....	8	41	10	4	6	1	10	.....	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	9	.....	87	3	14	86	3	22	8	4	.....	15	.....
Musicians.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	27	.....	163	3	35	86	5	75	13	40	72	11	.....
Officials (Government).....	5	.....	.....	3	79	1	2	.....	11	.....	55	.....	19	22	2	15	.....	13	.....	69	.....
Physicians.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	75	2	23	39	4	13	36	13	21	29	.....
Sculptors and artists.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	402	2	30	94	6	27	11	41	23	.....	.....
Teachers.....	50	8	5	6	21	3	35	.....	25	.....	442	2	33	272	2	121	180	24	23	82	.....
Other professional.....	36	4	4	.....	27	.....	11	.....	42	.....	770	2	106	136	4	46	231	5	13	180	19
Total.....	129	34	34	23	133	13	259	2	311	8	3,175	3	818	1,235	101	485	863	231	396	480	19
<b>SKILLED.</b>																					
Bakers.....	7	4	20	16	.....	4	5	.....	57	.....	84	3	27	181	97	163	33	50	75	5	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	.....	4	13	6	1	5	12	.....	24	.....	78	15	52	98	78	133	39	23	394	18	.....
Blacksmiths.....	26	2	7	8	.....	7	.....	.....	28	.....	119	.....	49	78	30	102	82	45	141	1	.....
Bookbinders.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	2	.....	1	48	1	1	2	.....	.....
Brokers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	2	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	110	.....	32	157	13	224	37	18	53	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	37	4	5	29	.....	.....	81	12	4	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	152	15	27	10	3	7	16	.....	152	.....	747	141	313	362	113	455	393	118	532	15	.....
Cigarettemakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers.....	88	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	23	.....	13	.....	3	.....	.....	6	1	16	.....	.....	.....
Cigar packers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants.....	142	23	28	3	24	7	18	.....	159	3	1,834	32	233	701	206	730	4,634	67	129	69	.....
Dressmakers.....	181	4	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	137	96	20	750	166	112	533	4	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	20	2	3	2	.....	2	7	.....	20	.....	273	6	38	118	20	20	94	7	14	1	.....

Furriers and fur workers.	4	3	1	1	9	2	10	6	11	11	119	7	2	119	7	2
Gardeners.	6	1				105	115	13	47	17	6	38	9	37	22	
Hat and cap makers.	1						12	1	5	8	4		4	12		
Iron and steel workers.	4	18	1	6	2	1	191	14	42	7	18	119	2	22		
Jewelers.	4	1			1	6	49		10	8	68	15	4	13	4	
Lithographers.	13								75	2	113	2	1			
Machinists.	19	5	7	3	3		30	10	71	15	60	131	38	78	1	
Mariners.	119	9	1	25	2		175	79	39	107	17	74	22	165	8	
Masons.	30	1	10	5	18		370	10	45	25	28	98	215	340	8	
Mechanics (not specified).	22	2	4		43		103	1	24	66	11	36	33	93	6	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).	4	3					78	2	6	23	5	45	18	22		
Millers.	3				1											
Millwrights.	2	1					93	5	21	14	9	2	17	17		
Miners.	9	51	1		1		33		34	28	6	47	3	6		
Painters and glaziers.	24	1	3	66	5		589	132	96	82	31	10	177	350	152	8
Pattern makers.					1		252	11	67	95	16	256	64	58	4	
Photographers.	3						1									
Plasterers.	6		1	1			37	4	7	14	13	48	9	11	7	
Printers.	21	1	1				137		4	7		3	39	12	15	
Saddlers and harness makers.	2	1			5		125	4	20	43	11	52	39	9	27	11
Sausage-makers.	329	2	1				15									
Shoemakers.	31	31	6	1	2		64	10	48	102	8	21	79	384	17	
Stokers.	12	1	3	47	2		71	7	42	51	166	343	32	32	618	1
Tailors.	33	25	3	5	2		52	10	26	288	37	6	74	9	27	
Tanners and curriers.	37	8	10	6	2		159	35	42	112	149	3,153	95	35	55	
Textile workers (not specified).	1						8	1		5	13	19	2	1		1
Turners.	3		1		1		211	1	67	10	2	16	35			
Upholsterers.	3	1			6		31	2	7	21	10	90	5	1	7	
Upholsters.	7						24									
Watch and clock makers.	3	1			6		31		1	6	2	28	4	6		
Weavers and spinners.	7	1			19		19		12	27	4	79	5			
Welders.	1	5	2		28		306		263	44	22	60	73	53	47	2
Woodworkers (not specified).	1						5			6	1					
Other skilled.	28	6	14	7	7		43		9	17	52	13	3	2		
Total.	1,418	164	532	148	41	229	8,265	577	2,208	4,608	1,428	9,671	3,583	1,330	4,708	253
MISCELLANEOUS.																
Agents.	3		1	1			399	1	45	88	10	110	20	22	9	
Bankers.	2	1			5		72		13	35	2	50	8	4		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.	656	6	2	1			96	2	22	10	23	55	5	56		
Farm laborers.	26	10	28	36	1	156	703	40	317	1,011	479	292	1,664	6,161	2,339	20
Farmers.	10				11		1,235	36	415	3	299	45	824	108	179	432
Fishermen.	1				6		105		30	3	11	2	124	5	50	26
Hotel keepers.	718	252	1				47		17	38	102	26	10	6		
Laborers.	64	2,622	203	642	13	99	1,562	1,302	1,897	941	7,338	866	4,655	2,638	7,217	331
Manufacturers.	3	1		1	2		91	1	18	21	1	28	5	5	2	12

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.																					
Merchants and dealers.....	36	33	14	24	986	9	311	2	218	10	679	3	191	722	571	1,076	202	168	700	329	1
Servants.....	1,134	86	358	66	29	270	34	49	397	4	3,340	646	1,088	2,884	1,835	1,617	5,492	1,316	5,484	103	...
Other miscellaneous.....	283	20	35	26	753	21	126	.....	202	10	2,233	33	493	668	205	663	890	191	426	1,019	55
Total.....	2,874	488	559	3,022	1,973	1,118	508	213	2,319	39	10,505	2,079	4,516	7,101	10,773	4,689	14,063	4,859	20,310	4,684	77
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,239	246	726	313	322	582	1,812	44	2,915	28	16,717	780	5,094	7,785	2,885	11,632	4,993	4,010	21,170	3,192	48
Grand total.....	5,660	932	1,651	3,506	2,469	1,942	3,402	305	6,675	82	38,662	3,472	12,636	20,729	15,187	26,497	23,563	10,660	46,537	8,609	146



Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Hungarian.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.	14	53	13	12	24	36	33	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,126	3
Architects.	2	1	2	2	25	66	175	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	270	3
Clergy.	6	119	11	4	32	66	10	20	1	10	66	9	7	7	15	1	22	1	3	1,164	63
Editors.	3	2	3	3	10	9	2	2	1	12	9	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	173	3
Electricians.	5	11	4	3	7	1	73	7	1	15	7	7	15	5	5	5	6	2	2	640	6
Engineers (professional).	8	62	12	10	44	178	123	29	1	32	123	12	29	24	1	1	11	10	2	1,494	6
Lawyers.	3	112	10	3	4	1	8	15	1	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	350	3
Literary and scientific persons.	1	1	2	1	12	11	7	7	1	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	283	3
Musicians.	15	40	11	3	35	24	21	13	1	19	24	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	752	3
Officials (Government).	2	10	7	9	12	7	9	52	2	19	7	17	52	2	2	2	1	13	4	425	10
Physicians.	4	3	1	3	16	19	3	12	2	16	19	2	29	2	2	2	1	5	4	404	6
Sculptors and artists.	7	6	1	1	16	19	1	13	1	120	19	2	25	1	8	8	21	6	6	576	10
Teachers.	1	9	6	1	64	120	1	48	1	156	30	1	41	17	1	1	17	13	2	2,070	6
Other professional.	9	161	5	2	156	30	12	17	1	156	30	1	41	17	1	1	17	13	2	2,552	10
Total.	58	707	182	13	652	926	3	442	206	32	4	90	61	78	12,279	100					
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.	7	32	19	12	71	43	1	43	1	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,086	3
Barbers and hairdressers.	1	9	21	5	59	40	1	21	2	21	40	1	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,186	3
Blacksmiths.	15	34	29	6	220	66	20	66	1	220	66	1	24	4	4	4	10	1	2	1,187	3
Bookbinders.	2	1	2	2	16	3	2	2	1	16	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	3
Brewers.	2	10	17	1	39	47	5	4	3	39	47	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	1	845	3
Butchers.	1	1	1	4	21	1	5	1	1	21	1	12	4	3	1	1	4	1	1	845	3
Cabinetmakers.	21	30	77	36	55	18	5	18	2	131	476	2	129	3	40	1	20	5	7	251	140
Carpenters and joiners.	1	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,477	87
Cigarette makers.	1	1	1	1	7	1	4	1	1	7	1	1	129	3	40	1	20	5	7	5,477	87
Cigar makers.	1	1	1	1	7	1	4	1	1	7	1	1	129	3	40	1	20	5	7	5,477	87
Cigar packers.	1	1	1	1	7	1	4	1	1	7	1	1	129	3	40	1	20	5	7	5,477	87
Clerks and accountants.	7	26	244	41	736	4	15	44	13	387	4	41	3	71	39	16	11	10	2	8,318	18
Dressmakers.	6	26	37	4	131	114	1	13	3	131	114	1	13	3	1	1	11	10	2	2,694	18
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).	2	3	3	3	111	122	1	6	4	111	122	1	6	4	1	1	16	3	3	962	18
Turnriers and fur workers.	2	3	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	183	3

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.	
SKILLED—continued.																						
Gardeners.....		3	2		6			3		57	31		3	1				5	4	1	546	
Hat and cap makers.....		1				1	1															
Iron and steel workers.....	9	10			42	1	1			6	108		8	4							209	
Jewelers.....	5	1	7							36			4	1							807	
Locksmiths.....	7	18			31			14	1	1											223	
Machinists.....	6	8	25		21	8	2	10	4	1	174	1	30	3	3			11	4	1	1,394	
Mariners.....	14	3	21		9	26	5	36		726	108	5	295	10	2			6	39	4	3,346	23
Masons.....	4	10	15		14	14	1	3	6	106	102		130	1	6			20		1	1,625	
Mechanics (not specified).....			49		11	4	3	4	1	88	32		55	8	3			4	1	2	778	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....																						
Millers.....	1	1	2		3	1		1		17	25	1	4	1				3			281	
Milliners.....	1	3								14	8										119	
Miners.....	51	19	138		75		14	26	11	17	23		1	3	1			5	5	1	537	
Painters and glaziers.....	1	9	18		11	6	3	14	4	187	194	6	75	3	2			147	6		2,931	
Pattern makers.....														10	3	1		5	6		1,350	
Photographers.....			16		2		1			27	13		5								30	
Plasterers.....	2									8	89							7	2	1	233	
Plumbers.....		1	1		1	1	1	61		17	61	1	1	1		1		5			338	
Printers.....	1		24		6	3	1			24	36		7	4			3	1			376	
Saddlery and harness makers.....																					534	
Seamstresses.....	5	9	47		82	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	1		2			1		116	
Shoemakers.....	6	20	28		26	10	2	17	9	50	15	5	5	1		13	4	3	26		2,817	
Stokers.....	6	2	4		12	19		7	3	72	49		187	1		6	2	3	1	2	1,736	
Stonecutters.....					3	2				122	112	1	9	7		2		12			1,061	
Tailors.....	29	27	25		63	9	14	73	10	131	56	1	27	7		36	2	4	3		487	
Tanners and curriers.....		1	2		2					4	2					1					64	
Textile workers (not specified).....	1				1	9		1	1	4	55							2		2	416	
Tinners.....			2		3	1	1	3		15	11	1		2		1	3				227	
Tobacco workers.....					1								11								33	
Upholsterers.....																					101	
Watch and clock makers.....		1	3		1	1	1	6		5	5			4		3		1			233	
Weavers and spinners.....						2	1	1	1	26	68										1,031	
Wheelwrights.....	5		1		4			1			1								1		36	

Woodworkers (not specified).....	7	3	13	30	1	675	249	78	431	1	206	272	3	38	5	6	17	3	8	173	53				
Other skilled.....	208	228	990	1		15	2	2	16	4	206	272	8	1	3	2,700	8	1	2,700	8	17	3	8	2,700	53
Total.....	208	228	990	1	1	15	2	2	16	4	206	272	8	1	3	2,700	8	1	2,700	8	17	3	8	2,700	53
MISCELLANEOUS.																									
Agents.....		2	19			5	6	2	6		33	92				22	11	3			6	5	1	1,050	5
Bankers.....			3			2	2	1	2		5	25				3	5							1,230	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		1	2			2	2	1	1		46	67				4		2					1	447	
Farm laborers.....	716	528	84			1,880	631	351	506	845	2,619	271	510			251	2	104	38	43	21	107	30	24,723	380
Farmers.....	6	18	202			33	56	8	44	16	874	510	6			66	40	30	10	53	17	30	3	6,518	30
Fishermen.....						125	1				170	20				3				2	14	3	2	723	24
Hotel keepers.....		1	4			1	2		5	1	12	10				1		1				1	2	383	
Laborers.....	231	474	1,104	2		1,191	1,299	305	1,865	860	3,793	597	108			852	14	362	131	46	6	1,169	2	48,351	16
Manufacturers.....		2	3						2		13	30				2	1	1						268	
Merchants and dealers.....	9	29	528			27	46	13	57	1	167	154	4			657	238	191	20	14	75	47	8,562	191	
Servants.....	746	535	378			1,854	577	86	311	485	5,812	1,648	396			309	60	141	7	128	52	37	39,774	27	
Other miscellaneous.....	15	24	320	1		82	24	5	63	13	637	805	7			178	71	64	3	69	17	40	10,790	24	
Total.....	1,724	1,614	2,707	3		5,077	2,768	774	2,862	2,221	14,091	4,223	1,031			2,348	443	899	209	369	208	1,497	141,843	697	
No occupation (including women and children).....	698	1,607	6,589	1		3,231	1,323	335	1,006	601	4,532	5,527	991			1,291	904	595	38	516	363	209	116,940	2,820	
Grand total.....	2,638	3,904	10,993	6		9,065	4,376	1,200	4,430	2,933	24,263	14,310	2,063			5,705	1,667	1,767	273	1,390	823	1,877	326,700	3,926	

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																					
Actors.....											79		20	12			7	17	15		
Architects.....	1						2		6		27	1	9					2	3	1	
Clergy.....	6			3	4	1	1	1	10	2	48	1	83	9	2		4	12	18	8	
Editors.....				1		1					4		3				1	1	1	4	
Electricians.....											37		8	6			7	1	9		
Engineers (professional).....	1				3	4	4	4	15	3	121	5	27	24			1	5	8	4	
Lawyers.....							4	4			8		7	1			1	2	2	2	
Literary and scientific persons.....							3	3	3		12		7	6			1	18	32	1	
Musicians.....							1	4			20	1	12	16			2	7	3	1	
Officials (Government).....							3	5			7		5	9				3	11	6	
Physicians.....	5	1	1	1	5	3	10	2	2	2	27		10	14	3		4	2	11	7	
Physicists.....							2	2			10		8	2				2	11	1	
Sculptors and artists.....	4	1	1		2	2	4	4	6	2	48		66	43	1		6	11	6	10	
Teachers.....	3		2		2	2	7	4	4	1	174	1	76	31	1	2	48	6	10	5	
Other professional.....							4													2	
Total.....	20	2	4	6	31	15	51	1	55	10	622	9	341	184	7	20	107	74	125	43	3
<b>SKILLED.</b>																					
Bakers.....	2			1				1	16		16		23	29	15	13	6	12	62	3	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	1			2	2	6	1	2		10	2	10	7	6	7	4	7	234	7	
Blacksmiths.....	1			4		3			8		38	3	3	3	7	4	13	6	37		
Bookbinders.....											8		2	3		2					
Brewers.....			1	1			1				2		1	6			1	1			
Butchers.....				1					12		24		11	23	2	15	5	6	28		
Cabinetmakers.....			2								7		6	10		2	2	12			
Carpenters and joiners.....	17	1	3	2	1	3	6	1	32	2	219	23	26	23	6	15	39	28	153	4	
Cigarette makers.....											1										
Cigar makers.....	38		3				879		4		1							2	9		
Cigar packers.....											1										
Clerks and accountants.....	13		1	3	6	5	68		42	1	478	4	479	88	22	56	100	39	90	8	1
Dressmakers.....	10	1				1			2		35	1	29	13	1	26	30	16	60		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	4				3		3		10	1	101		6	6	3	2	11	2	2	1	

[illegible]

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Montenegrin, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.																					
Manufacturers.																					
Merchants and dealers.	11	6		2																	
Servants.	209	2	53	44	7	5	50	29	4	124	789	128	1,002	488	203	164	51	160	370	105	
Other miscellaneous.	171	4	6	9	77	29	37	51	124	11	553	14	115	111	217	85	164	423	3,022	14	
Total.	1,093	389	142	2,425	1,784	2,038	185	92	732	144	3,334	527	3,661	1,456	9,138	782	1,766	5,721	80,161	590	36
No occupation (including women and children).	332	12	47	65	65	143	1,286	3	235	4	3,057	138	809	624	330	270	483	900	6,528	131	7
Grand total.	1,644	444	219	2,354	1,959	2,381	2,536	105	1,340	162	10,372	845	5,799	2,749	9,707	1,524	2,048	7,539	80,969	825	47

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other Peoples.	Not specified. <sup>1</sup>	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																						
Actors.....		1			3					1	3	1	9				2	3	2		201	1
Architects.....			1						1	6	6							1	2		76	
Clerg.....	1	3	1		2	1		2		10	1	1	35	3	1	2	2	1	9		315	51
Editors.....											1							2			23	
Electricians.....	1				1	2		2		10	9			5				2			107	
Engineers (professional).....	1	1	6		3	3		2		47	37	1	6	17			1	3	1		353	3
Lawyers.....			4	1				2		1	1	1	3	2							37	
Literary and scientific persons.....	1					1				1	1		6	2				1	1		53	
Musicians.....		3	1					2	1	5	1		3	1		1	7				139	
Officials (Government).....	1	5	1			1		2	3	3	1		6	13		1		2			82	8
Physicians.....			3					3		4	4		9	8				3			138	
Sculptors and artists.....								3		3	2		6	2				1	1		56	5
Teachers.....	2	2	2		1	1		4		11	6	2	2	5			2	1			256	4
Other professional.....	1	1	1		1			6		33	47	1	7	5			1	6	1		476	5
Total.....	2	13	24	2	8	8	1	31	1	137	127	5	83	66	1	3	16	27	17		2,312	77
<b>SKILLED.</b>																						
Bakers.....	2	4	2		10			4		11	15		7				1		1		257	2
Barbers and hairdressers.....		1	3		4	10		2		3	2			6	1			2			345	1
Blacksmiths.....		3			14			12	1	12	11	1	4								188	
Bookbinders.....										2											21	
Brewers.....																					14	
Butchers.....	5	4			9		1	4		4	6	2									168	
Cabinetmakers.....		5						3		9	2								1		73	
Carpenters and joiners.....	12	5	6		23	17		27	3	140	84	4	37		4		6	6	3		1,004	127
Cigar makers.....																					7	
Cigar packers.....	1	10	1		2			2				1	167	3							1,125	
Cooks.....																					3	
Clerks and accountants.....										57	74	1	106	19	10	1	13	19	9		1,881	117
Dressmakers.....		4	27					21	2	22	3	3					2	22			1,303	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	4	1		6	1	1	5		13	25		6	2				1			205	14

<sup>1</sup> Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Hungarian.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.
SKILLED—Continued.																						
Furriers and fur workers.	2				1					2	20							2			20	
Gardeners.					1					13	20		1								165	
Hat and cap makers.								1													20	
Iron and steel workers.	3	9	1		23		2	6	3	11	24	4	1				2				200	
Jewelers.								2		5						1					43	
Locksmiths.	1				2																4	
Machinists.	13				27		5	27	1	33	145	1	7				5	2			774	
Mariners.	1	5			1			11		120	10	2	120	5			2	17	2		721	16
Masons.	1	1			8		2	5		9	11		5	1			4	1			371	
Mechanics (not specified).	2				16			69	8	154	312		16	6	72	3	11	15	22	2,600	4,481	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).																						
Millers.	1							3		4	9	4	1					1			55	
Milliners.								1		2	1										13	
Miners.	28	46			116		9	111	52	46	100	138	112	1			47	2	6	107	3,206	
Painters and glaziers.					4		2	1	4	27	20		3	1	1		1				235	
Pattern makers.											12										20	
Photographers.								1	1	3	1		1								24	
Plasterers.	1				1			2		1	12		2								68	
Plumbers.					1					3	14		2								55	
Printers.					1			2		3	7		2								89	
Saddlers and harnessmakers.								1													20	
Seamstresses.	2				43			7		5	5							12			135	
Shoemakers.	7	5	1		9		9	9		11	4	1	1				1	6	1		622	
Stokers.	3	2			6		40	2	1	9	8	1	219				2				424	
Stonecutters.										6	31		7					1			120	
Tailors.	18	9			29		1	39		16	3		1				1	5			317	2
Tanners and curriers.																					16	
Textile workers (not specified).	3				14		218	5		2	17		1		6		2				713	
Timers.		1			3			1		5					2						40	
Tobacco workers.																					7	
Upholsterers.										1	2		2								10	
Watch and clock makers.																					23	
Weavers and spinners.	1				12		6	1	3	3	20				13				1		219	





TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and occupations.<sup>1</sup>

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																	
Actors.....							5		2	25	1	6		5			1
Architects.....		1	2		71		1			1			25				
Clergy.....	1	1	3	1	32		4		1	8	2	9	17	1	1		2
Editors.....					75		8		15	3			40	7	6		7
Electricians.....			3		17		1		2				3				
Engineers (professional).....	2	4	3		58		12		2	11	2	1	3	5		1	4
Lawyers.....		7	5		124		13	6	15	9	2		65	5	6		
Literary and scientific persons.....			2		21		1		9	1	2	1	1				
Musticians.....			1		33		10	1	5	4			10				
Officials (Government).....	4	1	7		43		3		80		2	2	33	1	1	3	
Physicians.....			1		127				4	5		12	9	3	1		1
Scriptors and artists.....			1		35		5		16	11	3	43	21	2			
Teachers.....	8		2	1	250		4		2	12	3	2	104	9	13	4	1
Other professional.....	4	5	22		183		28	1	35	12	2	293	136	6	17	5	3
Total.....	20	19	49	2	1,131	32	150	11	183	94	13	283	540	44	62	21	19
<b>SKILLED.</b>																	
Bakers.....		2	7		52	3	14		2	12	1	4	72	5	14		
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	3	2		56	1	27		8	22		2	61	4	9	1	
Blacksmiths.....		8	14		42		26		2	16		2	71	15	15	4	
Bookbinders.....	1				3	3			1				10				
Brewers.....					6					2			2				
Butchers.....			3		37		18		4	5		1	85	1	10	1	2
Cabinetmakers.....					11	1				2			25		3		
Carpenters and joiners.....		31	26	2	230	12	80	3	1	118	4	19	29	17	37	10	2
Cigar makers.....													5				
Cleaners.....		1			2		1			682			2				
Clerks.....					9		1			20			2				
Clerks and accountants.....	10	17	31	3	564	10	113	7	25	133	15	13	523	33	63	18	6
Dressmakers.....	2		5		85	3	50	2	9	20		3	156	9	14	8	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....																	
Furriers and fur workers.....	2	6	1		74	1	9	1	4	16	1	6	33	8	10		
Gardeners.....				1	5		1		1				12	1			
Hat and cap makers.....			2	1	63	4	17		2	13	1		29		13	3	
Iron and steel workers.....	1				25		6		1	4			19				
Jewelers.....		1	3		13		6			4		1	51	11	11	2	1
Locksmiths.....		2			2								13				
Machinists.....	3	4			9		4		2	12	1		55	4	1	1	2
Mariners.....	21	3	6		75	5	24	1	2	16		4	52	3	6	1	
Masons.....	1	2	10	1	126	1	15	4	2	17	5	2	17	15	11	4	1
Mechanics (not specified).....					71	8	33		1	22		1	47	3	26	3	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	4	2	9		39	1	23	1	4	17	1	1	43	6	4	2	
			3		8		5	1	1	4		1	17	2	1		

Millers.....	1	1	5	1	9	4	1	2	3	8	1	3	1	3	1	1
Milliners.....	14	140	129	2	18	42	14	12	37	31	58	77	31	3	3	3
Miners.....	2	1	83	1	4	1	1	2	6	109	6	12	1	1	1	1
Painters and glaziers.....	1	1	26	1	1	4	5	3	21	21	6	3	6	6	6	6
Pattern makers.....	2	1	20	1	4	3	5	1	1	16	2	1	2	2	2	2
Photographers.....	2	1	20	1	2	4	5	2	3	48	2	2	1	1	1	1
Printers.....	1	3	1	1	4	4	5	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2	23	1	4	4	4	57	7	30	7	6	1	1	1	1	1
Seamstresses.....	5	3	27	4	56	1	12	8	19	1	2	5	13	3	3	3
Shoemakers.....	1	1	26	1	4	12	12	3	2	28	2	1	1	1	1	1
Stonemasons.....	4	2	91	2	5	3	90	11	23	1	4	1	406	12	21	2
Tailors.....	1	1	7	1	13	1	13	2	17	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tanners and curriers.....	1	1	7	1	3	1	3	2	4	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	1	7	1	3	1	3	2	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timbers.....	1	1	7	1	3	1	3	2	4	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	6	1	4	1	4	2	19	5	1	2	3	3	3	3
Upshoers and stock makers.....	1	1	14	1	4	1	4	2	19	5	1	2	3	3	3	3
Watch and clock makers.....	2	2	13	2	62	1	62	1	2	39	2	5	2	2	2	2
Wheelwrights.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodworkers.....	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodworkers (not specified).....	5	17	4	2	221	16	32	2	6	33	6	9	7	140	20	2
Other skilled.....	99	250	305	16	2,436	158	895	35	123	1,570	69	75	172	3,375	265	465
Total.....	99	250	305	16	2,436	158	895	35	123	1,570	69	75	172	3,375	265	465
MISCELLANEOUS.																
Agents.....	1	3	2	1	106	3	3	1	1	12	3	1	1	56	3	4
Bankers.....	1	1	1	1	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	6	3	3	6	20	1	13	1	24	667	6	1,840	88	1,412	213	519
Farm laborers.....	10	4	45	6	1,054	89	744	18	18	132	4	4	132	240	36	127
Farmers.....	10	11	31	9	901	46	55	4	7	16	3	5	9	9	28	9
Fishermen.....	1	1	36	1	14	1	14	1	1	16	3	5	3	21	7	7
Hotel keepers.....	1	4	3	1	62	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	21	3	3
Labors.....	43	219	333	20	2,200	219	909	22	79	215	40	19	297	2,640	538	573
Manufacturers.....	1	1	32	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1
Merchants and dealers.....	16	8	40	8	1,394	13	60	1	24	121	21	59	11	285	17	19
Servants.....	31	24	60	11	1,399	120	1,021	42	162	101	29	29	75	3,058	192	461
Other miscellaneous.....	8	41	78	5	1,866	39	125	7	58	275	14	28	36	472	76	66
Total.....	121	331	596	62	9,164	531	2,931	96	390	1,568	124	1,987	584	8,197	1,081	1,781
No. occupation (including women and children).....	190	492	1,150	67	7,385	618	2,624	103	416	1,578	150	589	457	6,941	756	1,099
Grand total.....	430	693	2,109	147	20,116	1,339	6,620	245	1,087	4,810	356	2,434	1,226	19,092	2,146	3,407

<sup>1</sup> For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Ia.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	NeV.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....	43	2	1	46	14	2			1	1		2	14		793		2	3
Architects.....				13	13										124			7
Berger.....	55	17	8	62	24	31	1	14	4	6		3	23	3	117	1	26	13
Editors.....	2			30	68	27		2							190			11
Electricians.....	2	8	3	32	67	18		4	12	2		2	16		791	1	4	24
Engineers (professional).....	2	4	6	12	67	18		4	2	1		1	23		190	1	1	2
Lawyers.....	1			13	3	4		4	2				11		154			4
Literary and scientific persons.....	1			37	31	5		6	1	4			16		396		1	10
Musicians.....	3	3	9	35	1	1		3				1			148			1
Officials (Government).....	14	2	8	11	23	7		4					13		199		4	9
Physicians.....	1			15	23	5			1	5		2	8		359			8
Sculptors and artists.....	5	19	18	182	66	25		12	4	7		3	66	3	764	3	7	51
Teachers.....	35	11	12	146	188	39	1	8	8	4		11	58	3	866	1	10	62
Other professional.....																		
Total.....	182	67	68	620	507	194	2	63	40	32	9	37	271	9	5,367	8	60	205
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....	4	3	22	94	56	30	1	14	5	6		9	41		384		3	21
Barbers and hairdressers.....	5	16	12	86	51	26		13	10	6		6	46		516		9	24
Blacksmiths.....	5	23	10	67	66	63	1	7	25	11		3	39	2	267		20	21
Bookbinders.....				9	4	4		1					7		38			4
Brewers.....				1	1			1							12			3
Butchers.....	3	7	17	51	52	31		10	13	5		2	31		276		11	23
Cabinetmakers.....	1	2	1	12	33	10		3	2	2			4		98		1	2
Carpenters and joiners.....	11	68	23	449	475	453	5	25	112	25	13	53	162	9	1,294	3	135	126
Cigarrette makers.....				1	1							1	1		10			2
Cigar makers.....	1	2		14	16	5		2	1				6		93	1	1	
Cigar packers.....				2											7			1
Clerks and accountants.....	53	38	41	546	593	223	4	62	71	29	2	46	232	6	3,146	12	52	117
Dressmakers.....	4	13	26	267	87	39		27	7	8	1	7	128	2	1,238		8	57
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	10	10	3	49	70	29	1	7	11	4		3	38	1	299	1	8	21
Furriers and fur workers.....				4	6	5		1					2		120			7
Gardeners.....	4	5	7	29	21	14		6	4	3		2	22		195	2	3	15
Hat and cap makers.....				7	4	4		1					6	1	133			3
Iron and steel workers.....	3	11	5	77	118	18		5	15	3		8	26		217		5	23
Jewelers.....	1			14	17	1		1					4	1	97	2	1	4
Locksmiths.....				1				11	1	1		1	12		121		1	19
Machinists.....	14	9	12	108	236	44		9	16	2		10	32		379	1	7	45
Mariners.....	121	18	121	523	56	24	11	5	6	5		4	55		1,165	1	10	79
Masons.....	9	10	7	80	133	83		17	21	10	2	20	54	2	432	1	21	75
Mechanics (not specified).....	8	1	4	54	26	21		3	3	2		3	32	1	277		3	12
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	2	3	18	33	7		2	1			1	2		109		2	8

Millers.....	1	3	10	4	9	3	1	1	1	2	16	3	32	3	6
Milliners.....	2	12	36	56	3	24	144	2	7	11	37	16	205	3	17
Miners.....	4	4	91	231	3	10	18	9	1	4	48	18	171	3	37
Painters and glaziers.....	2	8	75	107	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	432	1	32
Pattern makers.....	2	1	11	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	3
Photographers.....	1	1	16	39	37	2	8	1	1	1	5	21	62	20	20
Plasterers.....	1	5	37	45	31	1	3	2	1	3	9	6	101	6	12
Plumbers.....	2	2	43	32	15	3	6	2	1	2	11	5	209	5	13
Printers.....	2	4	43	35	15	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	38	3	4
Saddlers and harness makers.....	3	15	229	77	41	16	1	3	1	4	109	16	1,375	16	79
Seamstresses.....	6	47	225	48	32	20	4	8	2	28	72	2	4	4	52
Shoemakers.....	25	23	165	51	19	3	8	2	3	30	30	2	489	2	51
Stokers.....	18	52	21	21	5	5	3	4	25	25	4	21	73	2	21
Stonecutters.....	1	50	31	31	31	44	8	10	3	20	208	18	2,721	2	170
Tailors.....	8	79	347	130	70	1	1	2	2	26	7	1	26	1	3
Tanners and curriers.....	1	1	178	16	2	4	1	1	1	1	6	1	43	1	3
Textile workers (not specified).....	2	5	15	23	9	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	77	1	3
Tinners.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	10	2	3
Tobacco workers.....	2	1	2	9	1	2	7	1	1	1	7	2	47	2	4
Upholsterers.....	2	1	13	3	6	4	2	3	1	1	7	1	82	3	7
Watch and clock makers.....	3	1	321	12	7	7	2	2	55	75	3	1	146	3	2
Weavers and spinners.....	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	8	2	2
Whe Wrights.....	3	6	16	26	9	1	1	7	3	20	66	1	44	3	4
Woodworkers (not specified).....	15	7	152	287	81	11	24	7	3	20	66	1	800	22	69
Other skilled.....	332	466	4,642	3,420	1,696	27	401	564	182	48	1,772	41	18,764	454	1,239
Total.....															
MISCELLANEOUS.															
Agents.....	10	1	4	71	21	4	3	3	3	1	18	1	479	5	17
Bankers.....	3	1	1	4	1	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	148	1	1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	2	7	44	30	20	1	7	5	5	1	15	7	116	7	15
Farm laborers.....	18	128	2,485	838	822	167	223	182	182	153	1,111	23	4,628	620	939
Farmers.....	23	15	249	323	353	1	43	49	32	72	6	13	787	297	80
Fishermen.....	2	12	18	41	1	4	3	1	1	4	8	15	176	15	8
Hotel keepers.....	3	4	18	11	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	126	2	9
Hotel laborers.....	61	154	4,870	3,767	2,052	552	625	206	206	877	983	31	10,966	418	1,556
Manufacturers.....	1	1	15	1	16	2	57	1	1	4	4	2	146	2	2
Merchants and dealers.....	111	32	323	123	57	45	24	7	6	21	169	13	4,110	15	102
Servants.....	99	274	4,644	1,433	1,252	12	282	187	287	2,098	22	23	13,569	365	1,181
Other miscellaneous.....	26	70	516	503	216	9	71	56	19	52	313	11	3,589	37	235
Total.....	357	2,502	13,102	7,136	4,822	55	1,178	1,665	664	247	4,788	115	38,869	1,782	4,147
No occupation (including women and children).....	580	1,366	9,118	6,375	2,403	54	1,101	1,185	510	83	4,417	103	32,028	994	3,750
Grand total.....	1,451	4,401	1,883	27,482	17,438	9,115	138	2,743	1,388	387	11,248	267	95,028	3,290	9,341

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....			10		4	1				16		1		17		10		1,126
Architects.....	1	1	16			7				2	1			10		2		270
Clergy.....	3	8	67		18	4	1	5	1	197	3	10	6	37	1	9	2	1,164
Editors.....			7											1				173
Electricians.....		9	23	1	1	4		1		11	3			1	3	9		640
Engineers (professional).....	2	14	59	2	3	5	1		1	69		1	6	58	4	7	1	1,494
Lawyers.....		1	6							11				2		2		283
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	2	11		2	2		1		24	1	2	2	37		5	1	752
Musicians.....		32			15	1				3				2				425
Officials (Government).....		8							2	27	1	2	1	6				476
Physicians.....	6	23			2	2		1		4	1			3	1	2		504
Sculptors and artists.....	1	3	93		2	17		5	7	59	5	11	12	37	6	15	2	2,070
Teachers.....	3	8				9		3	4	141	6	9	7	74	4	14	3	2,552
Other professional.....	6	22	107		5		5											
Total.....	17	78	468	3	57	53	7	16	15	599	21	41	36	318	19	76	9	12,279
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....		8	61		5	11			4	35	3	4	2	39	8	13	2	1,086
Barbers and hairdressers.....		3	57			12			1	24	1	3	2	45	2	10		1,186
Blacksmiths.....	1	12	78		1	13		10	2	37	8	5	3	118	5	27		1,187
Bookbinders.....										4	1		1	2				106
Brewers.....		2	3							1						1		34
Butchers.....		2	50			2			1	14	5	6	1	39	3	6		845
Cabinetmakers.....		3							1	1		2		15		1		251
Carpenters and joiners.....		4	10						8	95	17	28	8	463	17	83	3	5,474
Carpenters.....	3	68	230		9	39	2	20						1				852
Cigar makers.....					2	1	1			2	2			4	1			51
Cigar packers.....			5															
Clerks and accountants.....		7	1						9	1		1				1		51
Domestic workers.....	4	62	372		42	59	2	18	4	273	37	29	20	319	21	80	9	8,318
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		11	233		3	21		4		21	17	8		41	5	25	2	2,694
Firemen.....																		
Furriers and fur workers.....	1	14	33		3	6	1		1	36	3		14	96	2	7	4	932
Gardeners.....			8						1									183
Hat and cap makers.....		6	17			4	1	4	1		1	1	7	11	1	10	2	746
Iron and steel workers.....			16						1									209
Jewelers.....	1	8	55		1	9	1	3		7	4	3		55	1	9	1	807
Locksmiths.....			3		1	2						1		6	1	3		223
Machinists.....		3	29							5	2							285
Mariners.....	2	11	52			24			2	31	6	2		85	3	20	2	1,304
Masons.....	65	88			32	12	2	8		69	6	2	117	275	4	20		3,346
Mechanics (not specified).....	3	6	140		5	12	1	8	2	16	6	11	3	57	13	19	2	1,025
			43		12	11	1	3		40	3	3	1	24	3	13		778



TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.*<sup>1</sup>

Occupation.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Ha- wai.	Ida- ho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....					15					8				2				
Architects.....			1		12			1						2				
Clergy.....	2	1			16	3	4		1	5			1	13	1	2	5	
Editors.....					4									1				
Engineers (professional).....		1	3		5		4				1			6	1			
Lawyers.....	1	2			22	1	4	2	3		1	2		25	3		1	
Literary and scientific persons.....	1				3		2							1				
Musicians.....					3		1							2	1			
Notaries.....					3		2				1			9				
Officials (Government).....					14				19		1							
Physicians.....			1		9				4	3			1	12	1			
Sculptors and artists.....					5			1	2					2				
Teachers.....	1				16		12		3	6	1	2		11	1	4		1
Other professional.....		1	1	1	16		10	1	6	4	3	6		42				
Total.....	5	3	9	1	143	4	41	3	40	29	7	17		128	8	6	6	1
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....			2		16	2	7			5	1			16		1	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....					22		6	1	4	5				20				
Blacksmiths.....		1			11		8	1			1			15	4	2		
Bookbinders.....					5									4				
Brewers.....					2									1				
Butchers.....					11		4			1		2		15	4	2	1	
Cabinetmakers.....					3			1	1					19	2	2		
Carpenters and joiners.....					66		19		4	52	1	8	3	79	8	5	1	
Cigarette makers.....	1		1		1					1,068				3				
Cigar makers.....					1		1							1				
Cigar packers.....																		
Clerks and accountants.....	2		5		91	3	17	2	5	59	3	11	1	98	9	3	5	
Dressmakers.....					8		4		1					25		2		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....				1	19	1	2			3		5		12	1	1		
Furriers and fur workers.....	1	1												1				
Gardeners.....			2		31	2	4	2				2	1	9	1			
Hat and cap makers.....																		
Iron and steel workers.....			2		8		1							22	3	1		2
Jewelers.....					4		2							1				
Locksmiths.....																		
Machinists.....			3		28	2	37	1	2					52	10			
Masons.....	11		1		51		7	1	3	108		1		6	1	1	1	
Mariners.....					9		8	3				1		19	9	1	1	
Mechanics (not specified).....					18	3	9			10				23	17			1





TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	Ia.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																	
Actors.....	1			3	3			1				7		146			3
Architects.....				2										37			3
Clergy.....	11		6	10	3	5	1	4		2		12		135	1	1	7
Editors.....														13			
Electricians.....			2	12	2									40			6
Engineers (professional).....	5		17	17	8	3		8		1	1	13	1	178			4
Lawyers.....	2							1						21			
Literary and scientific persons.....	3					1				2				25			1
Musicians.....			1	12	9			1				1		71			
Officials (Government).....												1		34			1
Physicians.....	4		1	6	2	3		2				1		65			1
Sculptors and artists.....	2			4										30			1
Teachers.....			2	27	5					2				114		1	3
Other professional.....	1		7	19	9	5		2				15		209	2		4
Total.....	29		20	116	41	19	1	21	6	4	1	72	1	1,178	3	2	34
<b>SKILLED.</b>																	
Bakers.....		7	2	25	4	3						15		99		1	3
Barbers and hairdressers.....			2	59	4	2		3	1	2		2		151			4
Blacksmiths.....	1	1	2	14	16			3	2			11		46			13
Bookbinders.....					1	1								6			
Brewers.....				7										6			
Cabmen.....	1		3	3	8			2				11		60			6
Cabinetmakers.....														15			6
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	4	5	51	36	15		7	1	2		71	1	370	2	2	22
Cigarette makers.....								1						5			
Cigar makers.....	2			2	1	1		1				4		32			
Cigar packers.....				1													
Clerks and accountants.....	11	1	3	95	19	14	2	10	3	1		69		1,000		1	35
Dressmakers.....			5	24	5							1	6	190		1	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3			13	5	3		7	2			1		69			8
Furniture and fur workers.....														18			
Gardeners.....	4	1	2	21	1	3		3				13		43			6
Hat and cap makers.....												2		11			
Iron and steel workers.....				7	17	1		1		2		18	1	41			15
Leathers.....				2								3		22			
Locksmiths.....			1	2	1									2			
Machinists.....																	
Mariners.....	2	1	1	60	42	6		4	1	2	2	118		235			42
Masons.....	2	3	1	85	4	4		7				11		327		1	4
Mechanics.....		2	2	46	9	3		3		2		23		103	1	1	15
Mechanics (not specified).....	6			18	40	7			1			11		156			9



TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	Okla.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																	
Actors.....		8			4			1				2	1				201
Architects.....		9												1			76
Clergy.....	1	27		19	2		1	1	3	2	1	3		3			315
Editors.....				1										1			23
Electricians.....	1	8						8	1				1				107
Engineers (professional).....	1	31						1	5		1		1	6			353
Lawyers.....								1	1			1					37
Literary and scientific persons.....		2		1					2				1				53
Musicians.....	1	11		1	1		1		3			2	1	1			139
Officials (Government).....	1			4				1				4					82
Physicians.....	1	9	2					2				4		1			138
Sculptors and artists.....		3			1			1									56
Teachers.....	1	14		7	1			4	1	3	2	1		3			256
Other professional.....	1	34	1	3	5	1			1			5		1			476
Total.....	6	156	4	45	10	1	1	4	21	5	4	29	3	18			2,312
<b>SKILLED.</b>																	
Bakers.....	1	1		2	5					2	1	3	1				257
Barbers and hairdressers.....		22		4	17						1	1	2				345
Blacksmiths.....	2	20		1					3		1	2	3	1	1		188
Bookbinders.....		1					1										21
Brewers.....		2															14
Butchers.....	1	18			4			1	3				1	3			168
Cabinetmakers.....	3	8							1			2					73
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	76		12	10	1	1	1	6	4	2	23	2	18	1		1,004
Cigar makers.....																	7
Cigar packers.....		9															1,125
Clerks and accountants.....	2	57	1	56	8	1	1	5	15	4	1	5	1	3			3
Dressmakers.....		16		1	2			1	1	2	1		1	4			303
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	15		10	2			1	3	1		2		3			205
Furriers and fur workers.....																	20
Gardeners.....		6							2	1		4		1			165
Hat and cap makers.....		4															20
Iron and steel workers.....		23			2				1	1	2	1		5			200
Jewelers.....	1	1			3							1					43
Locksmiths.....																	4
Machinists.....	1	66			11			1	5		3	9	1	6	1		774
Mariners.....	1	35		12				3	3	4	9	12	3				721
Masons.....	1	70		3	17			5	5		1	1	4				371
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	55		29	4			2	2		2	1	1				4,481





Ohio.....	6,199	274	236	150	117	.....	17	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Oklahoma.....	228	14	14	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	540	57	13	8	58	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16,830	634	4,368	480	63	4	31	4	.....	1	7	.....	1	3
Philippine Islands.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,475	875	3	.....	13	1	425	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1
South Carolina.....	86	1	9	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	714	17	11	27	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	188	4	2	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	610	27	219	1	7	.....	2	3	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Utah.....	668	25	9	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	320	71	.....	.....	37	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	444	.....	44	26	3	.....	.....	156	21	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Washington.....	1,219	42	20	7	203	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1,612	44	54	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	2,362	114	40	66	187	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	203	21	.....	.....	22	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	178,416	15,983	7,114	3,017	5,040	115	2,536	192	30	13	1,154	762	4	1,637

TABLE XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry—Continued.

Destination.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.	Pascagoula, Miss.	San Francisco, Cal.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Pacific seaports.	Alaska.	Canadian border stations.	Mexican border stations.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Alabama.....	1	36	42	2		9	2					66				430
Alaska.....							4		8		424	214				693
Arizona.....			66	29			47		3			73	1,650			2,100
Arkansas.....		16	4	16			5					39	3			147
California.....		5	193	123			7,043	8	635	66	5	4,835	574	51		20,116
Colorado.....			10	6			39		67			462	21			1,339
Connecticut.....			1				17			3		816				6,620
Delaware.....												37				215
District of Columbia.....			8	3			37		5			58				1,087
Florida.....	1		4			4	3		1	1		1,036	1	1		4,810
Georgia.....		4					6		1			59	3			356
Hawaii.....			2				1					8		2,904		2,934
Idaho.....							12		64		1	715				1,256
Illinois.....			35	16			72	1	28	18		3,468	9			19,062
Indiana.....			20				18		1			447	3			2,146
Iowa.....			8	16			24		2			594				3,407
Kansas.....			16				2		2			294	16			744
Kentucky.....			3				2			3		60				268
Louisiana.....		11	825	189	4	3	17		1			45	1		1	1,451
Maine.....									2			3,282				4,401
Maryland.....			3				6		2			158				1,883
Massachusetts.....			8				53		15	13		5,648	12			27,482
Michigan.....			1				16		17	9		11,972	3	1	1	17,438
Minnesota.....			4	23			6		6	1	1	4,810	1			9,115
Mississippi.....	1		20		9	5	4		7			16				138
Missouri.....			24				17		8	7		416	16		1	2,733
Montana.....				10			10		52	2		2,541				3,454
Nebraska.....			4	13			7		11			376				1,388
Nevada.....			8		1		11		2		1	35				387
New Hampshire.....												1,508				2,882
New Jersey.....			6	3			4		4			767			4	11,248
New Mexico.....			3				12									561
New York.....			3	9			303		108	43	1	14,036	303			95,028
North Carolina.....			73	86			4		2			28	25	4	153	267
North Dakota.....			1						2			1,981				3,290
Ohio.....			4	3			31		6	3		1,968	1	5	1	9,341



Oklahoma.....	7	9	2	78	248	9	4	105	10	.....	.....	387				
Oregon.....	4	2	22	78	24	9	4	1,584	.....	.....	.....	2,629				
Pennsylvania.....	15	3	46	1	1	15	.....	2,046	10	.....	.....	24,596				
Philippine Islands.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	16				
Porto Rico.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	760	812				
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	2	.....	.....	3,621				
South Carolina.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	132				
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	1	.....	.....	1,095				
Tennessee.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	1	.....	.....	306				
Texas.....	274	1,662	1	.....	4	1	.....	244	6,316	.....	6	9,447				
Utah.....	.....	1	47	.....	97	2	.....	169	13	.....	.....	1,296				
Vermont.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	3	2	1,499	1	.....	.....	1,928				
Virginia.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	855				
Washington.....	9	1	26	5	1,137	38	46	10,309	.....	.....	.....	13,093				
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	.....	2,030				
Wisconsin.....	1	.....	20	.....	3	3	.....	1,050	1	.....	.....	3,850				
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	11	.....	32	.....	.....	1,139	2	.....	.....	430				
Total.....	4	61	1,694	2,272	13	22	8,055	93	2,613	246	485	81,382	928	2,966	9,003	326,700

TABLE XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and sex.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1915.			6 months ended June 30, 1915.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1914.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1914.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	3,002	2,658	5,660	990	931	1,921	2,012	1,727	3,739	4,815	3,456	8,271
Armenian.....	685	2,247	2,932	172	65	237	513	1,152	1,665	2,057	4,556	2,511
Balkan and Moravian.....	766	885	1,651	162	321	483	604	594	1,198	2,587	4,888	2,511
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	3,215	2,931	6,146	1,263	60	1,323	1,952	231	1,168	9,450	2,903	16,433
Chinese.....	2,152	2,87	5,029	1,020	131	1,151	1,162	55	1,318	1,980	394	2,374
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,284	688	1,972	308	117	425	1,046	571	1,617	5,845	3,327	9,172
Cuban.....	2,280	1,122	3,402	590	360	950	1,660	702	2,362	2,443	1,140	3,583
Dalmatian, Russian, and Herzegovinian.....	230	75	305	28	4	32	2,202	71	2,273	1,509	1,363	2,872
Dutch and Flemish.....	4,015	2,660	6,675	1,804	1,189	2,993	2,211	1,471	3,682	6,169	3,881	10,050
East Indian.....	70	12	82	23	5	28	47	10	57	99	18	117
English.....	20,069	18,593	38,662	8,069	7,106	15,275	11,970	11,397	23,367	24,339	20,824	45,163
Finnish.....	2,210	1,292	3,502	1,007	536	1,543	1,203	726	1,929	3,337	2,521	5,858
French.....	6,933	12,636	19,569	2,953	2,385	5,338	3,980	3,318	7,298	8,290	6,293	14,583
German.....	11,728	9,001	20,729	3,430	2,804	6,234	8,298	6,197	14,495	28,393	20,374	48,767
Greek.....	11,740	3,447	15,187	5,630	1,533	7,163	6,110	1,914	8,024	32,069	5,985	37,154
Hebrew.....	13,756	12,741	26,497	2,544	1,745	4,289	11,212	10,996	22,208	37,465	33,718	71,183
Irish.....	13,015	10,488	23,503	5,813	3,847	9,660	7,202	6,641	13,843	15,255	14,175	29,428
Italian (north).....	6,293	4,397	10,690	2,649	2,030	4,679	3,614	2,367	5,981	17,965	6,673	24,638
Italian (south).....	24,870	21,687	46,557	11,489	9,795	21,284	13,381	11,892	25,273	88,084	35,884	123,968
Japanese.....	3,762	4,847	8,609	1,951	2,426	4,377	1,811	2,421	4,232	3,474	5,334	8,808
Korean.....	91	55	146	17	22	39	74	33	107	100	84	184
Lithuanian.....	1,223	1,415	2,638	105	79	184	1,118	1,336	2,454	3,965	3,798	7,763
Magyar.....	1,905	1,699	3,604	117	229	346	1,788	1,537	3,325	19,553	8,796	28,349
Mexican.....	5,682	5,311	10,993	2,272	2,488	4,760	3,410	2,823	6,233	6,935	5,784	11,789
Pacific Islander.....	4,429	4,636	9,065	673	4	677	3,755	4,288	8,043	22,213	20,750	42,963
Polish.....	2,853	1,523	4,376	1,838	775	2,613	1,015	747	1,762	4,708	2,521	7,229
Romanian.....	852	348	1,200	141	211	352	1,711	278	1,989	12,109	1,808	13,917
Russian.....	3,355	1,104	4,459	932	174	1,106	2,423	930	3,353	15,951	3,384	19,335
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1,907	1,026	2,933	500	60	560	1,407	936	2,343	8,094	5,796	13,890
Scandinavian.....	14,318	9,888	24,206	6,175	3,600	9,775	8,200	6,288	14,488	20,010	11,363	31,373
Scotch.....	7,315	6,932	14,247	2,996	2,665	5,661	4,322	4,297	8,619	8,738	7,867	16,605
Slovak.....	970	1,099	2,069	56	57	113	914	1,042	1,956	6,701	5,122	11,822
Spanish.....	4,551	1,154	5,705	2,374	56	2,430	2,177	656	2,833	6,401	1,433	7,834
Spanish American.....	1,111	556	1,667	589	498	1,087	922	486	1,408	978	496	1,474
Syrian.....	1,174	593	1,767	241	107	348	453	257	710	2,734	1,191	3,925
Turkish.....	241	32	273	84	7	91	157	35	192	917	46	963
Welsh.....	821	569	1,390	290	198	488	561	371	932	1,192	711	1,903
West Indian (except Cuban).....	4,471	381	4,852	178	175	353	204	206	470	602	385	987
Other peoples.....	1,672	206	1,878	986	100	1,086	685	106	791	1,822	222	2,044
Total.....	187,021	139,679	326,700	72,464	49,352	121,816	114,557	90,327	204,884	439,549	278,936	688,485

TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1915.			6 months ended June 30, 1915.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1914.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1914.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	1,022	622	1,644	407	333	806	555	283	838	1,071	609	1,680
Armenian.....	434	10	444	200	.....	200	234	10	244	874	25	899
Bohemian and Moravian.....	127	92	219	9	18	23	118	78	196	475	270	745
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2,271	85	2,356	970	14	988	1,301	65	1,366	3,941	233	4,174
Chinese.....	2,020	361	2,381	783	24	807	1,135	17	1,152	1,871	38	1,909
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,632	904	2,536	1,047	665	1,713	2,002	333	2,335	9,269	1,369	10,638
Cuban.....	100	5	105	1	.....	1	99	5	104	854	377	1,231
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,068	272	1,340	335	98	433	733	174	907	403	20	423
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,158	4	1,162	45	1	46	113	3	116	1,611	539	2,150
East Indian.....	6,944	3,428	10,372	3,204	1,418	4,682	3,686	2,010	5,690	6,804	3,940	10,804
English.....	596	249	845	194	102	296	402	147	549	1,323	636	1,959
French.....	4,720	1,073	5,799	849	443	1,292	3,877	630	4,507	4,642	5,890	10,532
German.....	1,680	1,069	2,749	179	241	420	1,301	828	2,129	5,336	3,245	8,581
Greek.....	9,334	423	9,767	3,080	191	3,271	6,204	232	6,436	11,003	494	11,497
Hebrew.....	1,103	421	1,524	153	57	210	650	364	1,014	3,959	1,209	5,168
Irish.....	1,579	1,369	2,948	641	360	1,001	988	1,009	1,997	1,935	1,021	2,956
Italian (north).....	6,373	1,166	7,539	1,802	485	2,287	4,511	681	5,192	9,956	1,695	11,651
Italian (south).....	81,566	8,403	89,969	20,598	2,559	23,157	60,968	5,844	66,812	86,445	9,216	95,661
Japanese.....	676	149	825	338	83	421	338	66	404	610	157	767
Korean.....	41	6	47	11	4	15	30	2	32	51	5	56
Lithuanian.....	722	296	1,018	57	6	63	665	260	925	2,802	883	3,685
Magyar.....	1,548	714	2,262	10	43	103	1,538	621	2,159	7,751	2,804	10,555
Mexican.....	446	127	573	90	42	132	335	85	421	1,222	180	1,402
Pacific Islander.....	5	1	6	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	6,251	1,661	7,912	569	30	608	5,682	1,622	7,304	21,835	5,549	27,384
Portuguese.....	1,942	564	2,506	436	214	650	1,526	350	1,876	2,088	530	2,618
Roumanian.....	786	113	899	53	10	63	733	103	836	2,601	382	3,043
Russian.....	10,464	792	11,256	4,291	184	4,475	6,173	608	6,781	15,550	1,623	17,173
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	672	188	860	2	1	3	670	187	857	3,212	734	3,946
Scandinavian.....	2,283	1,190	3,473	789	451	1,240	1,494	593	2,083	3,795	1,966	5,761
Scotch.....	1,783	946	2,714	353	127	480	1,994	593	2,587	2,233	3,795	6,028
Slovak.....	1,023	375	1,398	9	47	56	1,014	328	1,342	2,070	1,251	3,321
Spanish.....	3,931	416	4,347	1,917	253	2,170	2,014	163	2,177	6,918	1,748	8,666
Spanish American.....	386	174	560	185	69	254	201	105	306	3,262	362	3,624
Syrian.....	355	78	433	50	17	67	305	61	366	382	191	573
Turkish.....	180	17	197	18	5	23	173	12	185	396	707	1,103
Welsh.....	180	73	253	94	29	123	185	44	229	597	29	626
West Indian (except Cuban).....	252	228	480	107	91	198	86	44	130	218	104	322
Other peoples.....	408	43	451	276	21	297	192	22	214	292	263	555
Not specified 1.....	9,001	7,887	16,888	3,459	2,700	6,159	5,542	5,187	10,729	825	39	864
Total.....	108,072	36,002	294,074	48,231	11,756	59,987	116,841	24,246	144,087	239,110	54,525	293,635

1 Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

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TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant*

Race or people.	Number ad- mitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				Total.
		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		
							Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
African (black).....	2,880	1,998	882	131	2,507	242	6	10	529	112	657
Armenian.....	86	75	11	7	72	7	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Bohemian and Moravian.....	255	91	164	31	205	19	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Mon- tenegrin.....	324	270	54	20	277	27	.....	.....	62	7	69
Chinese.....	1,174	1,125	49	22	577	575	.....	.....	26	9	35
Croatian and Slovenian.....	178	110	68	27	142	9	.....	.....	13	9	22
Cuban.....	3,092	2,058	1,034	439	2,153	500	.....	.....	11	14	25
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Her- zegovinian.....	42	32	10	11	27	4	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,170	1,477	693	252	1,646	272	2	.....	8	5	15
East Indian.....	53	51	2	.....	47	6	.....	.....	7	.....	7
English.....	22,667	12,788	9,879	2,076	15,857	4,734	.....	1	15	21	37
Finnish.....	767	366	401	59	677	31	1	1	1	5	8
French.....	4,099	2,437	1,662	288	3,036	775	1	.....	26	15	42
German.....	7,932	4,351	3,581	895	5,870	1,167	2	.....	23	33	58
Greek.....	1,272	1,150	122	46	1,112	114	2	.....	95	33	130
Hebrew.....	1,658	1,025	633	258	1,225	175	3	1	40	62	106
Irish.....	7,523	2,818	4,705	325	6,352	846	.....	1	11	13	25
Italian (north).....	2,290	1,595	695	218	1,822	250	.....	.....	81	13	94
Italian (south).....	7,162	5,614	1,548	651	5,614	897	2	.....	1,343	401	1,746
Japanese.....	3,628	3,154	474	60	3,226	342	.....	2	65	58	125
Korean.....	25	22	3	.....	21	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	245	153	92	47	187	11	1	1	24	20	46
Magyar.....	553	244	309	192	312	49	.....	.....	10	13	23
Mexican.....	7,649	4,029	3,620	1,218	5,147	1,284	3	17	677	1,061	1,758
Pacific Islander.....	37	18	19	4	32	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Polish.....	1,004	570	434	277	656	71	4	4	76	62	146
Portuguese.....	586	439	147	32	485	69	.....	.....	194	39	233
Roumanian.....	176	133	43	11	125	40	.....	.....	53	9	62
Russian.....	944	781	163	68	756	120	1	.....	239	40	280
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	526	340	186	125	344	57	.....	.....	106	69	175
Scandinavian.....	11,179	5,604	5,575	758	9,352	1,069	.....	.....	7	3	10
Scotch.....	6,378	3,403	2,975	628	4,577	1,173	.....	1	3	3	7
Slovak.....	197	92	105	59	132	6	.....	1	2	5	8
Spanish.....	4,602	3,648	954	332	3,523	747	4	1	310	19	334
Spanish American.....	1,715	1,134	581	181	1,243	291	.....	1	4	11	16
Syrian.....	385	288	97	42	300	43	1	.....	29	27	57
Turkish.....	45	39	6	2	37	6	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Welsh.....	613	342	271	74	434	105	.....	.....	1	1	2
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,159	761	398	110	898	151	.....	.....	13	6	19
Other peoples.....	274	209	65	20	221	33	.....	.....	31	1	32
Total.....	107,544	64,834	42,710	9,996	81,226	16,322	33	42	4,157	2,202	6,434
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	7,304	6,967	337	169	5,090	2,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	867

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aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.		
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
612	1,758	81,846	2,343	427	110	1,075	208	1,597	
39	35	21,005	73	12	1	43	8	35	
95	94	22,177	179	65	11	177	24	54	
130	141	22,516	270	45	9	192	77	55	
235	784	29,473	1,078	58	38	297	669	208	6,154
49	74	14,922	123	51	4	108	38	32	
1,415	708	139,858	1,865	1,126	101	1,238	199	1,655	
9	18	1,521	27	12	3	28	5	9	
1,077	431	188,125	1,436	603	131	885	292	993	13
44	8	10,742	49	1	3	10	12	31	47
13,778	3,260	1,835,198	15,478	5,899	1,290	8,787	1,524	12,356	229
283	342	53,436	584	166	17	368	268	131	
2,443	699	398,748	2,711	720	668	1,206	317	2,576	30
4,612	1,378	674,373	5,238	1,696	998	3,112	842	3,978	98
496	693	110,735	1,135	119	18	781	308	183	
581	508	125,997	995	623	40	1,156	122	380	
3,045	3,176	473,728	6,057	1,165	301	4,364	659	2,500	4
1,182	629	208,548	1,712	496	82	1,392	234	664	
2,398	3,176	424,052	5,058	1,495	609	5,607	252	1,303	40
2,790	611	370,180	3,076	467	85	831	1,384	1,413	201
6	8	994	16	1	8	13	4	8	
63	95	12,811	154	90	1	209	21	15	
149	156	32,759	258	274	21	429	42	82	
1,523	2,873	409,064	4,930	2,518	201	4,378	426	2,845	
7	7	1,294	2	6	29	5	1	31	
102	427	44,557	541	455	8	828	76	100	
137	356	32,541	388	184	14	369	138	79	145
42	113	5,433	127	35	14	92	52	32	
412	368	71,638	756	160	28	508	67	369	28
62	270	13,079	259	264	3	447	50	29	
4,125	5,099	641,882	8,615	1,822	742	5,763	2,266	3,150	6
3,435	1,527	441,496	4,437	1,573	368	3,031	637	2,710	24
49	67	8,518	103	84	10	163	11	23	
2,504	939	401,174	3,605	823	174	1,525	576	2,501	251
1,270	49	210,600	1,130	499	86	278	195	1,242	
225	59	85,417	297	86	2	145	58	182	3
29	13	14,051	38	7	.....	14	4	27	7
326	127	41,814	406	173	34	254	60	299	
733	165	133,111	787	286	86	264	150	745	
172	60	27,538	189	37	48	112	42	120	24
50,774	31,301	7,836,951	76,525	24,623	6,396	50,484	12,318	44,742	7,304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonmigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside the United States.	Departed from the Philippine Islands.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black)	2,514	1,784	730	171	2,095	248	213	49	15	4	2	2,231
Armenian	1,999	1,250	750	77	160	322	88	26	7	1	1	85
Polenian and Moravian (Czech)	1,245	1,125	120	27	140	122	39	10	1	4	11	89
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,199	1,137	62	20	1,077	122	356	61	15	2	1	779
Chinese	2,448	2,383	65	40	1,326	879	331	579	165	148	553	8,628
Croatian and Slovenian	1,049	883	166	34	1,326	879	331	579	165	148	553	8,628
Cuban	5,743	4,922	821	750	4,223	770	788	19	16	6	6	3,774
Dalmatian, Posnian, and Herzegovinian	3,775	2,895	880	2	3,383	402	838	203	52	11	17	2,601
Dutch and Flemish	3,727	3,194	533	191	3,214	402	838	203	52	11	17	2,601
Ecuadorian	44,236	28,200	16,036	3,787	32,749	7,770	5,173	1,409	430	111	201	36,922
English	6,849	4,635	2,214	289	5,003	697	572	119	39	8	5	307
French	7,951	4,635	3,316	289	5,003	697	572	119	39	8	5	307
Greek	7,331	4,635	2,696	68	5,831	1,159	1,404	402	149	48	128	4,472
German	3,488	3,193	295	73	2,821	567	1,372	323	67	13	13	1,655
Hungarian	1,739	1,593	146	216	1,262	473	302	95	25	6	13	1,312
Irish	6,573	3,593	2,980	216	4,511	612	2,324	1,469	486	170	216	2,821
Italian (north)	3,432	3,392	40	216	3,361	71	324	1,469	486	170	216	2,821
Italian (south)	31,277	31,183	94	1,088	29,395	3,794	11,720	2,505	588	84	62	3,798
Japanese	7,662	6,380	1,282	121	6,359	1,182	1,465	3,784	1,162	436	174	19,308
Korean	321	281	40	106	321	35	163	34	16	1	2	166
Lithuanian	1,354	1,164	190	81	856	217	408	122	22	1	4	601
Magyar	2,096	1,398	698	261	1,492	343	87	22	8	3	2	1,974
Mexican	2,738	2,082	656	162	2,311	265	1,364	216	85	31	19	1,997
Pacific Islander	1,482	1,175	307	65	1,231	193	804	307	85	31	19	436
Polish	4,477	4,512	65	10	4,231	146	160	118	3	3	8	296
Portuguese	4,846	4,512	334	121	4,328	397	1,046	104	24	5	1	3,663
Romanian	1,394	1,394	0	240	1,021	133	3,370	1,316	407	79	117	3,257
Ruthenian (Russnak)	5,272	5,272	0	369	7,276	938	3,370	1,316	407	79	117	3,257
Scandinavian	8,156	5,002	3,154	857	6,135	984	3,370	1,316	407	79	117	3,257
Scotch	4,473	3,355	1,118	14	4,009	464	298	64	48	27	6	3,670
Slovak	5,434	4,619	815	226	4,505	692	482	101	48	3	3	4,773
Spanish	2,333	1,604	729	254	1,776	303	60	9	28	1	1	2,259
Syrian	599	403	196	54	405	70	150	56	28	3	1	4
Turkish	234	201	33	18	200	16	57	14	3	3	1	160

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries.

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries.																						
Country of last permanent residence.		Country of intended future residence.																				
		Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Azore Islands and Cape Verde.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Welsh.....	616	417	199	47	457	112	124	52	5	2	8											425
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,467	869	598	177	1,105	185	78	29	13	5	2											1,340
Other peoples.....	623	512	111	34	493	91	129	25	4	1												464
Total.....	180,100	133,713	46,387	10,810	144,146	25,144	40,770	15,769	4,447	1,293	1,684											9,843
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	9,843	9,386	457	611	6,739	2,493																

Country of intended future residence.

Country of last permanent residence.

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.		Country of intended future residence—Continued.																					
		Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Baleare Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	
Turkey in Europe.			1													1				3	3,131		3,145
United Kingdom.							3	7		2												21	
Other Europe.																							3
Total Europe.		61	26	49	18	90	401	554	24	832	172	699	14	1	142	218	65	58	3	3,151	21	6,599	
China.		35					9	344	1	15	14		2		1	1	7	7		181		618	
Japan.		10				1	29	86		1	3	1			5	2		1		136		278	
India.					2	4	4	3			2					1	1	1		36		49	
Turkey in Asia.																						2	
Other Asia.		10				4	2	138		7	5									46		212	
Total Asia.		55			2	9	44	572	1	23	24	1	2		6	4	8	8		400		1,159	
Africa.							1			1										15		17	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		2		1		2	1	8				1	1				4	3		308	2	329	
Pacific Islands (not specified).						1	42	53			12					2				43		160	
British North America.		8	11	25	74	11	95	45	53	1,587	59	29		7	360	377	16	39	1	1,182	1	3,980	
Central America.				2		5	125	149	3	28	2	2		1	1	41	2	2	1	104	2	477	
Mexico.		1		3		1	181	34		20	13	2				363	4	4		149	2	777	
South America.				1		6	58	164		23	18	8		1		55	7	14		315	1	680	
West Indies.		2				64	230	62		61	32	2	1		2	426	5		1	414		1,311	
United States.							6	13	3	2	1					4	2	1		20		52	
Other countries.						1	6								1				1			9	
Grand total.		138	37	81	94	190	1,190	1,654	84	2,577	335	744	17	10	511	1,490	113	148	6	6,102	29	15,550	
Male.		109	29	68	87	138	918	1,191	72	2,438	280	698	13	9	471	1,142	98	116	5	4,350	27	12,259	
Female.		29	8	13	7	52	272	463	12	139	55	46	4	1	40	348	15	32	1	1,752	2	3,291	



Country of intended future residence—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified.)	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Austria.....	4					4			5	551	3	5	3	5			635	392	243	
Hungary.....							4			84	17	7	12	36			109	59	50	
Belgium.....	12	3				15				106						1	248	168	80	
Bulgaria.....										23							42	33	9	
Romania, Servia, and Montenegro.....								2		105			3	24			232	150	82	
Denmark.....	4					4			17	382	84	229	94	240		26	1,485	947	538	3
France, including Corsica.....	2	8			1	11		10	3	221	87	64	43	37			1,069	722	347	18
German Empire.....	21	39	1			61				204	1	5		5			1,241	189	52	
Greece.....								6		910	22	55	46	82			1,967	1,435	532	29
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	2				4	6		3		151	1	24	2	29			290	290	109	
Netherlands.....	5	3				8				287	2			7		2	1,013	856	157	
Norway.....	12	1	2			15		2	1								21	17	4	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....										1		1		8			20	15	5	
Roumania.....										14		5					774	472	302	13
Russian Empire.....										616	3	1	2	3		1				
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....										21	45	154	53	314			802	567	235	49
Sweden.....	1					1		1		135		9	3	2		1	218	161	57	
Switzerland.....	1	5				6		1		91	24	11	11	6		2	206	134	72	
Turkey in Europe.....										15		1		8			28	19	9	
United Kingdom.....	204	135	5		7	351	1	174	14	2,559	111	213	127	386		1	7,032	4,427	2,605	51
Other Europe.....									9								30	25	5	48
Total Europe.....	269	194	8		12	483	1	203	40	6,485	401	784	399	1,142		34	16,571	11,078	5,493	211
China.....	382	1				383				43			4	32			1,080	631	449	582
Japan.....		379				379			10	35		7	10	2			721	574	147	63
India.....	5		32			37		1		19	1		1				108	71	37	5
Turkey in Asia.....				23		23	1			54	6	8		4			98	63	35	
Other Asia.....	2			43		45				8			1				266	212	54	35
Total Asia.....	389	380	32	23	43	867	1	1	10	159	7	15	16	38			2,273	1,551	722	685
Africa.....																				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1		2			3	42	3		41	3	11	22	9			148	108	40	
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	2	7				9	1	1,421	3	84		1	2	3			1,844	1,142	702	35
								1	56	10	2						241	178	63	



[illegible]

TABLE XIV-A.—Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.																	Male.	Female.
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tas- mania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central Amer- ica.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.		
Austria.....										1,510	1	8	1	16	25		2,192	1,516	676
Hungary.....										1,462					28		1,490	830	252
Belgium.....	1					1		1		147	13	3	3	40	27		1,082	368	168
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										176							283	265	118
Denmark.....										112	4	2	9	26	55		610	401	209
France, including Corsica.....	2									376	86	104	76	288	58	52	1,957	1,265	692
German Empire.....		6				7		2	1	342	115	43	54	83	102		2,659	1,754	905
Greece.....	1									278	7	2	3	2	23		1,347	1,224	123
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....								1		1,478	25	44	85	143	394		12,364	10,824	1,540
Netherlands.....		1				1			1	189	24	24	7	31	145		1,472	1,145	327
Norway.....							1			294	1		4	9	57		1,714	714	281
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....		1				1				1			11	10	5		328	264	64
Roumania.....										14			2		1		81	63	18
Russian Empire.....							3			1,106	1		36	8	58		3,693	3,049	644
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....										22	51	54	154	502	10		1,644	1,408	236
Sweden.....	2					2				137	9	2	2	7	58		578	424	154
Switzerland.....							1			105	24	6	4	6	52		506	391	115
Turkey in Europe.....										19			1	35	6		120	99	21
United Kingdom.....	21	30	2	1		54	14	44	5	3,066	175	154	145	462	659	3	19,308	12,500	6,808
Other Europe.....						19				19				10	1		28	18	10
Total Europe.....	27	39	2	2		70	29	48	7	9,453	530	456	599	1,668	1,764	55	51,783	38,522	13,261
China.....	519		2			521		1		17	2		6	275	1		1,148	774	374
Japan.....		687				689			3	17			14	3	3	2	1,949	720	229
India.....			46			46				9	1			2	1		79	51	28
Turkey in Asia.....				78		78	2	1		82	13	11	8	23	2		239	170	59
Other Asia.....						53				6				1	1		80	55	25
Total Asia.....	519	687	48	78	55	1,387	2	2	3	131	16	11	28	304	8	2	2,485	1,770	715



TABLE XV.—Immigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899<sup>1</sup> to 1915, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
African (black).....	412	714	594	852	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	67,851
Armenian.....	674	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	52,882
Bohemian.....	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	140,821
(Czech).....																		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	145,947
Chinese.....	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	2,327	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,207	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	32,350
Croatian and Slovenian.....	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,942	35,104	44,272	47,822	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,966	42,499	37,284	1,942	460,616
Cuban.....	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,911	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	61,920
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	367	705	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,331	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	49,742
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,860	2,702	1,860	1,017	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	146,203
East Indian.....	15	9	20	84	83	258	149	184	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	317	165	188	172	82	6,910
English.....	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,869	45,079	51,126	46,966	39,021	53,468	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	661,491
Finnish.....	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,736	12,805	3,472	197,227
French.....	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,357	11,347	10,379	9,892	12,831	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,632	18,066	12,636	203,751
German.....	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,636	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,893	73,038	58,534	71,350	66,471	65,943	80,865	79,871	20,729	1,067,654
Greek.....	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	12,127	46,253	28,387	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,506	38,644	43,881	13,187	355,261
Hebrew.....	37,415	60,764	98,068	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	133,748	149,182	103,387	57,561	84,260	91,223	80,395	101,330	138,061	28,197	1,312,158
Irish.....	32,345	35,907	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	34,266	40,969	38,706	30,157	31,186	38,352	40,246	36,922	37,053	33,868	25,503	605,316
Italian (north).....	13,091	17,316	22,103	37,620	37,429	36,699	38,930	46,286	51,364	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,354	44,802	10,567	527,519
Italian (south).....	63,639	84,946	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,328	212,497	110,546	65,248	192,673	199,658	153,580	231,613	251,612	46,557	2,737,188
Japanese.....	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,463	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,524	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,362	8,152	1,868	93,928
Korean.....	22	71	28	364	1,907	4,929	4,929	14,257	25,384	13,720	15,254	22,711	17,027	14,038	34,647	21,582	1,146	8,703
Lithuanian.....	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,537	25,384	13,720	15,254	22,711	17,027	14,038	34,647	21,582	1,146	8,703
Magyar.....	5,700	13,777	13,310	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,090	44,201	60,071	34,682	27,704	27,302	19,906	23,509	30,610	44,588	2,698	255,372
Mexican.....	163	380	390	115	481	447	223	131	91	15,561	7,757	17,706	18,785	22,000	10,954	13,689	10,993	400,798
Pacific Islander.....	192	188	167	160	185	417	427	131	91	15,561	7,757	17,706	18,785	22,000	10,954	13,689	10,993	117,735
Polish.....	23,446	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,427	95,835	138,033	68,105	52,765	128,348	71,442	85,163	174,365	192,637	9,065	1,411,763
Portuguese.....	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	5,453	6,528	8,735	8,743	9,846	6,800	4,606	7,637	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,276	47,578
Rumanian.....	1,774	3,398	761	2,053	4,324	3,834	7,938	11,429	13,206	8,209	8,041	17,199	9,311	8,229	13,451	24,070	1,200	135,065
Russian.....	1,400	2,200	672	1,561	3,498	3,901	3,748	16,507	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	29,558	51,472	44,927	4,450	225,743
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1,400	2,200	672	1,561	3,498	3,901	3,748	16,507	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	29,558	51,472	44,927	4,450	225,743
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	23,249	32,952	40,277	50,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	34,906	52,037	45,559	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	762,819
Scottish.....	752	757	2,004	2,422	6,919	11,883	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,957	14,310	237,360
Slovak.....	15,838	29,243	29,343	39,427	27,440	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	10,466	10,466	32,416	21,451	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	479,945
Spanish.....	110	1,117	1,262	1,954	3,927	1,662	5,500	3,822	9,465	6,938	4,990	5,827	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,544	5,705	94,000
Spanish American.....	110	1,117	1,262	1,954	3,927	1,662	5,500	3,822	9,465	6,938	4,990	5,827	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,544	5,705	94,000
Syrian.....	3,798	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	5,652	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,032	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	1,363	1,667	17,848
Turkish.....	3,798	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	5,652	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,032	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	1,363	1,667	17,848
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,959	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,690	2,244	2,438	2,289	2,820	2,558	1,930	20,189
Other peoples.....	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,104	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,122	1,171	1,396	1,823	32,007
Total.....	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	1,782,870	751,786	1,041,570	378,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,430	1,197,892	326,700	14,015,504

<sup>1</sup> Alien arrivals previous to July 1, 1898, were not recorded by race or people.

TABLE XVI.—*Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1915.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820.....	8,385	1867.....	303,104
1821.....	9,127	1868.....	282,189
1822.....	6,911	1869.....	352,768
1823.....	6,354	1870.....	387,203
1824.....	7,912	1871.....	321,350
1825.....	10,199	1872.....	404,806
1826.....	10,837	1873.....	459,803
1827.....	18,875	1874.....	313,339
1828.....	27,382	1875.....	227,498
1829.....	22,520	1876.....	169,986
1830.....	23,322	1877.....	141,857
1831.....	22,633	1878.....	138,469
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.....	60,482	1879.....	177,826
Year ended Dec. 31—		1880.....	457,257
1833.....	58,640	1881.....	669,431
1834.....	65,365	1882.....	788,992
1835.....	45,374	1883.....	603,322
1836.....	76,242	1884.....	518,592
1837.....	79,340	1885.....	395,346
1838.....	38,914	1886.....	334,203
1839.....	68,069	1887.....	490,109
1840.....	84,066	1888.....	546,889
1841.....	80,289	1889.....	444,427
1842.....	104,565	1890.....	455,302
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52,496	1891.....	560,319
Year ended Sept. 30—		1892.....	579,663
1844.....	78,615	1893.....	439,730
1845.....	114,371	1894.....	285,631
1846.....	154,416	1895.....	258,536
1847.....	234,968	1896.....	343,267
1848.....	226,527	1897.....	230,832
1849.....	297,024	1898.....	229,299
1850.....	310,004	1899.....	311,715
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59,976	1900.....	448,572
Year ended Dec. 31—		1901.....	487,918
1851.....	379,466	1902.....	648,743
1852.....	371,603	1903.....	857,046
1853.....	368,645	1904.....	812,870
1854.....	427,833	1905.....	1,026,499
1855.....	200,877	1906.....	1,100,735
1856.....	195,857	1907.....	1,285,349
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112,123	1908.....	782,870
Year ended June 30—		1909.....	751,786
1858.....	191,942	1910.....	1,041,570
1859.....	129,571	1911.....	878,587
1860.....	133,143	1912.....	838,172
1861.....	142,877	1913.....	1,197,892
1862.....	72,183	1914.....	1,218,480
1863.....	132,925	1915.....	326,700
1864.....	191,114		
1865.....	180,339	Total.....	32,354,124
1866.....	332,577		

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States,*

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black).....			6		3	1	12			48			218
Armenian.....							20						35
Bohemian and Moravian.....							1			1			19
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....			3			2	73			5			754
Chinese.....						3	14			6			17
Croatian and Slovenian.....			1		1		105			2		1	298
Cuban.....					1	1							12
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....							8			1			34
Dutch and Flemish.....			2		2		5		2			3	123
East Indian.....		4					42			28			211
English.....		2	18	3	16	16	26	1		14		12	1,800
Finnish.....		1	2				17			1			361
French.....			3	1	1	11	12	1		5	2	2	778
German.....	1		3	4	7		22	1		1		2	693
Greek.....	1	2	13	1		4	71	3		15			424
Hebrew.....	1	7	17	2	7	6	36	3		14	1	3	961
Irish.....			15	2	19	11	13	1		7	1	7	823
Italian (north).....		1	5			1	38			11			393
Italian (south).....	1	8	163	3	14	9	215	6		39	7	5	1,486
Japanese.....					1	2	58			6			57
Korean.....										2			7
Lithuanian.....			5				24			1			68
Magyar.....					2		1						59
Mexican.....	2	1	20	10	5	7	97			81	13	16	1,683
Pacific Islander.....													1
Polish.....			7		1	1	54			3		1	623
Portuguese.....						1	4	1		3			73
Roumanian.....							14						127
Russian.....			4	1	1	1	72			8	1		915
Ruthenian (Russniak).....			4				15			2			416
Scandinavian.....		1	1	1	7	4	67			11			714
Scotch.....			4	2	8	1	16	1		2		2	788
Slovak.....			1				3			2			21
Spanish.....			1		1	1	14	1		2			132
Spanish American.....							4			3			40
Syrian.....			2		1		63	1		3	12		142
Turkish.....							5			1	2		36
Welsh.....			1				2			1			70
West Indian (except Cuban).....							2			2			2
Other peoples.....			1				11			4			89
Total.....	6	27	302	30	98	1	88	1,256	22	335	39	54	15,503
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....								24		3			8



*fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and causes.*

Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, and insanity.	Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
.....	17	19	8	18	8	13	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	380	.....
.....	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
2	25	154	2	8	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	228	1,043	.....
.....	6	24	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	102
.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
.....	3	49	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	204	.....
.....	14	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	3
3	39	386	16	65	81	47	1	1	61	.....	43	.....	.....	2,651	.....
.....	2	16	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	411	.....
3	9	172	11	41	65	32	.....	.....	36	2	13	.....	.....	1,203	1
.....	22	227	6	19	98	11	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1,126	.....
1	181	67	11	31	19	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,853	.....
.....	101	74	12	37	67	22	.....	.....	15	.....	12	.....	.....	1,398	.....
5	50	139	6	12	38	24	.....	.....	29	1	13	.....	.....	1,207	.....
.....	37	103	4	.....	10	2	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	614	.....
2	197	278	27	29	92	38	.....	1	11	.....	11	.....	.....	2,642	.....
.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	78	.....	210	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
.....	3	8	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....
.....	13	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
1	10	164	216	195	4	1	1	.....	99	1	60	.....	.....	2,678	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	27	141	4	4	45	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	.....
.....	19	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
.....	12	1	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....
.....	8	178	1	1	41	9	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1,247	1
.....	14	148	.....	4	36	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641	.....
1	19	116	2	8	9	9	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	976	.....
3	15	156	5	23	32	24	.....	.....	13	1	13	.....	.....	1,116	1
.....	14	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
2	19	23	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	209	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	61	.....
.....	4	7	3	11	10	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	.....
.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....
.....	3	19	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
3	30	10	.....	4	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	2
29	926	2,722	341	539	698	276	18	5	291	7	192	78	228	24,111	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	100	141	.....

## 126 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1915, by causes.*

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.													Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.						
1892.....	579,663	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	80	.....	1,002	.....	.....	932	.....	.....		
1893.....	439,730	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	81	.....	431	.....	.....	518	.....	.....		
1894.....	285,631	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	.....	802	.....	.....	553	.....	.....		
1895.....	258,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	.....	.....	694	.....	.....		
1896.....	343,267	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2,010	.....	.....	776	.....	.....		
1897.....	230,812	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1,277	.....	.....	328	.....	.....		
1898.....	229,299	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	258	.....	2,261	.....	.....	417	.....	.....		
1899.....	311,715	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	348	.....	2,599	.....	.....	741	.....	.....		
1900.....	448,572	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	393	.....	2,974	.....	.....	833	.....	.....		
1901.....	487,918	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	309	.....	2,798	.....	.....	327	.....	.....		
1902.....	648,743	7	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	709	.....	3,944	.....	.....	275	.....	.....		
1903.....	857,046	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1,773	.....	5,812	.....	.....	1,086	.....	.....		
1904.....	812,870	16	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1,560	.....	4,798	.....	.....	1,501	.....	.....		
1905.....	1,026,499	38	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	2,198	.....	7,898	.....	.....	1,164	.....	.....		
1906.....	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	2,273	.....	7,069	.....	.....	2,314	180	.....		
1907.....	1,285,349	29	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	3,822	.....	6,866	.....	.....	1,434	134	.....		
1908.....	782,370	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	.....	870	1,932	168	88		
1909.....	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	.....	370	1,172	206	138		
1910.....	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	.....	312	1,786	315	296		
1911.....	878,587	12	26	126	33	111	15	2,831	9	12,039	.....	3,055	1,336	359	549		
1912.....	838,172	10	44	110	28	105	15	1,733	22	8,160	.....	2,288	1,333	226	395		
1913.....	1,197,892	18	54	483	23	175	2	2,562	10	7,946	.....	4,208	1,624	357	492		
1914.....	1,218,480	14	68	995	25	172	4	3,253	28	15,756	.....	6,537	2,793	508	718		
1915.....	326,700	6	27	302	30	98	1	1,701	39	15,557	.....	955	2,722	341	539		

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.										Deported after entry.		
	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, section I.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion law.	Total debarred.	Under immigration law.	Under Chinese-exclusion law.	
1892.....	23	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637	.....	
1893.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577	.....	
1894.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417	.....	
1895.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177	82	
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238	120	
1897.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263	227	
1898.....	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199	220	
1899.....	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263	192	
1900.....	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356	288	
1901.....	50	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363	440	
1902.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465	519	
1903.....	9	51	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547	704	
1904.....	38	35	.....	1	9	.....	3	.....	.....	7,994	779	783	
1905.....	19	44	3	1	24	.....	4	.....	394	11,879	845	647	
1906.....	.....	205	5	1	30	.....	2	.....	.....	12,432	676	319	
1907.....	.....	341	10	.....	18	.....	1	60	160	13,064	995	336	
1908.....	54	136	6	2	124	.....	43	272	190	10,902	2,069	477	
1909.....	34	273	24	.....	323	181	.....	81	413	10,411	2,124	665	
1910.....	34	580	134	5	316	179	1	59	819	24,270	2,695	825	
1911.....	116	644	57	.....	253	141	5	27	605	22,349	2,788	516	
1912.....	94	592	38	2	263	192	7	50	350	16,057	2,456	397	
1913.....	129	808	40	2	367	253	4	48	333	19,938	3,461	157	
1914.....	330	755	31	1	380	254	5	92	322	33,041	4,610	127	
1915.....	698	276	18	5	291	192	7	88	218	24,111	2,435	106	

TABLE XVII-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by causes.*

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Boston, Mass.	Total.
Idiots.....	1			1
Imbeciles.....	1			1
Feeble-minded.....	4	7	1	12
Epileptics.....	3	2		5
Insane persons.....	2	1		3
Tuberculosis (noncontagious).....		1		1
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	110	136		246
Professional beggars.....	2	3		5
Paupers, or likely to become public charges.....	412	935	1	1,348
Surgeons' certificates.....	6	3		9
Contract laborers.....	86	40		126
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).....	15	118		133
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent.....	17	116		133
Assisted aliens.....	14	19		33
Criminals.....	6	1		7
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.....	6	53		59
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution..	4	2		6
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.....	6	25		31
Under passport provision, section 1.....		2		2
Perjury.....		2		2
Total.....	695	1,466	2	2,163

TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and causes.*

Deportation compulsory within 3 years.																			
Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																			
Race or people.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Other causes.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.												
African (black).....		1	1	2	1					14			1				1		21
Armenian.....							1			5									7
Bohemian and Moravian.....																	1		1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....										13									14
Chinese.....				1						25			1						28
Croatian and Slovenian.....										7		4				1	2		18
Cuban.....																			4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....										1									1
Dutch and Flemish.....										18							2		9
East Indian.....			2	4						140	14	6	28	1		37	31		20
English.....										5									6
Finnish.....							1			25			7			4			42
French.....	1		1	1			1			31	7	1	5			5			56
German.....			1	1			1			12	4	1	1	9		3	4		36
Greek.....	1	1	1	1			1			32		1	1			2	2		41
Hebrew.....								1		59	8		4			4			84
Irish.....	1	1	1	3			1			17	1	1	3			10	7		28
Italian (north).....	3	4	4	2	2		7		1	166	4	5	16	1					232
Italian (south).....										3									4
Japanese.....										1									2
Lithuanian.....										1									4
Magyar.....										3									2
Mexican.....	1		3	3				6		117	7	3	17		1	36	16		217
Polish.....	2		3				5			10	1		1		1	2	3		18



TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and causes—Continued.*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.										Deportation compulsory without time limit.										Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.				Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—										Total compulsory within 3 years.					Deportation compulsory without time limit.					Insanity.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Other mental conditions.		I oathsme or dangerous contagious diseases.		Physical conditions.		Other causes.		Total public charges from prior causes.		Prostitutes after entry.					Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.					Total without time limit.						Insanity.				Dependent members of family.				Physical conditions.				Other causes.				Total public charges from subsequent causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Tubercu- losis (contagious).	Others.	Physical conditions.		Other causes.		Total public charges from prior causes.		Prostitutes after entry.					Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.					Total without time limit.						Insanity.				Dependent members of family.				Physical conditions.				Other causes.				Total public charges from subsequent causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
					Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Tubercu- losis (contagious).	Others.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.	Entered without inspection.	Total compulsory within 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who attempt to bring in pros- titutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by, receive the proceeds of, or are connected with the business of prostitution.	In violation of Chinese-exclusion law.	Total without time limit.	Insanity.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.			Total public charges from subse-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
African (black).....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	38																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

Lithuanian.....	2	1	3	11	23	3	19	273	14	1	15	11	2
Magyar.....	11	1	11	17	4	17	4	39	31	1	4	45	11
Mexican.....	11	2	10	10	13	13	13	31	11	1	2	6	288
Polish.....	7	1	2	5	10	10	10	31	11	1	1	31	45
Portuguese.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	1	11	31
Romanian.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	1	11	41
Russian.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	1	11	41
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	13	13	1	1	13	13
Scandinavian.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	76	1	1	76	13
Scotch.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	75	1	1	75	76
Slovak.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	5	75
Spanish.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	1	1	1	35	5
Spanish American.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	35
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	44	1	1	44	4
Turkish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	44
Welsh.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	3
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	1	1	7	4
Other peoples.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	7
Total.....	335	58	15	62	2	479	62	2,343	21	8	8	11	2,564
Deported from Philippine Islands.....		7			3		408	2,343			25		216

TABLE XVIII-A.—*Aliens ordered deported to countries whence they came, in which orders*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.												
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.												
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Anarchists.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.						
African (black).....									2				
Armenian.....									6				
Bohemian and Moravian.....									9	3			
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....		1							5			1	
Chinese.....									3				
Croatian and Slovenian.....				1					11			2	
Cuban.....													
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....					1				1				
Dutch and Flemish.....						1			2				
East Indian.....													
English.....				2			1		23	6	1	8	
Finnish.....							1		3				
French.....									10				
German.....			2	3			2		61	4	1	6	
Greek.....							2		4			1	
Hebrew.....	2	2	2	2			1		88		1	2	
Irish.....				1					2	3			
Italian (north).....									3			1	
Italian (south).....	1	1	1	1			2		24	5		5	
Japanese.....									1	1			
Lithuanian.....			1						3				
Magyar.....							3		18		3	2	
Mexican.....	1						1		20				1
Polish.....	1		3	1					46		2	1	
Portuguese.....									1				
Roumanian.....	1					1			7	1		1	
Russian.....			1	1					15	13			
Ruthenian (Russniak).....		1							19	8			
Scandinavian.....							1		12				
Scotch.....									1	1		1	
Slovak.....									5				
Spanish.....									3				
Syrian.....							1	7	12				
Turkish.....								1	2				
Other peoples.....							1			18			
Total.....	6	5	10	12	1	2	16	8	427	63	8	31	1



*of deportation were suspended because of war conditions, August 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.*

Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.														Deportation compulsory without time limit.		Grand total ordered returned but action suspended.		
Members of excluded classes at time of entry—Con.				Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—						Total compulsory within 3 years.		Prostitutes after entry.		Aliens who are supported by, receive the proceeds of, or are connected with the business of prostitution.			Total without time limit.	
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases—Tuberculosis (contagious).	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution	Entered without inspection.	Total compulsory within 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by, receive the proceeds of, or are connected with the business of prostitution.	Total without time limit.	Grand total ordered returned but action suspended.	
1	1		4						9				4				4	4
			6	8		1							15				15	15
	1		13	2			1		3				16				16	16
1	2		10	4		1	1		6	2			18		4	4	22	22
3	2	26	29	19		3			7	1			37		1	1	38	38
	1		1						7			2	28		2	2	30	30
													1				1	1
			2	1					1			1	4				4	4
			3	3					3	1			7				7	7
							1		1				1				1	1
2	1		49	3		3	1		1	2		7	65		1	1	66	66
			4	10		2	1		13				17				17	17
4			14	2					2			2	18		3	3	21	21
4	6		89	89	1	8	5		103	2		5	199		1	1	200	200
3	2		12	6		6	2		14				32		3	3	35	35
2	3		105	42	1	4	4		51	12	6	1	169		6	6	175	175
1	1		6	7		1	1		9	1		1	17		1	1	18	18
1	1		6	6					6			1	13				13	13
			42	28	1	5	4		38			4	84	1	6	7	91	91
			2										2		1	1	3	3
			4	10		1			11	1			16				16	16
4	3		33	11	1	5	4		21	2			56		1	1	57	57
1	3		27						1			5	33		1	1	34	34
4	6		64	59		13	7		79	5			148		2	2	150	150
			1	3					3				4				4	4
3	5		19	8		2	1		11	5			35				35	35
2			32	24	1	7		1	33			5	70				70	70
	1		31	19	1	3			23	1			55				55	55
	1		14	13		2			15			2	31				31	31
1			4										4				4	4
			6	20		5			25	1			32		1	1	33	33
			3			1			1				4				4	4
			20	5				1	6			3	29				29	29
			3			2			2				5		1	1	6	6
	1		20	1		1	1		3				23				23	23
40	41	26	697	388	6	76	34	2	506	37	6	46	1,292	1	35	36	1,328	1,328



TABLE XIX-A.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admissions under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.*

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Mexican border.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.														
Number of appeals.....	2,337	172	72	12	2,890	23	10	408	3	11	19	6	12	5,975
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....	680	66	28	3	286	11	1	30		2	3	1	2	1,113
Admitted on bond.....	588	48	30	6	78	4		2		2	2		1	761
Debarred.....	1,069	58	14	3	2,526	8	9	376	3	7	14	5	9	4,101
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.														
Number of appeals.....	4				15	4		13	1					37
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....	1				3				1					5
Admitted on bond.....	2													2
Debarred.....	1				12	4		13						30
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.														
Granted.....	1	3			3	1								8
Refused.....					6	3								9
APPLICATIONS FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT.														
Granted.....	81	15	9		2	1	1					7		116
Refused.....	46	7			2	2						4		61
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNTIL TERMINATION OF WAR.														
Granted.....	205	4	2		1									212
Refused.....	118	1			2	1	2				1			125

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TABLE XX.—*De-erting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.....	2, 047	Pensacola, Fla.....	66
Boston, Mass.....	1, 079	Mobile, Ala.....	83
Philadelphia, Pa.....	625	New Orleans, La.....	351
Baltimore, Md.....	426	Galveston, Tex.....	234
Portland, Me.....	22	Gulfpport, Miss.....	117
Newport News, Va.....	273	Pascagoula, Miss.....	2
Norfolk, Va.....	175	San Francisco, Cal.....	229
Savannah, Ga.....	97	Portland, Oreg.....	294
Key West, Fla.....	4	Seattle, Wash.....	190
Wilmington, N. C.....	3	Nome, Alaska.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	46	Los Angeles, Cal.....	28
Brunswick, Ga.....	22	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	15
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6	San Juan, P. R.....	12
Fernandina, Fla.....	4		
Boca Grande, Fla.....	3	Total.....	6, 458
Tampa, Fla.....	1		

TABLE XXI.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by port.*

New York, N. Y.....	230	Fernandina, Fla.....	2
Boston, Mass.....	23	Mobile, Ala.....	8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	46	New Orleans, La.....	22
Baltimore, Md.....	23	Galveston, Tex.....	15
Portland, Me.....	4	Gulfpport, Miss.....	2
Newport News, Va.....	36	San Francisco, Cal.....	44
Norfolk, Va.....	20	Seattle, Wash.....	40
Savannah, Ga.....	3	Portland, Oreg.....	1
Wilmington, N. C.....	2	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3
Brunswick, Ga.....	1	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	19
Tampa, Fla.....	1	San Juan, P. R.....	3
Pensacola, Fla.....	1		
Jacksonville, Fla.....	2	Total.....	556

TABLE XXII.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Immigrant aliens admitted.....	326, 700	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	107, 544	
Aliens debarred.....	24, 111	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam.....	2, 147	
Died.....	36	
Erroneous head-tax collections.....	2, 377	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year.....	74, 633	
Aliens who failed to pay head tax at time of arrival.....	16	
		537, 564
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit.....	42, 518	
One-year residents of Cuba.....	8, 149	
One-year residents of British North America.....	72, 245	
One-year residents of Mexico.....	16, 199	
Domiciled citizens of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba (Rule 1, subd. 3c).....	17, 551	
Government officials.....	1, 642	
Arrivals in Hawaii.....	4, 125	
Arrivals in Porto Rico.....	3, 081	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred.....	28, 040	
Total exempt.....	193, 550	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year.....	26, 633	
		220, 183
Aliens on whom head tax was paid.....	<sup>1</sup> 317, 381	
Amount of head tax collected during year.....	\$1, 269, 521	

<sup>1</sup> 1 alien arrived prior to Mar. 3, 1903, on whom \$1 was collected; 317,380 aliens were taxed at \$4 each.

TABLE XXII-A.—*Refunds of head tax, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by causes.*

United States citizens.....	415
Aliens in transit.....	82
Aliens deported.....	13
Seamen reshipped within 30 days.....	55
Destitute alien seamen.....	7
Residents of British North America, Mexico, or Cuba.....	11
Government officials.....	3
Duplicate collections.....	12
Not specified.....	25
<hr/>	
Total number on whom head tax was refunded, at \$4 each.....	623
Amount refunded.....	\$2,492

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From Baltimore, Md., to—							
Hamburg American	Hamburg	11	11			11	11	
North German Lloyd	Bremen	556	404	152	22	534	76	
	Total Baltimore	567	415	152	22	545	76	
	From Boston, Mass., to—							
Allan	Glasgow	1,112	594	518	126	986	303	
Cunard	Fishguard	36	27	9		36	29	
	Liverpool	2,224	1,358	866	142	2,082	715	
	Queenstown	656	191	465	6	650	114	
Hamburg American	Boulogne	30	15	15	3	27	10	
	Cherbourg	13	8	5	2	11	19	
	Hamburg	364	228	136	17	347	87	
	Plymouth	13	6	7		13	13	
	Southampton	9	5	4		9	9	
Leyland	Liverpool	135	66	69	11	124	135	
Lloyd Italiana	Naples	42	33	9	5	37	2	
Lloyd Sabauda	Genoa	147	144	3	5	142	12	
	Naples	1,290	1,250	40	8	1,282	54	
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Genoa	53	45	8	2	51	4	
Sicula Americana	Naples	1,427	1,309	118	53	1,374	39	
United Fruit	Do	1,028	945	83	63	965	1,028	
	Costa Rica	23	19	4		23	23	
	Cuba	29	19	10	1	28	29	
	Panama	4	3	1		4	4	
Warren	Liverpool	71	41	30	9	62	67	
White Star	Genoa	351	282	69	22	329	48	
	Gibraltar	14	12	2		14	10	
	Liverpool	914	510	404	87	827	332	
	Naples	6,918	6,206	712	173	6,745	282	
	Queenstown	268	89	179	5	263	20	
	Azores	1,219	867	352	66	1,153	81	
	Madeira	46	31	15	4	42	46	
	Total Boston	18,436	14,303	4,133	810	17,626	2,432	
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan	Glasgow	366	269	97	35	331	97	
	Havre	20	14	6		20	7	
	Liverpool	1,317	1,140	177	62	1,255	273	
	London	86	61	25	3	83	46	
Canadian Northern	Avonmouth	236	154	82	17	219	28	
Canadian Pacific	Antwerp	4	4			4	4	
	Liverpool	442	362	80	15	427	89	
	London	3	1	2		3	3	
Cunard	Do	164	90	74	13	151	34	
	Plymouth	80	58	22	2	78	39	
Donaldson	Glasgow	265	182	83	22	243	70	
	London	17	9	8		17	9	
White Star Dominion	Liverpool	676	481	195	49	627	212	
	Total Atlantic seaports of Canada.	3,676	2,825	851	218	3,458	904	
	Via Canadian border stations—							
By land	Canada	42,150	24,932	17,218	6,989	35,161	42,150	
	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
Canadian Australian Royal Mail	Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands.	507	316	191	18	489	425	
Canadian Pacific	Hongkong	372	364	8	6	366	60	
	Kobe	1	1			1	1	
	Nagasaki	3	2	1		3	2	
	Shanghai	16	14	2	1	15	16	
	Yokohama	30	21	9	2	28	28	
	Total Pacific seaports of Canada.	929	718	211	27	902	532	

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*United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer age.
927	387	540	124	803	737	190	1,483	791	692	146	1,337	813	670
927	387	540	124	803	737	190	1,494	802	692	146	1,348	813	681
353	154	199	97	256	224	129	1,465	748	717	223	1,242	527	938
50	39	11	3	47	40	10	86	66	20	3	83	69	17
2,103	1,131	972	257	1,846	1,638	465	4,327	2,489	1,838	399	3,928	2,353	1,974
429	256	173	96	333	163	266	1,085	447	638	102	983	277	808
83	35	48	4	79	77	6	113	50	63	7	106	87	26
85	40	45	10	75	84	1	98	48	50	12	86	94	4
543	315	228	124	419	400	143	907	543	364	141	766	487	420
63	33	30	3	60	63	.....	76	39	37	3	73	76	.....
74	39	35	7	67	74	.....	83	44	39	7	76	83	.....
466	160	306	18	448	466	.....	601	226	375	29	572	601	.....
5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	47	38	9	10	37	2	45
13	9	4	10	3	9	4	160	153	7	15	145	21	139
63	42	21	32	31	7	56	1,353	1,292	61	40	1,313	61	1,292
7	6	1	6	1	.....	7	60	51	9	8	52	4	56
108	105	3	101	7	14	94	1,535	1,414	121	154	1,381	53	1,482
16	11	5	7	9	.....	16	1,044	956	88	70	974	.....	1,044
51	29	22	7	44	51	.....	74	48	26	7	67	74	.....
73	47	26	2	71	73	.....	102	66	36	3	99	102	.....
25	19	6	3	22	25	.....	29	22	7	3	26	29	.....
76	35	41	16	60	76	.....	147	76	71	25	122	143	4
192	93	99	42	150	160	32	543	375	168	64	479	208	335
32	17	15	.....	32	32	.....	46	29	17	.....	46	42	4
710	329	381	88	622	565	145	1,624	839	785	175	1,449	897	727
1,171	532	639	514	657	593	578	8,089	6,738	1,351	687	7,402	875	7,214
1,154	63	91	43	111	72	82	422	152	270	48	374	92	330
329	188	141	251	78	42	287	1,548	1,055	493	317	1,231	123	1,425
10	2	8	10	.....	2	8	56	33	23	14	42	2	54
7,284	3,734	3,550	1,756	5,528	4,950	2,334	25,720	18,037	7,683	2,566	23,154	7,382	18,338
423	162	261	40	383	373	50	789	431	358	75	714	470	319
33	9	24	.....	33	33	.....	53	23	30	.....	53	40	13
603	299	304	107	496	490	113	1,920	1,439	481	169	1,751	763	1,157
120	44	76	12	108	112	8	206	105	101	15	191	158	48
26	14	12	14	12	8	18	262	168	94	31	231	36	226
68	5	63	.....	68	68	.....	72	9	63	.....	72	68	4
49	21	28	15	34	36	13	491	383	108	30	461	125	366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
32	16	16	16	16	11	21	196	106	90	29	167	45	151
73	23	50	18	55	67	6	153	81	72	20	133	106	47
406	140	257	56	350	371	35	671	331	340	78	593	441	230
5	2	3	4	1	1	4	22	11	11	4	18	10	12
258	109	149	51	207	210	48	934	590	344	100	834	422	512
2,096	858	1,243	333	1,763	1,780	316	5,772	3,678	2,094	551	5,221	2,684	3,088
29,509	18,903	10,606	5,997	23,512	29,509	.....	71,659	43,835	27,824	12,986	58,673	71,659	.....
148	99	49	19	129	101	47	655	415	240	37	618	526	129
77	49	28	8	69	55	22	449	413	36	14	435	115	334
14	10	4	1	13	14	.....	15	11	4	1	14	15	.....
13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	16	15	1	.....	16	15	1
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	18	15	3	1	17	18	.....
74	33	41	6	68	74	.....	104	54	50	8	96	102	2
328	205	123	34	294	259	69	1,257	923	334	61	1,196	791	466

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
North German Lloyd...	From Galveston, Tex., to—	155	120	35	8	147	12	143
	Bremen.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Norway-Mexico Gulf...	Spain.....	5	4	1	.....	5	4	1
United Fruit.....	Europe.....	13	12	1	.....	13	13	.....
United Steamship Co.	Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tramp.....	Cuba.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Not stated.....	Gold Coast of Africa.....	6	2	4	.....	6	6	.....
	Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Galveston.....	185	143	42	8	177	36	149
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Australian Royal Mail.	Australia, New Zea- land, and Pacific Islands.	124	61	63	18	106	88	36
Oceanic.....	British North America	61	42	19	2	59	51	10
	Australia, New Zea- land and Pacific Islands.	58	42	16	4	54	48	10
Pacific Mail.....	Hong Kong.....	464	450	14	5	459	11	453
	Kobe.....	579	397	182	15	564	2	577
	Nagasaki.....	3	2	1	.....	3	2	1
	Shanghai.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Yokohama.....	516	351	165	12	504	46	470
	Hongkong.....	62	61	1	.....	62	6	56
	Kobe.....	604	400	204	3	601	4	600
	Nagasaki.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
	Shanghai.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
	Yokohama.....	983	672	311	24	959	98	885
	Total Honolulu.....	3,463	2,484	979	83	3,380	361	3,102
Cuban naval vessel.....	From Key West, Fla., to—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peninsular and Occi- dental.	Cuba.....	1,116	625	491	209	907	.....	1,116
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	6,583	4,894	1,689	703	5,820	2,614	3,969
	British West Indies.....	23	22	1	.....	23	.....	23
	Colombia.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Honduras.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Total Key West.....	7,725	5,544	2,181	972	6,753	2,614	5,111
Compania Naviera del Pacifico.	From San Diego, Cal., to—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	Mexico.....	894	622	272	143	751	894	.....
	Do.....	79	70	9	2	77	79	.....
	Total San Diego.....	973	692	281	145	828	973	.....
Peninsular and Occi- dental.	From Miami, Fla., to—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saunders.....	British West Indies...	531	386	145	16	515	117	414
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	1,238	982	256	54	1,184	.....	1,238
	Do.....	850	545	305	108	742	387	463
	Total Miami.....	2,619	1,913	706	178	2,441	504	2,115
Hubbard Zemurray.....	From Mobile, Ala., to—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orr Laubenheimer.....	Honduras.....	16	7	9	3	13	16	.....
	British Honduras.....	4	1	3	2	2	4	.....
Seeberg.....	Guatemala.....	10	7	3	1	9	10	.....
United Fruit.....	British West Indies.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Mobile.....	33	18	15	6	27	33	.....
Tramp.....	From New Bedford to—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cape Verde Islands.....	258	246	12	2	256	.....	258
	Total New Bedford.....	258	246	12	2	256	.....	258



*States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
191	107	84	30	161	124	67	346	227	119	38	308	136	210
							5	5			5		5
							5	4	1		5	4	1
3	3			3	3		16	15	1		16	16	
7	5	2	1	6	7		7	5	2	1	6	7	
47	33	14		47	47		48	33	15		48	48	
2	1			2	2		8	3	5		8	8	
250	149	101	31	219	183	67	435	292	143	39	396	219	216
55	33	22	4	51	43	12	179	94	85	22	157	131	48
128	56	72	23	105	112	16	189	98	91	25	164	163	26
51	38	13	1	50	43	8	109	80	29	5	104	91	18
163	126	37	43	120	63	100	627	576	51	48	579	74	553
261	149	112	255	6	2	259	840	546	294	270	570	4	836
1	1		1			1	4	3	1	1	3	2	2
6	3	3	1	5	6		10	6	4	1	9	10	
238	108	130	168	70	68	170	754	459	295	180	574	114	640
29	20	9	1	28	23	6	91	81	10	1	90	29	62
290	138	152	239	51	7	283	894	538	356	242	652	11	883
5	4	1	3	2	2	3	8	5	3	3	5	2	6
6	4	2		6	5	1	8	6	2		8	6	2
380	194	186	343	37	45	335	1,363	866	497	367	996	143	1,220
1,613	874	739	1,082	531	419	1,194	5,076	3,358	1,718	1,165	3,911	780	4,296
413	221	192	313	100		413	1,529	846	683	522	1,007		1,529
10,809	7,136	3,673	520	10,289	9,936	873	17,392	12,030	5,362	1,283	16,109	12,550	4,842
4	2	2		4		4	27	24	3		27		27
1	1			1		1	2	2			2		2
7	7			7		7	9	9			9		9
11,234	7,367	3,867	833	10,401	9,936	1,298	18,959	12,911	6,048	1,805	17,154	12,550	6,409
509	385	124	67	442	509		1,403	1,007	396	210	1,193	1,403	
62	58	4	3	59	62		141	128	13	5	136	141	
571	443	128	70	501	571		1,544	1,135	409	215	1,329	1,544	
746	379	367	27	719	661	85	1,277	765	512	43	1,234	778	499
122	74	48	60	62	7	115	1,360	1,056	304	114	1,246	7	1,353
94	53	41	39	55	79	15	944	598	346	147	797	466	478
962	506	456	126	836	747	215	3,581	2,419	1,162	304	3,277	1,251	2,330
6	6			6	6		6	6			6	6	
59	28	31	9	50	59		75	35	40	12	63	75	
5	4	1	1	4	5		9	5	4	3	6	9	
2	1	1	1	1	2		12	8	4	2	10	12	
9	5	4	2	7	9		12	8	4	2	10	12	
81	44	37	13	68	81		114	62	52	19	95	114	
4	4			4		4	262	250	12	2	250		262
4	4			4		4	262	250	12	2	260		262

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields.....	Nicaragua.....	125	64	61	25	100	120	5
Campagne Generale Transatlantique.	Havre.....	178	157	21	10	168	21	157
Hubbard Zemurray.....	Honduras.....	48	30	18	6	42	48	.....
Leyland.....	Liverpool.....	6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....
North German Lloyd.....	Bremen.....	50	33	17	3	47	38	12
Norway-Mexico Gulf.....	Christiana.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	4	4
Pinillos.....	Spain.....	37	21	16	17	20	13	24
Sicula Americana.....	Genoa.....	8	5	3	.....	8	1	7
Southern Pacific Co.....	Cuba.....	855	717	138	43	812	381	474
United Fruit.....	British Honduras.....	161	106	55	25	136	161	.....
	Costa Rica.....	83	55	28	13	70	83	.....
	Cuba.....	570	399	171	41	529	570	.....
	Guatemala.....	524	374	150	60	464	524	.....
	Honduras.....	119	95	24	11	108	119	.....
	Panama.....	241	174	67	14	227	241	.....
Vaccaro.....	Honduras.....	239	167	72	20	219	239	.....
	Total New Orleans.....	3, 252	2, 409	843	288	2, 964	2, 569	683
	From Newport News, Va., to—							
Norway-Mexico Gulf.....	Cuba.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Total Newport News.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American.....	Cherbourg.....	615	497	118	10	605	64	551
	Glasgow.....	989	712	277	72	917	262	727
	Liverpool.....	12, 034	8, 096	3, 938	1, 009	11, 025	5, 579	6, 455
	Plymouth.....	98	68	30	8	90	44	54
	Southampton.....	1, 380	1, 095	285	43	1, 337	331	1, 049
Anchor.....	Gibraltar.....	37	36	1	1	36	3	34
	Glasgow.....	4, 880	3, 130	1, 750	366	4, 514	1, 889	2, 991
	Liverpool.....	2, 156	1, 429	727	249	1, 907	903	1, 253
	Londonderry.....	1, 316	579	737	30	1, 286	388	928
	Naples.....	2, 379	2, 191	188	62	2, 317	7	2, 372
Atlantic Transport.....	London.....	388	205	183	20	368	387	1
Austro American.....	Naples.....	698	608	90	37	661	75	623
	Patras.....	485	454	31	11	474	51	434
	Trieste.....	913	724	189	33	880	89	824
	Algiers.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	2	11
	Azores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermudian American.....	Bermuda.....	28	15	13	.....	28	28	.....
Booth.....	Brazil.....	62	50	12	3	59	43	19
	British West Indies.....	275	130	145	63	212	64	211
Clyde.....	Do.....	34	19	15	3	31	34	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	402	266	136	51	351	402	.....
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Bordeaux.....	1, 442	1, 021	421	97	1, 345	619	823
Cunard.....	Havre.....	13, 537	12, 010	1, 527	322	13, 215	1, 968	11, 569
	Fishguard.....	878	569	309	26	852	791	87
	Fiume.....	904	662	242	59	845	6	898
	Genoa.....	121	94	27	10	111	14	107
	Gibraltar.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
	Glasgow.....	134	90	44	12	122	25	109
	Liverpool.....	15, 964	11, 511	4, 453	818	15, 146	6, 366	9, 598
	Londonderry.....	64	37	27	1	63	13	51
	Naples.....	4, 501	4, 152	349	106	4, 395	86	4, 415
	Patras.....	1, 116	1, 066	50	12	1, 104	72	1, 044
	Piraeus.....	691	658	33	9	682	100	591
	Queenstown.....	108	40	68	1	107	24	84
	Trieste.....	145	129	16	.....	145	4	141
	Azores.....	219	206	13	2	217	1	218
	Madeira.....	9	8	1	.....	9	.....	9
Fabre.....	Lisbon.....	350	336	14	1	349	23	327
	Marseille.....	1, 915	1, 743	172	26	1, 889	576	1, 339
	Naples.....	9, 876	9, 019	857	262	9, 614	578	9, 298
	Spain.....	410	401	9	7	403	36	374
	Azores.....	476	374	102	16	460	33	443

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 143

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
173	138	35	15	158	171	2	298	202	96	40	258	201	7
24	17	7	6	18	12	12	202	174	28	16	186	33	169
141	84	57	24	117	141	-----	189	114	75	30	159	189	-----
7	4	3	3	4	7	-----	13	8	5	3	10	13	-----
109	51	58	19	90	102	7	159	84	75	22	137	140	19
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	4
7	4	3	3	4	1	6	38	27	17	17	21	13	25
1,001	731	270	68	933	829	172	15	9	6	3	12	13	13
143	86	57	15	128	143	-----	1,856	1,448	408	111	1,745	1,210	646
113	73	40	7	106	113	-----	304	192	112	40	264	304	-----
1,029	676	353	69	900	1,029	-----	196	128	68	20	176	196	-----
443	314	129	33	410	443	-----	1,599	1,075	524	110	1,489	1,599	-----
424	320	104	37	387	424	-----	967	688	279	93	874	967	-----
2,427	1,596	831	196	2,231	2,427	-----	543	415	128	48	495	543	-----
537	406	131	67	470	537	-----	2,068	1,770	898	210	2,458	2,068	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	776	573	203	87	689	776	-----
6,579	4,500	2,079	562	6,017	6,379	200	9,831	6,909	2,922	850	8,981	8,948	883
1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	2	2	-----	-----	2	2	-----
1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	2	2	-----	-----	2	2	-----
783	333	450	119	664	630	153	1,398	830	568	129	1,269	694	704
94	69	25	38	56	25	69	1,083	781	302	110	973	287	796
3,540	2,352	1,188	478	3,062	2,894	646	15,574	10,448	5,126	1,487	14,087	8,473	7,101
151	53	98	17	134	139	12	124	121	128	25	224	183	66
1,638	770	868	204	1,434	1,460	178	3,018	1,865	1,153	247	2,771	1,791	1,227
1,902	908	994	502	1,400	1,336	566	37	36	1	36	3	34	3
177	114	63	66	111	96	81	6,782	4,038	2,744	868	5,914	3,225	3,557
813	379	434	223	590	439	374	2,335	1,543	790	315	2,018	999	1,334
270	189	81	201	69	270	-----	2,129	958	1,171	253	1,876	827	1,302
955	382	573	62	893	955	-----	2,649	2,380	269	263	2,386	2,642	-----
122	55	67	41	81	77	45	1,343	587	756	82	1,261	1,342	1
72	46	26	21	51	53	19	820	603	157	78	742	152	668
335	153	182	123	212	211	124	557	500	57	32	525	104	453
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,248	877	371	156	1,092	300	948
3	1	2	-----	3	3	-----	13	13	-----	-----	13	2	11
748	388	360	15	733	748	-----	3	3	-----	-----	3	3	-----
25	21	4	-----	25	22	3	776	403	373	15	761	776	-----
81	46	35	57	24	24	57	87	71	16	3	84	65	22
2	1	1	-----	2	2	-----	356	176	180	120	236	88	268
278	203	75	26	252	278	-----	36	20	16	4	32	36	-----
725	433	292	61	664	690	35	680	469	211	77	603	680	-----
4,146	2,523	1,623	1,093	3,053	2,287	1,859	2,167	1,454	713	158	2,009	1,309	858
2,138	1,184	954	108	2,030	2,005	133	17,683	14,533	3,150	1,415	16,268	4,255	13,428
186	87	99	140	46	21	165	3,016	1,753	1,263	134	2,882	2,796	220
38	21	17	12	26	27	11	1,090	749	341	199	891	27	1,063
17	11	6	-----	17	17	-----	25	115	44	22	137	41	118
27	16	11	14	13	7	20	17	8	-----	-----	25	25	-----
6,570	4,097	2,473	932	5,638	4,500	2,010	161	106	53	26	135	32	129
6	4	2	-----	6	5	-----	22,534	15,608	6,926	1,750	20,784	10,926	11,608
1,235	397	838	290	945	936	299	29	29	7	73	73	14	56
66	39	27	36	30	33	33	5,736	4,549	1,187	396	5,340	1,022	4,714
44	20	24	17	27	30	14	1,182	1,105	77	48	1,134	105	1,077
102	44	58	26	76	46	56	735	678	57	26	709	130	605
87	36	51	20	61	56	31	210	84	126	27	183	70	172
10	3	7	3	3	-----	10	232	165	67	26	206	60	172
2	2	-----	-----	2	2	-----	229	209	20	9	220	1	228
23	12	11	9	14	16	7	11	10	-----	-----	11	-----	34
404	188	216	47	357	395	9	373	348	25	10	363	39	334
1,281	636	645	766	515	542	739	2,319	1,931	388	73	2,246	971	1,348
15	7	8	2	13	13	2	11,157	9,655	1,502	1,028	10,129	1,120	10,037
76	51	25	30	46	28	48	425	408	17	9	416	49	376
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	552	425	127	46	506	61	491

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Hamburg American.....	Boulogne.....	8	.....	8	1	7	8	
	Cherbourg.....	142	84	58	5	137	142	
	Genoa.....	36	15	21	.....	36	36	
	Gibraltar.....	14	11	3	.....	14	14	
	Hamburg.....	5,796	3,765	2,031	290	5,506	788	5,008
	Naples.....	909	779	130	39	870	68	841
	Piræus.....	80	74	6	.....	80	4	76
	Plymouth.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Southampton.....	134	83	51	4	130	134	.....
	Spain.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
	Constantinople.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	British West Indies.....	46	22	24	2	44	45	1
	Colombia.....	12	11	1	.....	12	12	.....
	Costa Rica.....	16	11	5	2	14	16	.....
	Cuba.....	44	35	9	4	40	44	.....
	Haiti.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
	Panama.....	34	28	6	.....	34	34	.....
Hellenic.....	Palermo.....	343	308	35	9	334	112	231
	Patras.....	628	586	42	6	622	67	561
	Piræus.....	2,564	2,480	84	24	2,540	271	2,293
	Trieste.....	77	74	3	1	76	75	2
Holland America.....	Boulogne.....	256	188	68	8	248	85	171
	Falmouth.....	139	77	62	9	130	139	.....
	Genoa.....	196	168	28	5	191	53	143
	Naples.....	1,845	1,764	81	36	1,809	50	1,795
	Plymouth.....	41	26	15	.....	41	41	.....
	Rotterdam.....	8,310	6,262	2,048	296	8,014	2,034	6,276
	Not stated.....	28	21	7	1	27	28	.....
Italia.....	Genoa.....	527	482	45	13	514	.....	527
	Messina.....	724	659	65	25	699	7	717
	Naples.....	6,107	5,679	428	106	6,001	366	5,741
	Palermo.....	1,239	1,095	144	26	1,213	74	1,165
Italiana Transatlantica.....	Genoa.....	253	185	68	15	238	86	167
	Naples.....	1,581	1,445	136	35	1,546	62	1,519
	Palermo.....	39	30	9	3	36	3	36
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	737	530	207	71	666	311	426
	Brazil.....	400	304	96	41	359	199	201
	British West Indies.....	38	14	24	4	34	24	14
	Uruguay.....	39	26	13	4	35	20	19
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	2,184	1,767	417	131	2,053	530	1,654
	Messina.....	1,236	1,132	104	23	1,213	48	1,188
	Naples.....	10,986	10,153	833	235	10,751	880	10,106
	Palermo.....	1,975	1,709	266	51	1,924	93	1,882
Lloyd Brasileiro.....	Brazil.....	193	136	57	22	171	149	44
	British West Indies.....	28	16	12	3	25	17	11
Lloyd Italiano.....	Genoa.....	1,482	1,252	230	58	1,424	396	1,086
	Messina.....	1,088	996	92	21	1,067	45	1,043
	Naples.....	9,101	8,425	676	210	8,891	355	8,746
	Palermo.....	1,670	1,418	252	72	1,598	111	1,559
Lloyd Sabauda.....	Genoa.....	930	811	119	14	916	128	802
	Messina.....	700	639	61	18	682	4	696
	Naples.....	4,976	4,658	318	107	4,869	62	4,914
	Palermo.....	1,084	950	134	30	1,054	8	1,076
Munson.....	Cuba.....	114	77	37	4	110	111	3
National Steam Navigation Co.	Palermo.....	808	708	100	10	798	183	625
	Piræus.....	7,774	7,414	360	65	7,709	1,269	6,505
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	3,621	2,945	676	113	3,508	944	2,677
	Messina.....	2,134	1,952	182	53	2,081	32	2,102
	Naples.....	18,730	17,266	1,464	444	18,286	831	17,899
	Palermo.....	3,136	2,645	491	112	3,024	197	2,939
	Piræus.....	109	104	5	1	108	8	101
New York & Cuba Mail.	British West Indies.....	378	204	174	24	354	337	41
	Cuba.....	4,984	3,768	1,216	366	4,618	3,506	1,478
	Mexico.....	1,116	747	369	146	970	956	160
North German Lloyd...	Boulogne.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
	Bremen.....	5,185	3,566	1,619	178	5,007	479	4,706
	Cherbourg.....	113	56	57	3	110	113	.....
	Genoa.....	21	12	9	1	20	18	.....
	Gibraltar.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Messina.....	303	255	48	16	287	.....	303
	Naples.....	48	33	15	3	45	41	7
	Plymouth.....	100	57	43	4	96	100	.....

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 145

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.						Total.							
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
22	11	11	.....	22	22	.....	30	11	19	1	29	30	.....
611	262	349	29	582	611	.....	753	346	407	34	719	753	.....
166	57	109	21	145	166	.....	202	72	130	21	181	202	.....
16	8	8	4	12	16	.....	30	19	11	4	26	30	.....
4,828	2,435	2,393	1,193	3,635	2,866	1,962	10,624	6,200	4,424	1,483	9,141	3,654	6,970
392	158	234	101	291	283	109	1,301	937	364	140	1,161	351	950
32	12	20	5	27	30	2	112	86	26	5	107	34	78
22	4	18	.....	22	22	.....	25	7	18	.....	25	25	.....
612	340	272	157	455	612	.....	746	423	323	161	585	746	.....
9	2	7	.....	9	9	.....	16	9	7	.....	16	9	7
52	28	24	3	49	52	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	98	50	48	5	93	97	1
17	9	8	2	15	17	.....	14	12	2	.....	14	14	.....
28	22	6	6	22	28	.....	33	20	13	4	29	33	.....
15	13	2	.....	15	15	.....	72	57	15	10	62	72	.....
53	40	13	6	47	53	.....	21	19	2	.....	21	21	.....
17	11	6	13	4	15	2	87	68	19	6	81	87	.....
34	24	10	30	4	17	17	360	319	41	22	338	127	233
95	70	25	64	31	47	48	662	610	52	36	626	84	578
3	2	1	2	1	.....	3	2,659	2,550	109	88	2,571	318	2,341
395	157	238	33	362	379	16	80	76	4	3	77	75	5
102	51	51	.....	102	102	.....	651	345	306	41	610	464	187
72	45	27	12	60	64	8	241	128	113	9	232	241	.....
95	55	40	68	27	22	73	268	213	55	17	251	117	151
156	73	83	6	150	156	.....	1,940	1,819	121	104	1,836	72	1,868
2,709	1,532	1,177	702	2,007	1,938	771	197	99	98	6	191	197	.....
37	27	10	2	35	37	.....	11,019	7,794	3,225	998	10,021	3,972	7,047
78	41	37	62	16	7	71	65	48	17	3	62	65	.....
82	46	36	78	4	5	77	605	523	82	75	530	7	598
637	394	243	490	147	159	478	806	705	101	103	703	12	794
186	105	81	169	17	20	166	6,744	6,073	671	596	6,148	525	6,219
77	54	23	31	46	55	22	1,425	1,200	225	195	1,230	94	1,331
124	77	47	96	28	22	102	330	239	91	46	284	141	189
10	8	2	10	.....	10	.....	1,705	1,522	183	131	1,574	84	1,621
657	475	182	86	571	544	113	49	38	11	13	36	3	46
461	294	167	69	392	400	61	1,394	1,005	389	157	1,237	855	539
23	10	13	8	15	18	5	598	263	110	75	399	262	.....
31	14	17	3	28	22	9	61	24	37	12	49	42	19
372	208	164	197	175	214	158	70	40	30	7	63	42	28
116	64	52	104	12	12	104	2,556	1,975	581	328	2,228	744	1,812
1,057	668	389	860	197	256	801	1,352	1,196	156	127	1,225	60	1,292
238	132	106	214	24	24	214	12,043	10,821	1,222	1,095	10,948	1,136	10,907
119	73	46	23	96	115	4	2,213	1,841	372	265	1,948	117	2,066
17	7	10	9	8	15	2	312	209	103	45	267	264	48
187	110	77	94	93	108	79	45	23	22	12	33	32	13
71	42	29	62	9	2	69	1,669	1,362	307	152	1,517	504	1,165
781	414	367	637	144	159	622	1,159	1,038	121	83	1,076	47	1,112
239	137	102	216	23	27	212	9,882	8,839	1,043	847	9,035	514	9,368
160	94	66	92	68	88	72	1,909	1,555	354	288	1,621	138	1,771
37	22	15	34	3	1	36	1,090	905	185	106	984	216	874
407	231	176	369	38	86	321	737	661	76	52	685	5	732
129	74	55	120	9	2	127	5,383	4,889	494	476	4,907	148	5,235
201	127	74	20	181	201	.....	1,213	1,024	189	150	1,063	10	1,203
93	60	33	73	20	23	70	315	204	111	24	291	312	3
351	224	127	211	140	246	105	901	768	133	83	818	206	695
661	379	282	374	287	374	287	8,125	7,638	487	276	7,849	1,515	6,610
146	93	53	139	7	3	143	4,282	3,324	958	487	3,795	1,318	2,964
1,797	1,061	736	1,408	389	379	1,418	2,280	2,045	235	192	2,088	35	2,245
403	241	162	367	36	66	337	20,527	18,327	2,200	1,852	18,675	1,210	19,317
991	566	425	41	950	904	87	3,539	2,886	653	479	3,060	263	3,276
4,530	3,025	1,505	294	4,236	4,308	222	109	104	5	1	108	8	101
764	483	281	128	636	732	32	1,369	770	599	65	1,304	1,241	128
87	40	47	5	82	87	.....	9,514	6,793	2,721	660	8,854	7,814	1,700
4,103	2,025	2,078	1,177	2,926	2,270	1,833	1,880	1,230	650	274	1,906	1,688	192
552	230	322	40	512	552	.....	95	46	49	5	90	95	.....
171	61	110	9	162	159	12	9,288	5,591	3,697	1,355	7,933	2,749	6,539
10	1	9	1	9	10	.....	665	286	379	43	622	665	.....
283	85	198	11	272	270	13	192	73	119	10	182	177	15
485	251	234	22	463	485	.....	13	4	9	1	12	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	255	48	16	287	.....	303
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	118	213	14	317	311	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	308	277	26	559	585	.....

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Norwegian American...	Bergen.....	3,225	2,166	1,059	100	3,125	763	2,462
	Christiania.....	128	55	73	7	121	37	91
	Christiansand.....	134	64	70	8	126	23	111
	Stavanger.....	111	59	52	3	108	18	93
Panama.....	Panama.....	445	349	96	23	422	286	159
Quebec Steamship Co..	Bermuda.....	1,512	784	728	118	1,394	1,512	.....
	British Guiana.....	57	29	28	3	54	31	26
	British North America.....	45	37	8	4	41	45	.....
	British West Indies.....	557	320	237	26	531	215	342
	Danish West Indies.....	114	49	65	17	97	79	35
	French West Indies.....	49	27	22	.....	49	14	35
Red Cross.....	British North America.....	615	370	245	36	579	615	.....
	Not stated.....	74	73	1	.....	74	74	.....
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	141	109	32	3	138	140	1
	Venezuela.....	246	176	70	18	228	231	15
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	4,717	3,465	1,252	216	4,501	323	4,394
	Dover.....	49	28	21	3	46	49	.....
	Gibraltar.....	6	5	1	.....	6	2	4
	Liverpool.....	705	521	184	60	645	256	449
	Naples.....	616	572	44	18	598	23	593
	Piræus.....	462	442	20	7	455	33	429
	Azores.....	29	24	5	.....	29	5	24
Royal Dutch West In- dian Mail.	British Guiana.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	British West Indies.....	27	14	13	.....	27	27	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	10	8	2	.....	10	10	.....
	Haiti.....	285	184	101	43	242	277	8
	Santo Domingo.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Venezuela.....	8	7	1	.....	8	8	.....
	Not stated.....	11	2	9	4	7	11	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton.....	14	6	8	1	13	14	.....
	Bermuda.....	104	67	37	3	101	104	.....
	British West Indies.....	470	344	126	26	444	281	189
	Colombia.....	58	43	15	.....	58	52	6
	Cuba.....	84	55	29	10	74	84	.....
	Panama.....	82	62	20	1	81	73	9
Russian American.....	Archangel.....	7,000	6,878	122	19	6,981	89	6,911
	Libau.....	1,129	770	359	72	1,057	346	783
	Rotterdam.....	18	10	8	1	17	16	2
Scandinavian American.	Christiania.....	4,386	3,280	1,106	92	4,294	602	3,784
	Christiansand.....	491	267	224	10	481	56	435
	Copenhagen.....	2,789	1,564	1,225	112	2,677	1,034	1,755
Sicula Americana.....	Genoa.....	384	352	32	9	375	31	353
	Messina.....	1,114	1,015	99	22	1,092	19	1,095
	Naples.....	6,407	5,990	417	133	6,274	172	6,235
	Palermo.....	2,116	1,782	334	80	2,036	130	1,986
Spanish.....	Spain.....	2,423	2,255	168	63	2,360	437	1,986
	Cuba.....	156	101	55	22	134	139	17
	Mexico.....	97	72	25	10	87	88	9
Trinidad.....	British Guiana.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	British West Indies.....	236	120	116	22	214	234	2
	Dutch Guiana.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
United Fruit.....	British Honduras.....	12	7	5	4	8	12	.....
	British West Indies.....	486	273	213	34	452	474	12
	Colombia.....	314	212	102	34	280	314	.....
	Costa Rica.....	140	92	48	13	127	140	.....
	Cuba.....	261	159	102	15	246	260	1
	Guatemala.....	228	142	86	28	200	228	.....
	Honduras.....	25	15	10	4	21	25	.....
	Panama.....	632	421	211	63	569	631	1
Uranium.....	Rotterdam.....	1,059	872	187	41	1,018	49	1,010
White Star.....	Cherbourg.....	610	491	119	15	595	106	504
	Genoa.....	422	357	65	24	398	83	339
	Gibraltar.....	134	84	50	26	108	28	106
	Glasgow.....	485	399	86	14	471	141	344
	Lisbon.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
	Liverpool.....	12,565	9,466	3,099	684	11,881	4,598	7,967
	Naples.....	3,491	3,248	243	71	3,420	249	3,242
	Patras.....	215	211	4	3	212	25	190
	Plymouth.....	248	164	84	8	240	149	99
	Queenstown.....	2,057	717	1,340	28	2,029	278	1,779
	Southampton.....	1,335	988	347	46	1,289	369	966
	Azores.....	119	110	9	6	113	18	101

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
1,539	990	549	330	1,209	528	1,011	4,764	3,156	1,608	430	4,334	1,291	3,473
99	42	57	38	61	31	68	227	97	130	45	182	68	159
76	42	34	37	39	11	65	210	106	104	45	165	34	176
96	51	45	35	61	18	78	207	110	97	38	169	36	171
4,926	3,035	1,891	818	4,108	4,720	206	5,371	3,384	1,987	841	4,530	5,006	365
5,178	2,337	2,841	231	4,947	5,178	2	6,690	3,121	3,569	349	6,341	6,690	28
66	38	28	8	58	64	2	123	67	56	11	112	95	28
174	92	82	1	173	174	93	219	129	90	5	214	219	435
222	129	93	96	126	129	93	779	449	330	122	657	344	49
45	26	19	14	31	31	14	159	75	84	31	128	110	35
8	7	1	1	8	8	1	57	34	23	13	57	22	35
1,312	662	650	79	1,233	1,312	1	1,927	1,032	895	115	1,812	1,927	1
71	59	12	8	63	71	1	74	73	1	1	74	74	1
96	77	19	9	87	96	1	212	168	44	11	201	211	1
2,215	1,037	1,178	828	1,387	1,340	875	342	253	89	27	315	327	15
132	58	74	10	122	132	1	6,932	4,502	2,430	1,044	5,888	1,663	5,269
6	3	3	1	6	6	1	181	86	95	13	168	181	4
81	57	24	8	73	71	10	12	8	4	1	12	8	4
55	31	24	35	20	20	35	786	578	208	68	718	327	459
24	18	6	7	17	12	12	671	603	68	53	618	43	628
7	5	2	4	3	4	3	486	460	26	14	472	45	441
2	1	1	1	2	2	1	36	29	7	4	32	9	27
12	9	3	2	10	12	1	4	3	1	1	4	4	1
2	1	1	1	2	2	1	39	23	16	2	37	39	1
59	48	11	9	50	59	1	12	9	3	1	12	12	1
3	2	1	1	2	3	1	344	232	112	52	292	336	8
2	2	1	1	2	2	1	7	5	2	1	6	7	1
3	2	1	1	3	3	1	10	9	1	1	10	10	1
7	1	6	1	6	7	1	14	4	10	7	7	14	1
786	314	472	23	763	786	1	21	7	14	2	19	21	1
117	65	52	15	102	115	2	890	381	509	26	864	890	191
17	14	3	1	16	16	1	587	409	178	41	546	396	7
105	65	40	16	89	103	2	75	57	18	1	74	68	1
72	51	21	8	64	68	4	189	120	69	26	163	187	2
77	51	26	47	30	28	49	154	113	41	9	145	141	13
418	218	200	226	192	148	270	7,077	6,929	148	66	7,011	117	6,960
81	36	45	15	66	80	1	1,547	988	559	298	1,249	1,494	1,053
1,182	668	514	311	871	416	766	99	46	53	16	83	96	3
1,374	228	146	128	246	75	299	3,948	1,620	403	5,165	1,018	4,550	5
1,476	845	631	329	1,147	805	671	865	495	1,370	138	727	1,311	734
35	22	13	23	12	12	23	4,265	2,409	1,856	41	3,824	1,839	2,426
118	71	47	11	7	8	110	419	374	45	32	387	43	376
563	327	236	457	106	101	462	1,232	1,086	146	133	1,099	27	1,205
323	173	150	286	37	38	285	6,970	6,317	653	500	6,380	273	6,697
111	80	31	49	62	73	38	2,439	1,955	484	366	2,073	168	2,271
23	12	11	4	19	23	1	2,534	2,335	199	112	2,422	510	2,024
9	7	2	1	8	8	1	179	113	66	26	153	162	17
22	16	6	3	19	22	1	106	79	27	11	95	96	10
165	114	51	33	132	165	1	26	19	7	3	23	26	1
8	7	1	1	8	8	1	401	234	167	55	346	399	2
10	5	5	1	9	10	1	12	11	1	1	12	12	1
915	523	392	39	876	915	1	22	12	10	5	17	22	1
252	193	59	8	244	252	1	1,401	796	605	73	1,328	1,389	12
107	60	47	4	103	107	1	566	405	161	42	524	566	1
793	494	299	23	770	793	1	247	152	95	17	230	247	1
74	45	29	8	66	74	1	1,054	653	401	38	1,016	1,053	1
52	30	22	5	47	52	1	302	187	115	36	266	302	1
1,321	884	437	64	1,257	1,321	1	77	45	32	9	68	77	1
263	143	120	104	159	139	124	1,953	1,305	648	127	1,826	1,952	1
695	360	335	111	584	560	135	1,322	1,015	307	145	1,177	188	1,134
134	82	52	22	112	109	25	1,305	851	454	126	1,177	666	639
68	39	29	10	58	65	3	556	439	117	46	510	192	364
94	72	22	14	80	71	23	202	123	79	36	166	93	109
4,335	2,405	1,930	626	3,709	3,474	861	579	471	108	28	551	212	367
332	213	119	164	168	132	200	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
29	13	16	3	26	29	1	16,900	11,871	5,029	1,310	15,590	8,072	8,828
409	224	185	48	372	372	37	3,823	3,461	362	235	3,588	381	3,442
1,830	899	931	420	1,410	732	1,098	244	224	20	6	238	521	190
1,140	642	498	156	984	861	279	657	388	269	56	601	521	136
29	25	4	3	26	22	7	3,887	1,616	2,271	447	3,440	1,010	2,877
							2,475	1,630	845	202	2,173	1,230	1,245
							148	135	13	9	159	40	108

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Miscellaneous.....	Europe.....	325	320	5	3	322	15	310
	Bermuda.....	120	71	49	6	114	120	.....
	British West Indies.....	48	27	21	3	45	47	1
	South America.....	17	12	5	5	12	15	2
	Miscellaneous.....	18	11	7	.....	18	17	1
	Total New York.....	271,099	221,536	49,563	10,084	261,015	56,924	214,175
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	9	6	3	.....	9	4	6
	British North America.....	24	7	17	1	23	18	5
American.....	Liverpool.....	1,313	788	525	95	1,218	372	941
	Queenstown.....	199	59	140	3	196	40	159
	Hamburg.....	164	97	67	6	158	40	124
Italia.....	Genoa.....	56	46	10	3	53	.....	56
	Messina.....	242	210	32	86	156	5	237
	Naples.....	3,452	3,208	244	68	3,384	71	3,381
	Palermo.....	164	145	19	3	161	3	161
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	23	16	7	.....	23	5	18
	Messina.....	116	103	13	2	114	.....	116
	Naples.....	1,650	1,499	151	41	1,609	28	1,622
	Palermo.....	99	90	9	2	97	.....	99
Lloyd Italiana.....	Genoa.....	8	6	2	.....	8	.....	8
	Messina.....	33	30	3	2	31	.....	33
	Naples.....	331	308	23	11	320	12	319
	Palermo.....	14	11	3	.....	14	.....	14
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	18	13	5	1	17	2	16
	Messina.....	18	17	1	.....	18	.....	18
	Naples.....	365	333	32	10	355	4	361
	Palermo.....	33	31	2	2	31	.....	33
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	22	10	12	1	21	22	.....
	Total Philadelphia.....	8,353	7,033	1,320	337	8,016	626	7,727
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	217	157	60	39	187	48	169
White Star Dominion..	Liverpool.....	1,646	1,202	444	236	1,410	262	1,384
	Total Portland, Me..	1,863	1,359	504	266	1,597	310	1,553
	From Porto Rico to—							
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Europe.....	103	86	17	9	94	73	30
	Cuba.....	20	14	6	3	17	13	7
	Danish West Indies.....	106	42	64	14	92	59	47
	French West Indies.....	63	39	24	9	54	28	35
	Haiti.....	19	11	8	3	16	13	6
	Santo Domingo.....	160	100	60	37	123	65	95
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique de Barcelona.	France.....	10	7	3	1	9	8	2
	Italy.....	15	14	1	.....	15	10	5
	Spain.....	382	282	100	21	361	260	122
	Colombia.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Colon.....	8	6	2	2	6	4	4
	Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuba.....	250	180	70	17	233	183	67
	Mexico.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Donald.....	Santo Domingo.....	117	101	16	4	113	62	55
Hamburg American.....	Hamburg.....	5	4	1	.....	5	3	2
	British West Indies.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	4	1
	Danish West Indies.....	69	39	30	9	60	39	30
	Santo Domingo.....	91	58	33	9	82	61	30
Herrera.....	Cuba.....	115	73	42	20	95	84	31
	Danish West Indies.....	7	4	3	1	6	5	2
	Santo Domingo.....	560	361	199	66	494	340	220
Holland West Indian Mail.	Danish West Indies.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
Pinillos.....	Cuba.....	122	83	39	26	96	109	13
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	132	99	33	14	118	84	48
	Venezuela.....	398	266	132	44	354	271	127
Victoria.....	Santo Domingo.....	98	69	29	4	94	80	18



## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 149

*States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
7	4	3	2	5	5	2	332	324	8	5	327	20	312
1,544	680	864	41	1,503	1,544	.....	1,664	751	913	47	1,617	1,664	.....
11	7	4	2	9	11	.....	59	34	25	5	54	58	1
9	8	1	1	8	9	.....	26	20	6	6	20	24	2
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	19	11	8	.....	19	18	1
98,757	54,765	43,992	23,306	75,451	70,917	27,840	369,856	276,301	93,555	33,300	336,466	127,841	242,015
5	4	1	4	1	2	3	14	10	4	4	10	6	8
18	12	6	11	7	11	7	42	19	23	12	30	29	13
717	290	427	158	559	485	232	2,030	1,078	952	253	1,777	857	1,173
147	54	93	35	112	73	74	346	113	233	38	308	113	233
264	110	154	39	225	241	23	428	207	221	45	383	281	147
9	5	4	9	.....	9	.....	65	51	14	12	53	.....	65
30	20	10	30	.....	2	28	272	230	42	116	156	7	265
236	130	106	215	21	16	220	3,688	3,338	350	283	3,405	87	3,601
30	17	13	19	11	13	17	194	162	32	22	172	16	178
7	6	1	3	4	5	2	30	22	8	3	27	10	20
8	7	1	8	.....	8	.....	124	110	14	10	114	.....	124
121	75	46	115	6	5	116	1,771	1,574	197	156	1,615	33	1,738
6	4	2	5	1	1	5	105	94	11	7	98	1	104
2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	36	32	4	8	.....	10
3	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	3	36	32	4	5	31	36
23	16	7	18	5	8	15	354	324	30	29	325	20	334
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	15	11	4	1	14	.....	15
2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	20	15	5	3	17	2	18
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	19	17	2	1	18	.....	19
30	17	13	26	4	.....	30	395	350	45	36	359	4	391
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	31	2	2	31	.....	33
181	65	116	8	173	181	.....	203	75	128	9	194	203	.....
1,841	837	1,004	712	1,129	1,043	798	10,194	7,870	2,324	1,049	9,145	1,669	8,525
2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	219	159	60	30	189	49	170
13	12	1	3	10	8	5	1,659	1,214	445	239	1,420	270	1,389
15	14	1	3	12	9	6	1,878	1,373	505	269	1,609	319	1,559
13	10	3	2	11	10	3	116	96	20	11	105	83	33
5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....	25	18	7	3	22	18	7
32	20	12	13	19	28	4	138	62	76	27	111	87	51
15	13	2	3	12	8	7	78	52	26	12	66	36	42
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	22	13	9	3	19	16	6
289	189	100	53	236	104	185	449	289	160	90	359	169	280
10	6	4	8	2	9	1	20	13	7	9	11	17	3
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	18	16	2	.....	18	13	5
135	72	63	49	86	124	11	517	354	163	70	447	384	133
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
15	6	9	4	11	15	.....	23	12	11	6	17	19	4
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
150	90	60	22	128	115	35	400	270	130	39	361	298	102
2	2	.....	2	2	1	1	5	5	.....	.....	5	4	1
808	583	225	143	665	186	622	925	684	241	147	778	248	677
3	1	2	2	1	3	.....	8	5	3	2	6	6	2
3	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	7	1
18	11	7	5	13	17	1	87	50	37	14	73	56	31
73	46	27	17	56	38	35	164	104	60	26	138	99	65
457	281	176	94	363	127	330	572	354	218	114	458	211	361
2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	9	6	3	1	8	5	4
925	613	312	158	767	213	712	1,485	974	511	224	1,261	553	932
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
17	6	11	2	15	14	3	139	89	50	28	111	123	16
50	44	6	4	46	41	9	182	143	39	18	164	125	57
188	119	69	13	175	162	26	586	385	201	57	529	433	153
97	71	26	16	81	48	49	195	140	55	20	175	128	67

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Sailing vessels.....	From Porto Rico to—							
	Colombia.....	3	3			3	3	
	Danish West Indies....	23	13	10	3	20	17	
	Santo Domingo.....	76	56	20	11	65	26	
	Venezuela.....	2	2			2	2	
	Total Porto Rico....	2, 968	2, 024	944	327	2, 641	1, 910	
Fabre.....	From Providence, R. I., to—							
	Lisbon.....	682	618	64	20	662	17	
	Marseille.....	5	4	1		5	4	
	Naples.....	1, 250	1, 097	153	32	1, 218	19	
	Spain.....	5	5			5	5	
	Azores.....	560	294	266	49	511	63	
		Total Providence....	2, 502	2, 018	484	101	2, 401	103
Oceanic.....	From San Francisco to—							
	Australia.....	776	497	279	43	733	638	
Pacific Mail.....	New Zealand.....	45	31	14		45	30	
	Pacific Islands.....	16	10	6	1	15	13	
	Hongkong.....	2, 465	2, 394	71	18	2, 447	218	
	Kobe.....	176	142	34	10	166	60	
	Nagasaki.....	67	47	20	8	59	31	
	Shanghai.....	265	176	89	38	227	240	
	Yokohama.....	1, 493	1, 305	188	51	1, 442	488	
	Costa Rica.....	8	8			8	8	
	Guatemala.....	75	48	27	15	60	55	
	Honduras.....	8	7	1		8	6	
	Mexico.....	455	358	97	40	415	183	
	Nicaragua.....	13	10	3		13	10	
	Panama.....	141	116	25	8	133	44	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	San Salvador.....	108	69	39	15	93	87	
	Hongkong.....	395	347	48	10	385	130	
	Kobe.....	249	184	65	16	233	93	
	Nagasaki.....	71	51	20	5	66	14	
	Shanghai.....	220	153	67	21	199	195	
Union.....	Yokohama.....	2, 315	1, 958	357	37	2, 278	1, 038	
	Australia.....	427	302	125	30	397	225	
	New Zealand.....	221	159	62	11	210	121	
Not stated.....	Pacific Islands.....	56	40	16	5	51	39	
	Not stated.....	8	6	2	1	7	8	
		Total San Francisco..	10, 073	8, 418	1, 655	383	9, 690	3, 966
Blue Funnel.....	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
	Hongkong.....	537	536	1		537		
Great Northern.....	Do.....	37	36	1		37	2	
	Kobe.....	2	2			2	1	
	Nagasaki.....							
	Shanghai.....							
	Yokohama.....	3	2	1		3	2	
	Hongkong.....	117	106	11	1	116	39	
	Kobe.....	820	699	121	3	817	86	
	Moji.....	20	12	8		20	2	
	Nagasaki.....	1	1			1	1	
	Shanghai.....	35	28	7	1	34	31	
	Yokohama.....	729	669	60	6	723	430	
	Kobe.....	421	368	53	2	419	4	
	Osaka Shosen Kaisha...	Nagasaki.....	7	7			7	7
Shanghai.....		4	3	1		4	4	
Yokohama.....		302	275	27	1	301	9	
		Total Seattle.....	3, 035	2, 744	291	14	3, 021	611
		From Tampa, Fla., to—						
Tramp.....	British West Indies...	2		2	1	1		
	Honduras.....	6	6			6	6	
	British West Indies...	6	4	2	2	4		
Sailing vessels.....								
	Total Tampa.....	14	10	4	3	11	6	

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
46	25	21	1	45	33	13	3	3				3	3
269	200	69	49	220	61	208	69	38	31	4	65	50	19
							345	256	89	60	285	87	258
							2	2			2		2
3,630	2,422	1,208	658	2,972	1,373	2,257	6,598	4,446	2,152	985	5,613	3,283	3,315
37	24	13	29	8	5	32	719	642	77	49	670	22	697
28	15	13	9	19	26	2	33	19	14	9	24	30	3
131	74	57	97	34	21	110	1,381	1,171	210	129	1,252	40	1,341
6	6			6		6	11	11			11		11
211	118	93	151	60	30	181	771	412	359	200	571	93	678
413	237	176	286	127	82	331	2,915	2,255	660	387	2,528	185	2,730
571	372	199	57	514	522	49	1,347	869	478	100	1,247	1,160	187
17	10	7		17	12	5	62	41	21		62	42	20
100	68	32	10	90	96	4	116	78	38	11	105	109	7
1,612	1,289	323	99	1,513	604	1,008	4,077	3,683	394	117	3,960	822	3,255
158	74	84	39	119	147	11	334	216	118	49	285	207	127
82	50	32	26	56	74	8	149	97	52	34	115	105	44
351	165	186	58	293	302	49	616	341	275	96	520	542	74
406	217	189	161	245	317	89	1,899	1,522	377	212	1,687	805	1,094
3	3			3	1	2	11	11			11	1	10
45	36	9	6	39	30	15	120	84	36	21	99	85	35
13	6	7	7	6	11	2	21	13	8	7	14	17	4
299	223	76	41	258	275	24	754	581	173	81	673	458	296
22	20	2	1	21	20	2	35	30	5	1	34	30	5
174	136	38	10	164	112	62	315	252	63	18	297	156	159
41	27	14	5	36	41		149	96	53	20	129	128	21
412	260	152	18	394	314	98	807	607	200	28	779	444	363
103	61	42	53	50	57	46	352	245	107	69	283	150	202
42	23	19	26	16	17	25	113	74	39	31	82	31	82
167	92	75	19	148	167		387	245	142	40	347	362	25
578	289	289	354	224	422	156	2,893	2,247	646	391	2,502	1,460	1,433
172	111	61	32	140	121	51	599	413	186	62	537	346	253
52	43	9	4	48	33	19	273	202	71	15	258	154	119
86	57	29	6	80	73	13	142	97	45	11	131	112	30
8	8			8	8		16	14	2	1	15	16	
5,514	3,640	1,874	1,032	4,482	3,776	1,738	15,587	12,058	3,529	1,415	14,172	7,742	7,845
139	136	3	9	130		139	676	672	4	9	667		676
23	14	9		23	17	6	60	50	10		60	19	41
8	6	2		8	8		10	8	2		10	9	1
3	2	1		3	3		3	2	1		3	3	
1	1			1	1		1	1			1		
4	2	2		4	3	1	7	4	3		7	5	2
90	68	22	22	68	77	13	207	174	33	23	184	116	91
163	80	83	126	37	63	100	983	779	204	129	854	149	834
18	8	10	16	2	4	14	38	20	18	16	22	6	32
1		1		1	1		2	1	1		2	2	
82	38	44	13	69	66	16	117	66	51	14	103	97	20
102	60	42	59	43	66	36	831	729	102	65	766	496	335
72	40	32	63	9	2	70	493	408	85	65	428	6	487
1	1			1	1		8	8			8	1	7
1	1			1	1		5	4	1		5	5	
37	20	17	27	10	8	29	339	295	44	28	311	17	322
745	477	268	335	410	321	424	3,780	3,221	559	349	3,431	932	2,848
1	1			1		1	3	1	2	1	2		3
9				9	3		15	15			15	9	6
7	5	2	3	4		7	13	9	4	5	8		13
17	15	2	3	14	3	14	31	25	6	6	25	9	22

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*  
RECAPITULATION.

Ports of departure and means of transportation.	Aliens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
Baltimore, Md. ....	567	415	152	22	545	76	491
Boston, Mass. ....	18,436	14,303	4,133	810	17,626	2,432	16,004
Canada (Atlantic seaports).....	3,676	2,825	851	218	3,458	904	2,772
Canadian border stations.....	42,150	24,932	17,218	6,989	35,161	42,150	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports).....	929	718	211	27	902	532	397
Galveston, Tex.....	185	143	42	8	177	36	149
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	3,463	2,484	979	83	3,380	361	3,102
Key West, Fla.....	7,725	5,544	2,181	972	6,753	2,614	5,111
San Diego, Cal.....	973	692	281	145	828	973	.....
Miami, Fla.....	2,619	1,913	706	178	2,441	504	2,115
Mobile, Ala.....	33	18	15	6	27	33	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	258	246	12	2	256	.....	258
New Orleans, La.....	3,252	2,409	843	288	2,964	2,569	683
Newport News, Va.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	271,099	221,536	49,563	10,084	261,015	56,924	214,175
Philadelphia, Pa.....	8,353	7,033	1,320	337	8,016	626	7,727
Portland, Me.....	1,863	1,359	504	266	1,597	310	1,553
Porto Rico.....	2,968	2,024	944	327	2,641	1,910	1,058
Providence, R. I.....	2,502	2,018	484	101	2,401	103	2,399
San Francisco, Cal.....	10,073	8,418	1,655	383	9,690	3,966	6,107
Seattle, Wash.....	3,035	2,744	291	14	3,021	611	2,424
Tampa, Fla.....	14	10	4	3	11	6	8
Total.....	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533
Steamships.....	341,148	276,283	64,865	14,166	326,982	75,104	266,044
Sailing vessels.....	876	570	306	108	768	387	489
By land.....	42,150	24,932	17,218	6,989	35,161	42,150	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910.....	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911.....	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
1912.....	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
1913.....	611,924	477,769	134,155	30,368	581,556	230,496	381,428
1914.....	633,805	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	205,903	427,902
1915.....	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533

TABLE XXIV.—*Alien arrivals from insular United States, by ports, fiscal year ended*  
June 30, 1915.

Port.	Number.	From Hawaii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philippine Islands.
New York.....	756	.....	756	.....
New Orleans.....	12	.....	12	.....
Mexican border.....	9	9	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	1,610	1,563	.....	47
Seattle.....	10	3	.....	7
Canadian Pacific.....	40	40	.....	.....
Total.....	2,437	1,615	768	54

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*States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
927	387	540	124	803	737	190	1,494	802	692	146	1,348	813	681
7,284	3,734	3,550	1,756	5,528	4,950	2,334	25,720	18,037	7,683	2,566	23,154	7,382	18,338
2,096	853	1,243	333	1,763	1,780	316	5,772	3,678	2,094	551	5,221	2,684	3,088
29,509	18,903	10,606	5,997	23,512	29,509	.....	71,659	43,835	27,824	12,986	58,673	71,659	.....
328	205	123	34	294	259	69	1,257	923	334	61	1,196	791	466
250	149	101	31	219	183	67	435	292	143	39	396	219	216
1,613	874	739	1,082	531	419	1,194	5,076	3,358	1,718	1,165	3,911	780	4,296
11,234	7,367	3,867	833	10,402	9,936	1,298	18,959	12,911	6,048	1,805	17,154	12,550	6,409
571	443	128	70	501	571	.....	1,544	1,135	409	215	1,329	1,544	.....
962	506	456	126	836	747	215	3,581	2,419	1,162	304	3,277	1,251	2,330
81	44	37	13	68	81	.....	114	62	52	19	95	114	.....
4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	262	250	12	2	260	.....	262
6,579	4,500	2,079	562	6,017	6,379	200	9,831	6,909	2,922	850	8,981	8,948	883
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
98,757	54,765	43,992	23,306	75,451	70,917	27,840	369,856	276,301	93,555	33,390	336,466	127,841	242,015
1,841	837	1,004	712	1,129	1,043	798	10,194	7,870	2,324	1,049	9,145	1,669	8,525
15	14	1	3	12	9	6	1,878	1,373	505	269	1,609	319	1,559
3,630	2,422	1,208	658	2,972	1,373	2,257	6,598	4,446	2,152	985	5,613	3,283	3,315
413	237	176	286	127	82	331	2,915	2,255	660	387	2,528	185	2,730
5,514	3,640	1,874	1,032	4,482	3,776	1,738	15,587	12,058	3,529	1,415	14,172	7,742	7,845
745	477	268	335	410	321	424	3,780	3,221	559	349	3,431	932	2,848
17	15	2	3	14	3	14	31	25	6	6	25	9	22
172,371	100,377	71,994	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295	556,545	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,986	250,717	305,828
142,756	81,411	61,345	31,260	111,496	103,488	39,268	483,904	357,694	126,210	45,426	438,478	178,592	305,312
106	63	43	39	67	79	27	982	633	349	147	835	466	516
29,509	18,903	10,606	5,997	23,512	29,509	.....	71,659	43,835	27,824	12,986	58,673	71,659	.....
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,745	263,585	85,886	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,832	770,794	436,070	431,616
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,699	505,483
347,702	204,568	143,134	71,646	276,056	278,782	68,920	959,626	682,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348
368,797	210,353	158,444	82,420	286,377	276,579	92,218	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120
172,371	100,377	71,994	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295	556,545	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,986	250,717	305,828

TABLE XXV.—*Race, sex, and age of arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing length of residence in insular United States.*

Race or people.	Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.			From Hawaii.				From Porto Rico.				From Philippine Islands.			
							Length of resi- dence in Hawaii.		Num-ber.	Length of resi- dence in Porto Rico.		Num-ber.	Length of resi- dence in Philip- pine Islands.					
		Male.	Fe- male.	Un- der 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Num- ber.	Un- der 1 year.		1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.		Un- der 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.			
African (black)	96	50	46	5	86	5					96	19	70	7			1	
Bohemian and Moravian	2	2			2						2	1					1	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	5	5			5		3		3		1	1				1		
Chinese	26	17	9	2	20	4	26		5	9	12							
Croatian and Slovenian	7	7			6	1												
Cuban	9	8	1	1	8							7	3	4				
Dutch and Flemish	35	26	9	2	26	7	6		3	1	2	27	11	14	2	2		
East Indian	15	15			15		9		2	7		9	6					
English	265	162	103	9	191	65	197		128	53	16	57	24	31	2	11	5	
French	73	53	20	2	63	8	32		20	12	39	10	27	2	2	4	2	
German	243	174	69	8	210	25	139		79	54	6	100	38	56	6	4	3	
Greek	2	2			2				1			1	1					
Hebrew	7	5	2		6	1	7		4	3								
Irish	19	10	9		15	4	16		11	5		3	3					
Italian (north)	17	12	5		14	3	11		10	1		6	1	5				
Italian (south)	54	47	7	6	46	2	6		6			48	20	28				
Japanese	118	93	25	1	111	6	115		49	33	33	1	1		2	1	1	
Korean	26	19	7	2	19	5	26		4	8	14							
Magyar	40	21	19	23	14	3						40	40					
Mexican	8	7	1		6	2	2		2			6	4	2				
Pacific Islander	5	4	1		3	2	5		3	2								
Polish	1				1													
Portuguese	318	164	154	80	187	51	310		10	240	60	1	1	1	7	2	5	
Romanian	3	2	1		3		3		1	2								
Russian	78	48	30	17	55	6	71		12	51	8	5	4	1	2	1	1	
Ruthenian (Rusniak)	2	2			2				2									
Scandinavian	62	44	18	2	48	12	34		19	14	1	24	11	11	2	4	2	
Scandinavian	56	37	19		46	10	50		24	21	5	6	2	4				
Scottish	2	2			2		2		2									
Slovak	2	2			2													
Slovak	581	360	221	135	369	77	469		4	382	83	96	26	53	17	16	16	
Spanish	39	11	8	37	37	5						50	20	30				
Spanish American	50																	

Syrian.....	57	36	21	11	43	3	7	1	1	5	50	13	31	6	.....
Turkish.....	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban).....	85	53	34	5	72	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	48	35	2	.....
Other peoples.....	66	42	24	4	44	18	64	45	13	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	2,437	1,570	867	323	1,781	333	1,615	449	915	251	768	313	409	46	54 17 28 9

TABLE XXVI.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States.

Race or people.	Austria.	Belgium.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Nether- lands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
African (black).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
English.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
French.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8
German.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Hebrew.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	1	.....	1	283
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Scandinavian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scotch.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Spanish.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	.....	506
Syrian.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Other peoples.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	1	1	8	42	1	4	1	281	7	510	8	1	865

TABLE XXVI.—Arrivals in continental United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States—Continued.

Race or people.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Grand total.
African (black).....										2		3	82	8	96
Bohemian and Moravian.....													1	1	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....							4	1						4	5
Chinese.....	21					21								6	26
Croatian and Slovenian.....												1	6	7	7
Cuban.....							4			1		1	14	10	9
Dutch and Flemish.....			7			7		2						6	35
East Indian.....						20	62	8	21	1			20	125	13
English.....	4	16				3	5	2	1				12	42	265
French.....		3				3			2				42	86	73
German.....	10	13			4	27	17	23	2	4		7	42	2	243
Greek.....														2	7
Hebrew.....							4								
Irish.....			1			1	5		1				3	9	19
Italian (north).....												1	1	3	17
Italian (south).....							1					3	4	46	54
Japanese.....		90				90		1						26	118
Korean.....		6			14	24								2	26
Magyar.....	4											1	2	40	40
Mexican.....											2			3	8
Pacific Islander.....							2						1	3	5
Polish.....															1
Portuguese.....	1	3			4	4			2					29	318
Romanian.....														3	3
Russian.....		46			46	46	7		1				1	19	78
Ruthenian (Russniak).....										2		1	15	34	62
Scandinavian.....		1			1	7	1							3	62
Scotch.....		5			5	12			5					1	56
Slovak.....														2	2
Spanish.....						1						3	11	60	581
Spanish American.....										1		3	34	10	50
Syrian.....						5								9	37
Turkish.....	1			4				2						2	4
West Indian (except Cuban).....										1		2	74	8	85
Other peoples.....	2	11				13	9		15					25	66
Total.....	43	195	8	4	18	268	139	40	48	12	2	31	343	689	2,437



TABLE XXVII.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and final destinations within continental United States.

Race or people.	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Hawaii.	Ill.	Kans.	La.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.
African (black)				4		1								2	1		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin				23					1								1
Chinese										1							
Cuban				5					1						1		
Dutch and Flemish				7													
East Indian				106			1						1	4			
English				28													
French				91					4	4	1	3	1	1		1	
German			1														
Greek				1													
Hebrew				2										1			
Irish				8													
Italian (north)				4													
Italian (south)				86	2		2		3	1		2	1	1			2
Japanese				23	1				1								
Korean				2													
Mexican				5													
Pacific Islander				310					5								
Portuguese				3													
Rumanian				62													
Russian				2													
Ruthenian (Rusniak)				21		1			1	1					3		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)				28				1	3								1
Scottish				2													
Slovak				483			2			2				2			1
Spanish																	
Spanish American				6							1			2			
Spaniard		1		2		3	1										
Turkish				3			2										
West Indian (except Cuban)	1						7										
Other peoples				33					3					1			
Total	1	1	1	1,358	3	5	15	1	31	12	3	5	3	16	5	1	5

TABLE XXVII.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and final destinations within continental United States—Continued.

Race or people.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Wash.	Wyo.	Outside U. S.	Grand total.
African (black).....		4	84		1		1									2	96
Bohemian and Moravian.....			1													1	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....			1			1											5
Chinese.....																	26
Croatian and Slovenian.....			7														7
Cuban.....			6														9
Dutch and Flemish.....			15											1		2	35
East Indian.....														1		6	15
English.....			30				2	2	1							110	265
French.....			14						2							29	73
German.....		4	55		3		1	1			1			3		69	243
Greek.....							1										2
Hebrew.....																4	7
Irish.....			1			1											19
Italian (north).....			8													9	17
Italian (south).....			42				1		1		2			2		2	54
Japanese.....			6	1										2	1	5	118
Korean.....						1											26
Magyar.....			40								1					8	40
Mexican.....			2														5
Pacific Islander.....																	1
Polish.....			1														5
Portuguese.....			1													2	318
Romanian.....																	3
Russian.....	1		5													1	78
Ruthenian (Russiak).....														9			2
Scandinavian.....		1	10				2				2	2		1		17	62
Scotch.....			5			1										15	56
Slovak.....																	2
Spanish.....		1	67						4							19	581
Spanish American.....			33				1									50	57
Syrian.....			43							1						15	57
Turkish.....																	4
West Indian (except Cuban).....		4	62		1		3						1			2	85
Other peoples.....			1													28	66
Total.....	1	14	540	1	5	4	11	3	8	1	6	4	1	17	1	354	2,437

TABLE XXVIII.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races.*

	Ar- menian.	Chi- nese.	Ger- man.	Greek.	He- brew.	Italian.	Japa- nese.	Ko- rean.	Mag- yar.	Mexi- can.	Polish.	Span- ish.	Spanish Ameri- can.	Syrian.	Races not speci- fied.	Total.
Number.....	21	249	5	6	53	31	334	23	1	4	13	5	2	41	36	824
Diseases:																
Trachoma.....	20	16	5	2	34	26	19		1		13	1		39	29	205
Tinea tonsurans.....				1	10											11
Favus.....				2	3											6
Underriasis.....	1	233		2			315	23		3		3		1	5	585
Other diseases.....				1	6	3				1		1	2	1	2	17
Result of treatment and disposition:																
Cured and admitted.....	11	236	3	1	31	18	315	23	1	3	7	3	1	19	19	691
Not cured (deported).....	2	1	1	2	4	9					3	1	1	6	5	35
Still under treatment.....	8	12	1	3	18	4	19			1	3	1		16	12	98
Length of treatment:																
Under 1 month.....	2	227	1				264	23		3	2	3	1	1	6	534
Under 2 months.....	1	8				3	44				1			2	4	63
Under 3 months.....	4	1	1	3	3	7	6				1	1		3	3	33
Under 4 months.....					6	2	1				1			7	1	18
Under 5 months.....	3		2		7	4					2			3	3	24
5 to 10 months.....	3	1			17		7		1		2			7	7	43
10 to 20 months.....					2	3					1		1			7
Over 20 months.....						2								2		4
Still under treatment, length of time not stated.....	8	12	1	3	18	4	19			1	3	1		16	12	98
By whom expenses were paid:																
Parent.....	3	49		3	18	22	61							14	4	174
Husband.....		14			4		193	1		2	4	1		3	2	224
Self.....		90					54	12		2				1	2	163
Relatives.....	12	96	2	2	18	7	26	10	1		7	1		14	10	206
Other.....	6		3	1	13	2					2	1	2	9	18	57
Sex:																
Male.....	12	228	3	5	21	13	115	21	1	2	3	2	2	22	22	472
Female.....	9	21	2	1	32	18	219	2		2	10	3		19	14	352
Age:																
Under 14 years.....	3	13	1	4	19	13	13							7	4	77
14 to 44 years.....	15	213	4	2	28	17	312	23	1	3	12	5	2	34	29	700
45 years and over.....	3	23			6	1	9			1	1				3	47

TABLE XXVIII-A.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.*

Port.	Diseases.					Result of treatment and disposition.			Length of treatment.								Total.	
	Trachoma.	Tinea tonsurans.	Favus.	Uncinariasis.	Other.	Cured and admitted.	Not cured (reported).	Still under treatment.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	5 to 10 months.	10 to 20 months.	Over 20 months.		Still under treatment, length of time not stated.
New York.....	137	3	6	4	12	73	32	57	10	7	20	7	19	33	5	4	57	162
Boston.....	14			2		12		4	1	2	2	2	3	2			4	16
Philadelphia.....	13					13				2	3	6	2					13
Baltimore.....	2	8				9		1				2		6	1		1	10
New Orleans.....	1				4	1	2	2	1		1				1		2	5
Galveston.....	1					1								1				1
San Francisco.....	21			399		405		15	392	9	4						15	420
Seattle.....	12			168		163	1	16	118	41	3	1	1	1			16	180
Honolulu.....	2			12		14			12	2							1	14
Mexican border.....					1			1									1	1
Canadian border.....	2							2									2	2
Total.....	205	11	6	585	17	691	35	98	534	63	33	18	24	43	7	4	98	824

TABLE A.—*Japanese applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.*

	1914		1915	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	8,604	4,685	9,190	3,257
Admitted.....	8,462	4,554	9,029	3,208
Debarred from entry.....	142	131	161	49
Deported after entry.....	153	.....	27	.....
Departures.....	6,300	2,603	5,967	2,520

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by immigration and emigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
1913-14.						
July.....	710	329	+ 381	306	191	+ 115
August.....	551	507	+ 44	420	233	+ 187
September.....	495	483	+ 12	567	390	+ 177
October.....	642	991	- 349	373	239	+ 134
November.....	510	954	- 444	405	206	+ 199
December.....	510	1,109	- 599	374	190	+ 184
January.....	730	333	+ 397	400	232	+ 168
February.....	925	274	+ 651	403	62	+ 341
March.....	745	272	+ 473	244	109	+ 135
April.....	944	453	+ 491	412	164	+ 248
May.....	738	340	+ 398	346	365	- 19
June.....	962	255	+ 707	304	222	+ 82
Total.....	8,462	6,300	+2,162	4,554	2,603	+1,951
1914-15.						
July.....	774	281	+ 493	282	160	+ 122
August.....	606	420	+ 186	327	237	+ 90
September.....	530	520	+ 10	400	301	+ 99
October.....	759	462	+ 297	86	337	- 251
November.....	578	1,347	- 769	364	138	+ 226
December.....	658	744	- 86	276	258	+ 18
January.....	534	486	+ 48	339	170	+ 169
February.....	816	271	+ 545	200	80	+ 120
March.....	838	295	+ 543	180	142	+ 38
April.....	1,114	424	+ 690	313	156	+ 157
May.....	927	269	+ 658	251	315	- 64
June.....	895	448	+ 447	190	226	- 36
Total.....	9,029	5,967	+3,062	3,208	2,520	+ 688

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TABLE C.—Occupations of Japanese admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					SKILLED—continued.				
Actors.....	48	19	8	5	Painters and glaziers....	7	2	2	3
Architects.....	6	4			Photographers.....	24	15	2	4
Clergy.....	37	27	8	5	Plasterers.....	4	1		
Editors.....	23	18	2	3	Plumbers.....	1			
Electricians.....	6	2			Printers.....	10	4	3	
Engineers (professional).....	50	48			Saddlers and harness makers.....				1
Lawyers.....	4	6			Seamstresses.....	15		6	
Literary and scientific persons.....	22	7	4	2	Shoemakers.....	5			
Musicians.....	13		3	1	Tailors.....	41	34	9	6
Officials (Government).....	121	67	1	1	Watch and clock makers.....		2		1
Physicians.....	54	49	14	4	Weavers and spinners.....	1		2	
Sculptors and artists.....	9	7			Woodworkers.....		1		
Teachers.....	79	27	36	12	Other skilled.....	89	60	4	3
Other professional.....	39	40	195	68	Total skilled.....	509	354	86	75
Total professional..	511	321	271	101	MISCELLANEOUS.				
SKILLED.					Agents.....	16	4	1	
Bakers.....	4	5	2	1	Bankers.....	21	17	2	4
Barbers and hairdressers.....	46	51	10	10	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		3	2	3
Blacksmiths.....			1		Farm laborers.....	831	106	2, 106	574
Butchers.....	2				Farmers.....	1, 065	1, 805		4
Cabinetmakers.....	4				Fishermen.....	51	25	14	4
Carpenters and joiners.....	37	35	16	18	Hotel keepers.....	151	170	3	3
Clerks and accountants.....	125	49	20	24	Laborers.....	817	1, 352	9	1, 066
Dressmakers.....	5	1			Manufacturers.....	20	1		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....					Merchants and dealers.....	637	577	81	95
Gardeners.....	3	13	3	1	Servants.....	113	86	53	31
Hat and cap makers.....	51	51		1	Other miscellaneous.....	1, 238	361	32	32
Jewelers.....			1	1	Total miscellaneous	4, 960	4, 507	2, 303	1, 816
Machinists.....	11	1			No occupation (including women and children).....				
Mariners.....	1	7	1			3, 049	785	548	528
Masons.....	7	6	2		Grand total.....	9, 029	5, 967	3, 208	2, 520
Mechanics (not specified).....	2		1						
Millers.....	8	6		1					
Miners.....		1							
	6	5							

TABLE D.—*Statistics of immigration and emigration of Japanese, collected by the United States Government, compared with those reported by the Japanese Government, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii.....	3,236	3,276	From Hawaii.....	3,470	2,517
To continental United States..	8,463	8,424	From continental United States	6,490	5,955
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 11,699	<sup>1</sup> 11,700	Total.....	<sup>2</sup> 9,960	<sup>2</sup> 8,472

<sup>1</sup> Embarked within the year.<sup>2</sup> Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred.....	8,575	121	131	306	57	2,437	1,553	3,990	3,415	587	4,002
Admitted:											
Male.....	5,063	52	100	276	51	2,036	1,450	3,486	867	231	1,098
Female.....	3,443	9	6	25	4	390	95	485	2,534	354	2,888
Total.....	8,506	61	106	301	55	2,426	1,545	3,971	3,401	585	3,986
Debarred:											
Male.....	60	53	25	5	2	11	7	18	6	2	8
Female.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	.....	8
Total.....	69	60	25	5	2	11	8	19	14	2	16
Housewives without other occupation.....	2,678	2	1	10	.....	373	.....	373	2,304	.....	2,304
Children under 14 without occupation.....	225	3	.....	4	.....	16	.....	16	211	.....	211
Came from:											
Japan.....	8,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,334	1,526	3,860	3,412	581	3,993
Canada.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	.....	1	1
Mexico.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	18	15	33	1	.....	1
Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	306	.....	65	6	71	2	.....	2
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	15	3	18	.....	5	5
Resided in continental United States:											
After Jan. 1, 1907....	3,850	22	25	71	19	2,417	1,542	3,959	.....	.....	.....
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.	11	12	42	10	1	20	11	31	.....	.....	.....
Total former residents.....	3,861	34	67	81	20	2,437	1,553	3,990	.....	.....	.....
How related to resident:											
Parents.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	4	62
Wives.....	2,670	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328	343	2,671
Children.....	1,266	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	240	1,269
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	3,998	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,415	587	4,002
Kind of passport:											
Limited to United States.....	8,352	11	41	38	26	2,376	1,547	3,923	3,415	587	4,002
Limited to United States and other countries.....	137	9	1	178	11	39	5	44	.....	.....	.....
Limited to other countries.....	24	1	.....	58	8	18	1	19	.....	.....	.....
Unlimited.....	18	1	.....	18	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> 64 nonlaborers and 47 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 19 nonlaborers and 20 laborers claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan; 7 nonlaborers and 44 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 nonlaborer and 1 laborer holding no passports were residents of the United States; 10 nonlaborers and 21 laborers holding no



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June 30, 1915, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.							Without proper passports.			With and without proper passports.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued.			Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Settled agriculturists—laborers.	Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.						
1	887	8,880	57	6,739	2,198	8,937	118	135	1,253	6,857	2,333	9,190
1	817	5,401	27	3,719	1,709	5,428	87	27	114	3,806	1,736	5,542
.....	67	3,441	27	2,992	476	3,468	17	2	19	3,009	478	3,487
1	884	8,842	54	6,711	2,185	8,896	104	29	133	6,815	2,214	9,029
.....	3	29	2	20	11	31	14	100	114	34	111	145
.....	.....	9	1	8	2	10	.....	6	6	8	8	16
.....	3	38	3	28	13	41	.....	106	120	42	119	161
.....	10	2,687	.....	2,687	.....	2,687	3	1	4	2,690	1	2,691
.....	2	229	.....	229	.....	229	2	1	3	231	1	232
1	631	8,485	46	6,377	2,154	8,531	4	40	44	6,381	2,194	8,575
.....	9	18	4	14	8	22	46	53	99	60	61	121
.....	8	42	.....	27	15	42	51	38	89	78	53	131
.....	218	291	1	285	7	292	14	.....	14	299	7	306
.....	21	44	6	36	14	50	3	4	7	39	18	57
.....	.....	3,959	.....	2,417	1,542	3,959	19	9	28	2,436	1,551	3,987
.....	.....	31	.....	20	11	31	22	23	45	42	34	76
.....	.....	3,990	.....	2,437	1,553	3,990	41	32	73	2,478	1,585	4,063
.....	62	.....	.....	58	4	62	.....	.....	.....	58	4	62
.....	2,671	.....	.....	2,328	343	2,671	1	.....	1	2,329	343	2,672
.....	1,269	.....	.....	1,029	240	1,269	.....	.....	.....	1,029	240	1,269
.....	.....	4,002	.....	3,415	587	4,002	1	.....	1	3,416	587	4,003
1	513	8,439	29	6,304	2,164	8,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	284	328	8	323	13	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	55	74	17	73	18	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	39	3	39	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

passports were citizens of Canada; 1 nonlaborer not in possession of a passport was a British subject from Australia; 1 nonlaborer held passport limited to South America; 1 nonlaborer holding no passport was never in Japan; and as to 14 nonlaborers and 2 laborers the reason for not being in possession of proper passports are not known.

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TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Passports dated during—											
Month of arrival....	3,333	.....	4	13	13	860	607	1,467	1,440	208	1,648
First month preceding.....	3,807	1	1	18	10	1,024	813	1,837	1,429	303	1,732
Second month preceding.....	776	2	.....	8	.....	260	57	317	316	40	356
Third month preceding.....	305	2	.....	18	5	118	21	139	103	19	122
Fourth month preceding.....	146	.....	.....	12	.....	44	21	65	57	8	65
Fifth month preceding.....	79	1	.....	7	2	25	11	36	31	6	37
Sixth month preceding.....	59	1	1	14	.....	21	1	22	27	1	28
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	26	12	19	180	16	61	8	69	11	1	12
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....	.....	3	17	22	4	24	14	38	1	1	2
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations.....	1,073	10	8	230	25	359	24	383	345	7	352
Laboring occupations.....	227	3	.....	7	14	11	161	172	6	26	32
Occupations not mentioned in passports...	7,231	9	34	55	11	2,067	1,368	3,435	3,064	554	3,618

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 167

30, 1915, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement—Continued.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.							Without proper passports.			With and without proper passports.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued.			Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Settled agriculturists—laborers.	Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.						
.....	209	3,324	39	2,509	854	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	258	3,827	10	2,711	1,126	3,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	111	784	2	687	99	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	67	329	1	288	42	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28	158	.....	129	29	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	89	.....	72	17	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	74	1	72	3	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	168	249	4	240	13	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	46	.....	31	15	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	608	1,343	3	1,312	34	1,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	207	44	19	232	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	277	7,330	10	5,408	1,932	7,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE F.—*Japanese arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June*

	In possession of passports.									
	From Japan.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.								
		Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents,wives,and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.		
		Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred...	3,257	404	557	961	522	1,583	2,105	926	2,140	3,066
Admitted:										
Male.....	1,370	254	419	673	197	356	553	451	775	1,226
Female.....	1,838	147	136	283	316	1,201	1,517	463	1,337	1,800
Total.....	3,208	401	555	956	513	1,557	2,070	914	2,112	3,026
Debarred:										
Male.....	21	3	1	4	3	5	8	6	6	12
Female.....	28	.....	1	1	6	21	27	6	22	28
Total.....	49	3	2	5	9	26	35	12	28	40
Housewives without other occupation.	184	47	.....	47	133	.....	133	180	.....	180
Children under 14 without occupation.	295	117	2	119	167	3	170	284	5	289
Resided in Hawaii:										
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	335	161	169	330	.....	.....	.....	161	169	330
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	634	243	388	631	.....	.....	.....	243	388	631
Total former residents.....	969	404	557	961	.....	.....	.....	404	557	961
How related to resident:										
Parents.....	66	.....	.....	.....	7	59	66	7	59	66
Wives.....	1,360	.....	.....	.....	232	1,126	1,358	232	1,126	1,358
Children.....	689	.....	.....	.....	283	398	681	283	398	681
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	2,115	.....	.....	.....	522	1,583	2,105	522	1,583	2,105
Kind of passport:										
Limited to Hawaii.....	3,204	396	555	951	522	1,583	2,105	918	2,138	3,056
Limited to Hawaii and United States.....	15	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Limited to other countries.....	18	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Passports dated during—										
Month covered by this report.....	1,272	161	282	443	160	652	812	321	934	1,255
First month preceding.....	1,720	173	261	434	299	880	1,179	472	1,141	1,613
Second month preceding.....	126	51	6	57	31	21	52	82	27	109
Third month preceding.....	57	7	5	12	19	12	31	26	17	43
Fourth month preceding.....	25	8	.....	8	6	4	10	14	4	18
Fifth month preceding.....	10	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Sixth month preceding.....	18	1	.....	1	4	11	15	5	11	16
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	9	1	2	3	3	3	6	4	5	9
Occupations mentioned in passports:										
Nonlaboring occupations.....	969	382	.....	382	483	.....	483	865	.....	865
Laboring occupations.....	1,940	.....	513	513	.....	1,415	1,415	.....	1,928	1,928
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	328	22	44	66	39	168	207	61	212	273

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 169

30, 1915, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of passports—Continued.						Without passport.			With and without passport.		
Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.								
Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
154	17	171	1,080	2,157	3,237	13	7	20	1,093	2,164	3,257
124	14	138	575	789	1,364	5	1	6	580	790	1,370
30	3	33	493	1,340	1,833	5	.....	5	498	1,340	1,838
154	17	171	1,068	2,129	3,197	10	1	11	1,078	2,130	3,208
.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	3	6	9	9	12	21
.....	.....	.....	6	22	28	.....	.....	.....	6	22	28
.....	.....	.....	12	28	40	3	6	9	15	34	49
2	.....	2	182	.....	182	2	.....	2	184	.....	184
4	.....	4	288	5	293	2	.....	2	290	5	295
.....	.....	.....	161	169	330	4	1	5	165	170	335
.....	.....	.....	243	388	631	3	.....	3	246	388	634
.....	.....	.....	404	557	961	7	1	8	411	558	969
.....	.....	.....	7	59	66	.....	.....	.....	7	59	66
.....	.....	.....	232	1,126	1,358	2	.....	2	234	1,126	1,360
.....	.....	.....	283	398	681	7	1	8	290	399	689
.....	.....	.....	522	1,583	2,105	9	1	10	531	1,584	2,115
132	16	148	1,050	2,154	3,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	9	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	1	14	17	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	4	17	334	938	1,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	13	107	566	1,154	1,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	17	99	27	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	14	40	17	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	21	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	7	11	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	.....	104	969	.....	969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	1,940	1,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	5	55	111	217	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> 1 nonlaborer claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 3 nonlaborers and 6 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 7 nonlaborers and 1 laborer were Hawaiian born; 1 nonlaborer was a British subject; and as to 1 nonlaborer, the reason for not being in possession of proper passport is not known.

# 170 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE 1.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1910 to 1915, by classes.*

Class alleged.	1910			1911		1912			1913			1914		1915		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.
United States citizens	2,109	490	5	1,639	284	1,756	170	1	2,171	121	....	2,201	139	1,990	119	....
Wives of United States citizens.....	110	14	....	80	5	88	5	....	126	9	....	122	2	106	2	....
Returning laborers...	1,037	12	....	1,113	19	1,103	1	....	1,036	5	....	1,000	7	889	4	1
Returning merchants	869	31	....	1,092	33	1,093	18	1	986	13	1	881	20	960	6	....
Other merchants.....	228	29	....	199	28	170	8	....	105	16	....	180	7	238	7	....
Members of merchants' families....	1,029	332	....	559	259	558	133	....	738	92	....	807	130	746	96	1
Students.....	268	31	....	213	25	413	20	....	370	11	....	338	5	344	2	....
Travelers.....	83	3	....	52	....	80	7	....	19	....	....	29	3	61	2	....
Teachers.....	24	1	....	32	....	33	1	....	33	1	....	17	....	15	....	....
Officials.....	145	....	1	87	....	47	1	....	38	....	....	110	....	224	....	....
Miscellaneous.....	48	26	....	41	39	33	36	....	40	116	....	88	97	88	30	....
Total.....	5,950	969	6	5,107	692	5,374	400	2	5,662	384	1	5,773	410	5,661	268	2

TABLE 2.—Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by classes and ports.

Class or port.	Applications.		Disposition.												Total cases.				
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1914.	Total.	Preliminary.			Final.						Pending June 30, 1915.						
				By Inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	Admitted.			Deported.			Before Inspectors.	Before department.		Before courts.	Total.		
							By Inspectors.	By department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.						Male.	Female.
By classes:																			
United States citizens (alleged).....	2,247	80	2,327	134	68	2	1,968	21	1	1,935	55	1,990	119	188	19	11	218		2,327
Wives of United States citizens.....	109	14	123	6	3	1	102	4	3	882	106	106	2	11	2	2	15		123
Returning laborers.....	893	10	903	5			886			237	7	889	4	5	4	1	9		903
Section-6 merchants.....	249	3	252	8	3	3	233	5	3	958	2	960	6	6	1		7		252
Returning merchants.....	1,006	6	1,012	14	2		993	3	2	107	107	107	4	42	2	2	46		1,012
Merchants' wives.....	115	10	125	10	3		102	5	1	624	15	639	92	10	2	2	14		125
Merchants' children.....	864	63	927	94	44	4	623	15	1	285	29	314	2	172	14	9	195		927
Section-6 students.....	321	10	331				313	1		30	7	30	2	7	8		15		331
Returning students.....	30		30				30			51	2	58	2				30		60
Section-6 travelers.....	59	1	60				58			3	3	3					3		60
Returning travelers.....	3		3				3			7	2	9					3		3
Section-6 teachers.....	9		9				9			6	6	6					6		9
Returning teachers.....	6		6				6			190	34	224		1	2		3		227
Officials.....	224	3	227				224			59	29	88		2	1		3		227
Miscellaneous.....	112	9	121	28	4	1	86	2		29	29	88		2	1		3		121
Total.....	6,247	209	6,456	300	127	12	5,598	56	7	5,267	394	5,661	258	444	55	26	525		6,456
By ports:																			
San Francisco, Cal.....	4,397	167	4,564	190	85	10	3,893	41	2	3,694	242	3,936	162	403	37	18	458		4,564
Seattle, Wash.....	988	15	1,003	61	30	1	912	9		87	24	921	43	23	12	2	37		1,003
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	542	12	554	10	4	1	515		5	436	84	520	17	10	1	6	17		554
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	3				2			2	2	2	1				3		3





TABLE 3.—*Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.*

Port.	Foreign-born wives of natives.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
			No record of departure (known as "raw na- tives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
				Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admis- sion.	Status not previously determined.	
San Francisco, Cal.....	73	757	4	703	59	1,596
Seattle, Wash.....	3	23	.....	230	3	259
New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Vancouver, British Columbia.....	3	3	.....	28	1	35
Mexican border.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Total continental United States.....	80	783	4	963	66	1,896
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	26	11	4	77	43	161
Grand total.....	106	794	8	1,040	109	2,057
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers.....	102	775	8	1,038	109	2,032
Department.....	4	19	.....	2	.....	25

TABLE 4.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.*

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.	Total.
Number of appeals.....	126	39	4	2	4	8	183
Disposition:							
Sustained (admitted).....	41	9	.....	2	4	.....	56
Dismissed (rejected).....	85	30	4	.....	.....	8	127

TABLE 5.—*Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total number of certificates granted.	Total number of certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born.....	1,457	1,356	101	25	26	1,381	76
Exempt classes.....	1,036	960	76	4	13	964	72
Laborers.....	686	653	33	2	6	655	31
Total.....	3,179	2,969	210	31	45	3,000	179

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TABLE 6.—*Action taken in the cases of Chinese persons arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

## CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests.....	296
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	81
Total.....	377
Disposition—	
Forfeited bail.....	1
Discharged.....	129
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	75
Ordered deported.....	172
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	172
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	18
Total.....	190
Disposition—	
Deported.....	65
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	12
Appealed to United States district courts.....	113

## CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts.....	113
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	75
Total.....	188
Disposition—	
Escaped.....	2
Discharged.....	33
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	95
Ordered deported.....	58
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	58
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year.....	8
Total.....	66
Disposition—	
Escaped.....	1
Deported.....	31
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	12
Appealed to higher courts.....	22

## CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	22
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	26
Total.....	48
Disposition—	
Discharged.....	6
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	13
Ordered deported.....	29

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 175

## After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	29
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year.....	14
Total.....	43

## Disposition—

Deported.....	23
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	20

## RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests.....	296
Pending at close of previous year, including those waiting deportation or appeal.....	222

Total.....	518
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## Disposition—

Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	4
Discharged.....	168
Deported.....	119
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	227

*Summary of action taken in the cases of Chinese arrested, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by months.*

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made.....	58	9	25	15	27	15	19	17	42	35	20	14	296
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Discharged.....	10	6	24	13	7	22	11	2	8	11	20	34	168
Deported.....	19	7	4	5	6	4	7	4	9	11	18	25	119

TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1912 to 1915, by judicial districts.

Judicial district.	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Maine.....					3		2	
Vermont.....	4							
Massachusetts.....	6		2		5		29	2
Connecticut.....					1	1	6	
Northern New York.....	13	24	2	5	2	2	7	
Southern New York.....	27	17	18	12	30	8	58	14
Western New York.....	6	4	2	1			3	1
Eastern New York.....	10	7	8		9	1	6	2
Eastern Pennsylvania.....	5				9		18	6
Western Pennsylvania.....			3		1		9	1
Middle Pennsylvania.....					6		3	
New Jersey.....	2	1	6	2	8	3	30	8
Maryland.....	1	1	1	1			4	2
District of Columbia.....			1		6	1	7	1
Eastern North Carolina.....					3			
Eastern Virginia.....	3						1	
Northern West Virginia.....							1	
Northern Georgia.....							1	
Southern Georgia.....							3	
Northern Florida.....							1	1
Southern Florida.....	1						2	
Northern Mississippi.....	1							
Southern Mississippi.....	1			1				
Eastern Louisiana.....			1				3	
Western Louisiana.....	1		1	2				
Western Tennessee.....	2							
Middle Tennessee.....			1					
Eastern Kentucky.....					2			
Northern Ohio.....	2		3	2	3		12	1

TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1912 to 1915, by judicial districts—Continued.

Judicial district.	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Southern Ohio.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	1
Indiana.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Illinois.....	43	7	10	22	9	6	15	3
Southern Illinois.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Michigan.....	7	5	1	.....	8	.....	7	1
Western Michigan.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Eastern Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Northern Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Minnesota.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	1	3	1
Eastern Missouri.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2
Nebraska.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Washington.....	7	8	5	2	2	4	1	.....
Oregon.....	5	4	.....	1	4	2	2	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Northern California.....	49	25	42	27	4	9	14	9
Southern California.....	170	120	33	57	62	50	31	30
Arizona.....	52	49	10	11	6	3	6	6
New Mexico.....	23	27	3	6	7	5	1	2
Northern Texas.....	19	20	4	3	6	3	.....	1
Eastern Texas.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Texas.....	137	69	10	6	8	25	1	22
Hawaii.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Alaska.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Total.....	616	397	191	165	225	131	296	119

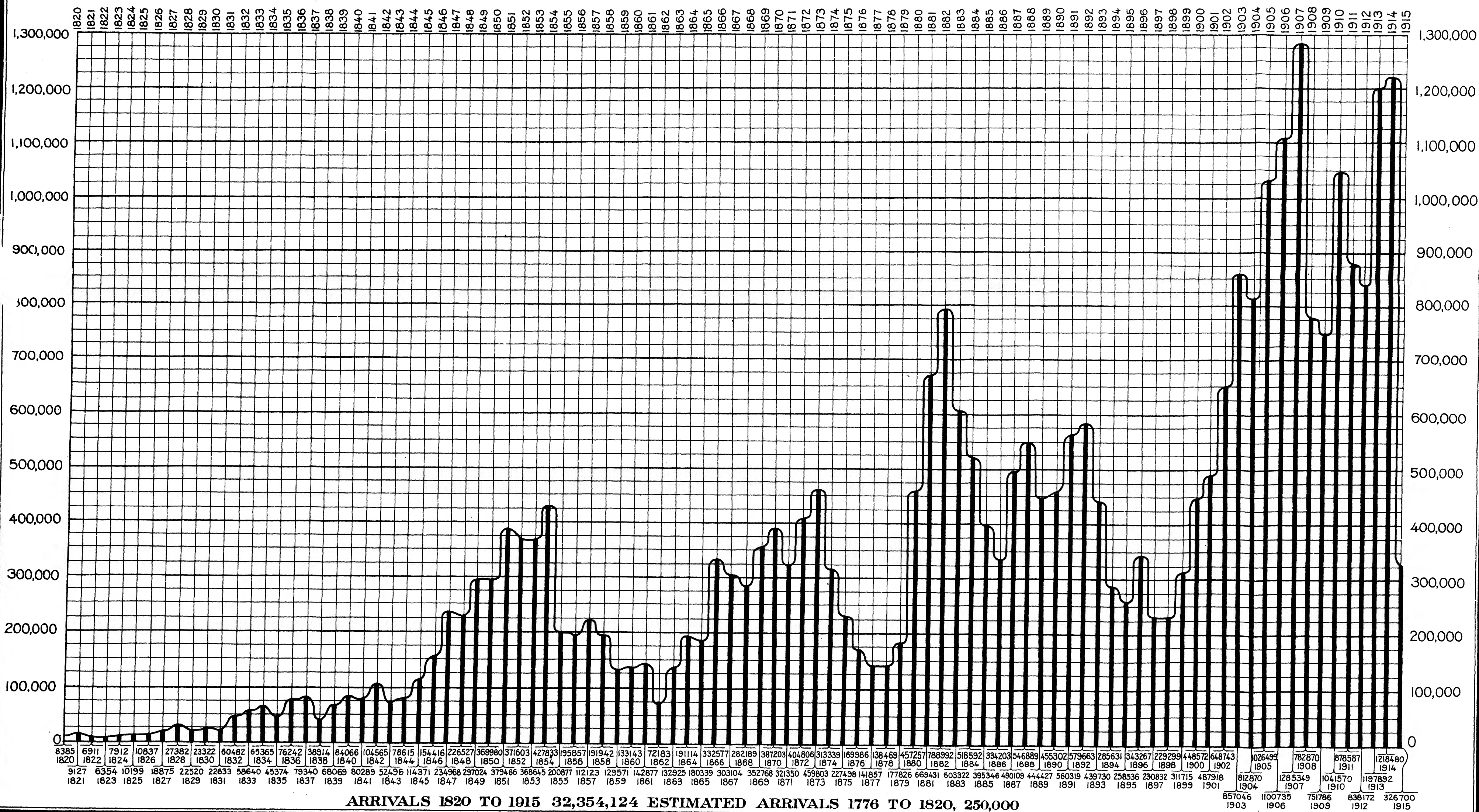
TABLE 8.—*Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

[illegible]

CHART I

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION  
A. CAMINETTI  
Commissioner General

WAVE OF IMMIGRATION into the United States, FROM ALL COUNTRIES, during the past 96 YEARS.

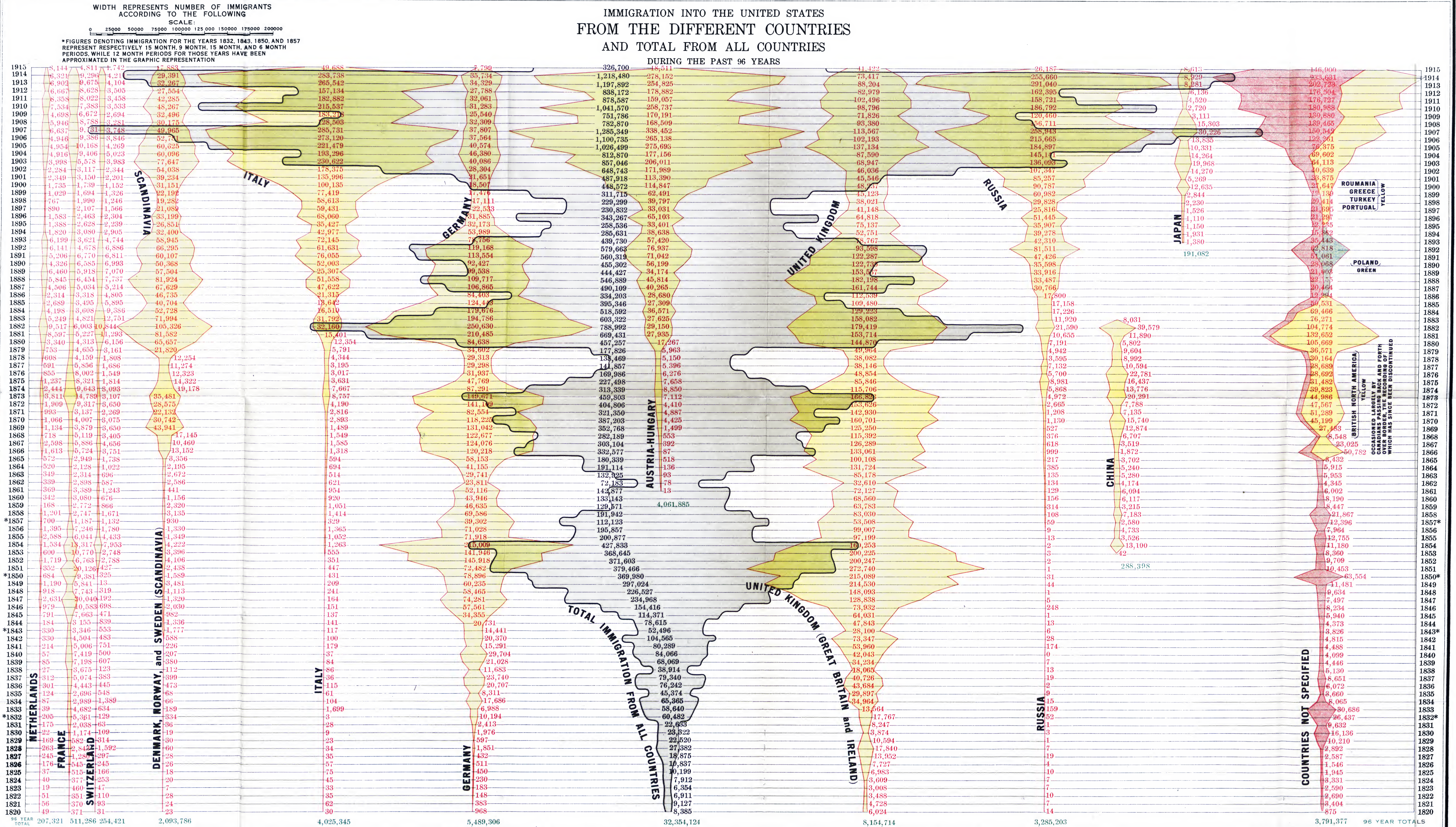


Figures denoting immigration for the years 1832, 1843, 1850, 1857, represent respectively 15 month, 9 month, 15 month and 6 month periods, while 12 month periods for those years have been approximated in the graphic representation.



CHART 2

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION  
A. CAMINETTI,  
Commissioner General





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APPENDIX II.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF  
THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

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## APPENDIX II.

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
*Washington, June 30, 1915.*

SIR: Following is the report of the Division of Information for the year ended June 30, 1915:

Departing from the custom of former years, the tables which tell of the number, race, occupation, and distribution of those applying for information will be found at the end of this report instead of in the body of the same. They will be referred to by number as occasion requires.

As an addenda there follows the report of the general inspector in charge of distribution and employment. The division commends it to your careful consideration as a document containing valuable suggestions. His reference to a proposed law submitted with his annual report for 1914, to enable the railroads to reduce transportation rates in favor of workingmen traveling long distances to places of employment, is worthy of serious thought.

During the year just ended the scope of the division and the field of its activities have been extended to all parts of the United States through the establishment of a series of branch offices known as zone headquarters, each having jurisdiction over certain designated territory.

Following the publicity given the establishment of the 18 zones and their subordinate branches came a flood of inquiries to the Division of Information concerning them. These inquiries, if answered as fully as their importance suggested, would require the services of a number of stenographers and typists. Owing to the limited force of the division, full information concerning its aims, objects, and activities could not be given to the many who applied for it. Since the inquiries covered a wide range and those who made them are entitled to the fullest information, the division believes that this report should contain in condensed form such data as may meet, at least partially, the demand for knowledge concerning the division and its activities.

On February 20, 1907, the immigration law containing a provision for the establishment of a Division of Information became operative.

Section 40 of that statute, the section under which the Division of Information exercises its powers, contains this language:

It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information

regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

On July 1, 1907, the Division of Information was established and entered upon its duties.

A study of the debates on the bill while on its passage through Congress plainly indicates that it was the intent of the lawmakers to relieve the congested centers of industry of their oversupply of mechanics and laborers by providing them, as well as admitted aliens, with information concerning opportunities for employment in other parts of the country.

Correspondence "with the proper officials of the States and Territories" was begun the day the division was established, and it has continued to gather "useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory" from "all available sources" ever since.

It was discovered early in the life of the Division of Information that to "distribute the publications (provided for in the act) among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States" was not practicable or even possible. No alien, on being admitted, ever asked for information. He could not reasonably be expected to do so, since he had no knowledge of the existence of such information.

Every alien on arrival is more or less excited, worried, and anxious to be admitted and proceed on his journey; he is not in a mood to accept or peruse literature of any kind.

The time to find him in receptive frame of mind to receive and act upon information is after he has landed and is desirous of securing employment.

American citizens do not care to be classed as newly admitted immigrants; newly admitted immigrants entertain a fear of being deported, and as a consequence neither citizen nor newly admitted alien relishes the idea of going to an immigrant station for information. To serve both in a practical way a branch of the Division of Information was established and began operations about May 1, 1908, in New York City at No. 17 Pearl Street.

To give aliens admitted at Ellis Island an opportunity to know where to apply for information after landing, a notice, in pamphlet form, and printed in 23 foreign languages, was and is handed to each alien on the ferryboat between Ellis Island and the mainland. It reads as follows:

The United States Government has established a Division of Information, the duty of which is to gather from all available sources information as to localities where settlers are needed; where farm lands are for sale or rent, with the prices and terms upon which they can be bought or rented, and also where different kinds of work can be obtained. For this information you should call at the Information Branch, United States Immigration Service, 17 Pearl Street, New York City, where will be found Government officers able to converse with you in your own language. There is no fee or charge for the information given.

When this pamphlet is handed to the alien he is requested to retain it, and told it may be useful to him sometime. This notice being short and printed in his own language, the alien, no longer haunted by the fear of deportation, reads and preserves it for future use. Instances by the hundred may be cited to show that aliens

who went far away from New York wrote to No. 17 Pearl Street for information long after they were admitted, while those remaining in New York and vicinity are frequent callers at the office, now removed to the Barge Office, 1 Battery Park.

A series of bulletins, seven in number, giving a brief description of the agricultural opportunities of the various States and Territories, was prepared by the Division of Information. These bulletins tell of the quality of soil, kinds of crops it is best adapted to, climate, rainfall, avenues of access to market, and in general endeavor to answer such questions as a prospective settler would be likely to ask. In addition to all this they give the address of officials in each State, charged with the duty of affording detailed information, who may be corresponded with relative to any particular locality or subject in his jurisdiction. There is a constant and growing demand for these bulletins.

The Sons of the American Revolution cooperates with the Division of Information in distributing among aliens information concerning the American form of government, the first steps toward becoming naturalized, and the Constitution of the United States.

Through courtesy of the Post Office Department the farmers of the United States were reached by the Division of Information through a system of postal-card inquiry. Millions of postal cards, enough to supply every farmer in every State, were mailed and by the rural carriers delivered. These cards contained a brief statement of the aims and purposes of the division, with directions to detach the return portion of the card, fill it in, and mail to the division at Washington.

A series of blank forms on which farmers and other employers could make application for needed help was prepared by the Division of Information. When a farmer sent in the return part of the postal card with which he was served he indicated the kind of man he needed, whether ordinary farm hand, dairyman, or one accustomed to care of stock, etc. On receipt of this card the division mailed him a form suitable to his wants, on which to make application for help.

Between the time the New York branch of the division was opened until June 30, 1909, 5,008 workers were directed to places of employment.

From July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, 4,283 secured employment through the division, and 18,239 were given information concerning opportunities for employment.

No statistics were kept before July 1, 1909, of those who applied for information; only those who actually secured employment were recorded. After July 1, 1909, those who applied for information as well as those who were directed to places of employment and actually employed were recorded.

For the year ended June 30, 1911, 5,176 were placed in positions by the division, and 30,657 were given information concerning opportunities for employment.

During the 12 months ended June 30, 1912, 26,213 persons applied for information and 5,807 were directed to places of employment.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 19,891 were given information, and 5,025 sent direct to places of employment.

The applications for information during the year ended June 30, 1914, were 19,393, and the number directed to places of employment in that time was 3,368.

In 1908 a branch of the Division of Information was established at Galveston, Tex., through which a great many were placed in permanent positions.

In the six years during which the Division of Information engaged in directing workers to places where their services were needed, 28,925 persons were directed to employment. As a great many of these were heads of families, there is no means of determining how many were benefited in this way.

From 1909 to 1914, inclusive, 108,393 applicants were given information. A large number of these applicants represented groups of workers who could not call in person but who authorized those who did call to represent the group. These groups consisted of 5, 10, and sometimes more, and it is reasonable to suppose that some 500,000 persons profited by information given at the New York branch of the division.

It does not appear that accurate information for report to the division can be obtained concerning the number who acted on the facts presented to them, as action taken on information is not compulsory. It is only when men are sent direct from the offices of the division that a record can be kept of their movements.

For several years the call of the grain growers of the States west of the Mississippi for harvest hands went unheeded. In 1914 the State of Oklahoma, through its accredited officers, called upon the Secretary of Labor for help. At his direction and under his instruction the division issued bulletins to be posted in the post offices throughout the United States. These bulletins told when and where the harvest season would open, how many men would be required to harvest the crop, what their pay would be, and what would be expected of them.

Officials of other grain-growing States on reading what had been done for Oklahoma wired for help along similar lines and bulletins setting forth their needs were issued and posted. When a sufficient number of men had responded other bulletins were issued notifying all whom it might concern that no more men would be required. No definite statistics are obtainable as to how many men responded to the call of the Department of Labor, but a conservative estimate places the number at 75,000. The experience of past years was not repeated and no grain rotted on the ground for want of workers to harvest it in 1914.

On June 25, 1914, a disastrous fire swept away the manufacturing part of Salem, Mass., and threw over 3,500 factory hands out of employment. A majority of these were rendered homeless as well as workless. An appeal was made to the Secretary of Labor to find places for the men and women rendered workless and homeless by the fire. Through the Division of Information the Secretary in one day corresponded by mail and wire with 313 manufacturers of boots, shoes, and textile fabrics, as follows:

Great fire at Salem has destroyed mills in that city. Thousands of (here he stated the class of labor) workers are homeless and idle. Can you give any of these people employment if they apply? Please wire answer.

That message went out on July 14, and by the 28th of that month responses were received from employers in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland to the effect that 1,262 workers could be given work. Many employers, acting on the Secretary's request, sent direct to Salem for help and in that short period some 1,500 places were opened for the stricken workers of Salem. The railroads generously cooperated in the relief work by affording free transportation and a great crisis was met and safely passed through prompt and effective action by the Secretary of Labor in directing the Division of Information to participate in the work of affording relief to the sufferers of Salem. For particulars see report of 1914.

With but one branch of the Division of Information at work and devoting all its time to distributing workers throughout the United States, and with only the Galveston branch of the Immigration Service lending its aid to the work of distribution, it could not be expected that real effective work in the field of distribution would result.

The chief obstacle to directing men to places of employment was lack of means to defray cost of transportation. Many of the best places could not be filled because applicants could not afford to pay car fare and no fund was provided by the Government from which to advance, as a loan, the money to pay car fare from New York City to distant points. To partially overcome the obstacles in the way of providing workless, moneyless men with jobs, the Commissioner General of Immigration, acting under authority of the Secretary of Labor, added to the number of branch offices of the Division of Information. This was rendered possible by reason of the additional powers granted to the Department of Labor in the organic act creating it, viz:

The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

Thus what may properly be termed the enlarged system for the distribution and employment of labor was established by order of January 8, 1915, for the creation of branch offices in several of the more important cities of the United States. This was done under the zone system, whereby the entire United States was divided into 18 distribution zones. The work in each of said zones was placed under the immediate supervision of a branch of the division, such branch being known as the headquarters of the zone in which it was located. In some of the zones offices other than headquarters were established, and these were known as subbranches of the division. The subbranches were placed under the supervision of the branch office or headquarters of the zone in which they were located, and the division retained general supervision over all of the offices, though dealings with the subbranches were, except in special cases, directed through the headquarters of the zone. At the present time there are 79 distribution offices. The following is a table showing the headquarters, territory, and subbranches of each zone.

*List of distribution branches, showing headquarters, territory, and subbranches.*

[Address all communications as follows: "Distribution Branch, U. S. Immigration Service," (at the address shown below).]

Zone No.	Headquarters.	Territory.	Subbranches.
1	Boston, Mass., Long Wharf.....	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine.	Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.
2	New York City, United States Barge Office.	New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut.	Buffalo, N. Y.; Matawan, N. J.
3	Philadelphia, Pa., 135 South Second Street.	Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
4	Baltimore, Md., Stewart Building.	Maryland.....	
5	Norfolk, Va., 119 West Main Street.	Virginia, North Carolina.....	
6	Jacksonville, Fla., Federal Building.	Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina.	Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Birmingham, Ala.; Charleston, S. C.
7	New Orleans, La., Immigration Station.	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee.	Gulphport, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.
8	Galveston, Tex., Immigration Station.	Texas, New Mexico.....	Albuquerque, Tucumcari, Deming, N. Mex.; Big Spring, Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Del Rio, El Paso, San Angelo, Amarillo, Tex.
9	Cleveland, Ohio, Post Office Building.	Ohio, Kentucky.....	
10	Chicago, Ill., 845 South Wabash Avenue.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin.	Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.
11	Minneapolis, Minn., Federal Building.	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.	
12	St. Louis, Mo., Chemical Building.	Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa.	Kansas City, Mo.
13	Denver, Colo., Central Savings Bank Building.	Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
14	Helena, Mont., Power Building.	Montana, Idaho.....	Moscow, Idaho.
15	Seattle, Wash., 208 Liberty Building.	Washington.....	Spokane, Walla Walla, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Everett, Bellingham, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Custer, Lynden, Nooksack, Friday Harbor, North Yakima, Wash.
16	Portland, Oreg., Railway Exchange Building.	Oregon.....	Astoria, Oreg.
17	San Francisco, Cal., United States Appraisers' Building.	Northern California, Nevada....	Sacramento, Fresno, Eureka, Monterey, Cal.
18	Los Angeles, Cal., Post Office Building.	Southern California, Arizona....	San Diego, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Bakersfield, San Bernardino, Calexico, Indio, Cal.; Tucson, Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Phoenix, Yuma, Ariz.

The entire distribution service was coordinated with the immigration field service. Immigration officers were designated at each branch and subbranch to take charge of distribution work; some were assigned to this work in connection with their regular immigration duties, and some were directed to give their entire time and attention to the distribution and employment of labor. As the need therefor became apparent, two or more officers have been assigned to distribution work at the more important stations.

The Post Office Department cooperates by having its postmasters throughout the United States distribute and receive application blanks. Any employer or employee may call upon his postmaster for the appropriate blank, and when it has been filled out and signed the postmaster will mail it to the headquarters of the zone in which

the post office is located. The following is a copy of the circular letter of instructions to postmasters:

In answering refer to  
No. 762/172.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
*Washington, January 8, 1915.*

The POSTMASTER.

SIR: There is forwarded to you a supply of application blanks used in the work of distribution by the Division of Information of this bureau. It is desired that these blanks be handed to all persons requesting them; the "Application for employment" blank numbered "Inf. 1" to those seeking work, and the "Application for farm help" blank numbered "Inf. 2" to employers seeking help. Other blanks now in course of preparation will be furnished hereafter. Postal officials are not required to fill out blanks.

The inclosed notice calling attention to the work of distribution should be posted where it may be readily seen by the public.

The application blanks, when filled out, will be returned to you by the applicant in person or through a rural mail carrier or officer in charge of a branch post office, and on the day received all so returned should be forwarded by the last outgoing mail in one official envelope addressed to the "Distribution Branch U. S. Immigration Service," at the headquarters of the zone in which your office is situated, as indicated on the inclosed address list.

Before your supply of blanks is exhausted, please make requisition for additional supply on the Division of Information, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., using for that purpose the accompanying card.

Respectfully,

A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General of Immigration.*

Approved:

W. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

The POSTMASTER.

SIR: The Post Office Department desires to cooperate with the Department of Labor in connection with its plan for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States so far as consistent with postal laws and regulations, and you will comply with the foregoing request of such department so far as you can do so without incurring additional expense to the Post Office Department or without interference with the proper performance of your postal duties.

A. S. BURLESON,  
*Postmaster General.*

Additional publicity is given to the work through the public press and through the cooperation of the field agents of the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office Department, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of the Interior. The following is a copy of the circular letter of instructions to field officers of the Department of Agriculture:

In answering refer to  
No. 525.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
*Washington, January 8, 1915.*

*To all officers of the Department of Agriculture:*

The Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Department of Labor in aid of the plan for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States; the former through its postmasters, officers in charge of branch post offices, and rural mail carriers; and the latter through its field and other services throughout the United States, among which you are numbered.

The purpose of this plan is to supply labor where required in every section of the Republic, and your assistance is respectfully solicited. Communications from you concerning the necessity for workers in the locality in which you reside and the vicinity thereof are especially desired. The Department of Labor will appreciate your efforts in notifying farmers and other employers of labor in your neighborhood of the

inauguration by said department, with the cooperation of the departments above mentioned, of a plan to furnish farm or other labor at all seasons of the year.

In order to enable you to advise both prospective employers and employees desiring to avail themselves of the opportunities presented by said plan, the following explanation of the methods adopted may be of service: Blanks for use of employers desiring help and for persons seeking employment may be had on request from the postmaster, or officer in charge of any branch post office, or rural mail carrier. All application blanks when filled out and signed should be folded and returned to the postmaster or other officers mentioned, whereupon they will be forwarded to the proper officer of the Department of Labor, where they will receive special and prompt attention. When thus returned no postage will be required; otherwise the usual postage will be necessary.

Respectfully,

A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General of Immigration.*

Approved:  
W. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

*To all officers of the Department of Agriculture:*

You are hereby notified that the Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the Department of Labor in aid of its plan for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States.

Therefore you are hereby authorized and directed to comply with the foregoing request approved by the Secretary of Labor.

Future general instructions, which when issued you are requested to follow, will be printed in the Weekly News Letter.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

The application for employment contains a list of questions which, when answered, will give the distribution officer a fairly accurate idea of the qualifications of the applicant for the position which he or she may be seeking. When such applications are received at the distribution branch they are listed and every effort possible is made to direct the applicant to the work for which he is suited.

The application for farm laborers is so arranged that when the employer has filled out the blank in detail it will contain full information concerning the employment he has to offer. This blank is used in applying for help of various kinds upon the farm, in dairies, or similar occupations.

Another blank used is that entitled "Trades and Laborers." Upon this blank applications are filed by employers who want men skilled in any of the numerous trades and for laborers other than farm laborers. Conditions of employment, hours of work, and whether the employer is having any labor troubles are among the questions listed upon this blank. All distribution officers are instructed as follows:

It is understood that in directing laborers to work, extreme care is to be exercised to prevent the sending of men to localities where labor troubles exist or are threatened, or to places where labor conditions would be thereby disturbed.

An application form is also distributed to those who may wish to apply for domestic help. Among other questions upon this blank, inquiry is made as to whether work can be provided for the husband of a married woman who may consider accepting employment as a domestic. This is quite important, as the demand for this class of help far exceeds the supply, and it sometimes makes it possible to direct a married woman as domestic provided the employer also assures work for the husband.



Persons having lands for sale or rent may set forth their proposition upon the settlers' blank, and the same will be presented to persons who apply at the various branch offices for information concerning settlement in the various States.

The blanks used by the employers for various classes of help are sent to the distribution headquarters of the zone in which the opportunity originates. The information they contain is there transferred to cards, and one card and the original application are transmitted to the division at Washington, whereupon bulletins are prepared by the division and sent to all distribution branches so that each officer may know what the demand for labor is in every portion of the United States. These bulletins are published in a number of newspapers which have agreed to do so without charge to the Government, there being no fund to defray advertising expense. An effort is made to fill the application immediately upon its receipt by the distribution officer in whose zone the opportunity is located. The employer is advised to notify the division promptly in case he secures help through some other source before our service can direct help to him.

As a means of partially overcoming the difficulty in sending to places of employment men who lacked money to pay railroad fare, the New York branch of the Division of Information in 1908 adopted the plan of having the employer advance the necessary amount. To secure him and as a means of having the man accepting a job go through to destination, a ticket would be bought from New York City to place of employment on funds advanced by the employer, the trunk or other baggage of the workman would be checked through, and the baggage check mailed direct to the employer. In all such cases great care is exercised to see that the baggage is of sufficient value to reimburse the employer in case the employee fails to proceed to destination. A notice to railroad agents is attached to the baggage calling attention to the fact that it is consigned to the employer as security for transportation advanced by him. This plan of handling funds advanced by employers is now in operation at all distribution offices and is working satisfactorily.

To afford employers full information concerning the powers of the division and its willingness to aid in bringing employer and employee together, as well as to fix responsibility for loss incurred through failure of a workman to reach destination, a circular giving full information known as "Advances for Transportation" is mailed to the party prepaying transportation.

When a workman is directed to an employer the latter is notified of the action taken by means of a form called "Letter of Direction." This gives the name of the distribution branch which sends the workman forward and when filled in states briefly what the employer wishes to know about the man directed to him. Other data than that specified may be added by the forwarding officer in charge of the distribution branch.

To keep the distribution branch informed of the arrival at destination of the man referred to in the letter of direction the facts are briefly stated on a form post card to be filled in, signed, and forwarded to the distribution branch by the employer. When it has been noted at the distribution branch, the information it contains is filed with the Division of Information at Washington.

A record of opportunities for employment existing in each zone is kept at the headquarters thereof on a blank prepared for that purpose.

At the end of each month every distribution branch reports to the division the number of persons in each zone applying for employment or information. The applicants are classified by race and occupation.

Those distributed to places of employment during the month are noted on another form called "Summary of Distribution." This is supplemental to the report stating the number applying for information.

When a workman or a number of workmen have been directed to employment on money provided by the employer, a receipt is taken on a blank form entitled "Employee's Receipt for Transportation Advanced." The original is retained in the distribution branch, and a duplicate is filed with the Division of Information at Washington.

When individuals or families are sent forward on transportation advanced by an employer and are not familiar with the English language, a card is attached to the clothing of the principal which gives name and destination of the party. It also indicates the language spoken by the wearer. This card, like the one attached to the baggage, is of durable quality.

While the order establishing the zone system was issued on January 8, 1915, it did not become known as a distributing agency for several weeks thereafter. To apprise those in need of its services, and the public generally, of its availability, a notice was sent to each postmaster in the United States with request that it be conspicuously displayed in his office. The form and substance of that notice is herewith reproduced.

FARMERS  
AND  
OTHER EMPLOYERS } DO YOU NEED HELP?

MEN AND WOMEN—DO YOU WANT WORK?

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION

ACTING ALSO AS

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

Forms of application for use of employers desiring help and for persons seeking employment may be had on request from the postmaster or to the officer in charge of any branch post office during office hours, or to a rural mail carrier.

These officers are not required to fill out such blanks.

All applications, when filled out and signed, should be folded and returned to the postmaster or transmitted through the rural mail carrier or through the officer in charge of any branch post office, whereupon they will be forwarded to the proper officer of the Department of Labor. When thus returned or transmitted, no postage is necessary; otherwise the usual postage will be required.

This service is free to employer and employee.

A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General of Immigration.*

Approved:

W. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

In some zones the receiving of applications for employment and workers and distribution of the latter began when officials were designated to take charge of and carry on the work; in others the operations were slow. Some made but little progress before the end of the fiscal year. While the field of operations was extended to 18 zones on January 8, the actual work did not begin until too late to place a true estimate on the value of the results up to the end of the fiscal year.

Officials designated to represent the division had to be instructed in their duties, for the work of distribution differs radically from the ordinary duties of an immigrant inspector. Aside from the difference in work to be done, the qualifications of men for the new work had to be tested and changes made where necessary.

When it was determined by the Secretary to inaugurate this plan and enlarge the scope of the division the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information and the inspector in charge of information work at New York were detailed to visit the various headquarters and instruct those in charge in the work of distribution.

In view of the short time in which the plan has been in operation and the difficulties encountered in inaugurating it, the result is gratifying, as a perusal of the following statement will disclose:

*Statement showing by months the number of persons applying for information relative to employment and the number actually securing employment.*

Month.	Number of applications received.	Number actually employed.
February.....	19,474	307
March.....	17,780	849
April.....	12,587	1,536
May.....	12,132	3,565
June.....	14,448	4,682
Total.....	76,421	10,939

The work preparatory to enlarging the scope of the Division of Information was begun shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year.

On September 4, 1914, the cooperation of the Post Office Department was requested by the Secretary of Labor, who, in his letter to the Postmaster General, said:

An important adjunct \* \* \* and one that will open a channel of communication between the prospective employer of labor and the laborer himself is the use of the various post offices of the United States, whereby blank applications for employers as well as laborers will be supplied to postmasters by this department and given out by the postmasters during office hours.

Your cooperation in this great work will be appreciated by this department, and I trust that it may be consistent for you to instruct the postmasters under your jurisdiction to cooperate therein to the extent suggested.

On September 19, 1914, the Postmaster General, acknowledging receipt of the foregoing, said:

Referring to your letter of September 4, and to several calls of Commissioner General Caminetti, in regard to the system of distributing laborers to parts of the country where their services can be used, I would say that if you will submit proofs of the placards described in your letter and which you desire displayed in post offices I will cause to be inserted thereon instructions to postmasters directing them to place these placards where they can be seen by the public.

On September 15, 1914, the Secretary of Labor, in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, offered this suggestion:

I am informed that there are four divisions or bureaus in your department that have direct connection with the agriculturists throughout the country, one of which has an agent in each county in the United States. The purpose of this communication is to ask your cooperation in the work of distribution of labor to farm and rural communities. It is believed that the close relationship between your department and the agriculturists of the country can be made an important factor in achieving the best results.

On September 17, 1914, the Secretary of Agriculture paved the way for the cooperation of his department with the Department of Labor through the medium of the following letter:

I am impressed with the wisdom of the plan which the Department of Labor is evolving for distributing labor. I shall be glad to have your representative confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. It might be well, also, for him to confer with the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The letters from which these extracts are taken tell of the initial moves in widening the field of operations of the Division of Information.

To still further add to the number of those to be served by the Division of Information, the Secretary of Labor issued the following:

[Department Circular No. 5.]

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS,  
FARMERS, AND OTHER EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.

A SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS, ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OF THE UNITED STATES, IS NOW IN OPERATION AND PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR HELP, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, January 22, 1915.

*To whom it may concern:*

The Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has recently established distribution branches throughout the country for the purpose on the one hand of developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied through said distribution branches. No fee is charged employer or employee for this service.

The Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Department of Labor in this work. The plan provides for placing in every post office in the United States the blanks of the Division of Information, so that persons seeking employment and employers in need of help may apply at their local post offices for the appropriate blanks on which to make application.

Realizing that the distribution of these blanks in this way will in all probability result in the filing of many applications for employment, it has been deemed advisable to communicate directly with industrial establishments, farmers, and other employers of labor, for the purpose of securing profitable employment for applicants.

There is accordingly sent you herewith a form of application which, in the event of your needing help, may be filled out and returned in the accompanying envelope without postage. Careful attention will be given to the selection of applicants with a view to directing to employers only such help as is specified in the applications received.

If you are not in need of help—skilled or unskilled—at the present time, the inclosed blank may be retained for future use.

(Signed) W. B. WILSON,  
Secretary.

## HELP FOR THE HARVEST FIELDS.

Workers to harvest the grain crop of 1914 were directed to the harvest fields by means of notices—based on information furnished by authorized representatives of the grain-growing States—posted in post offices just prior to the time the help was needed. (For form and substance of these notices see last annual report of the Chief of the Division of Information.)

The experience gained in 1914 was of value to the States in question and to the Division of Information. It was estimated that some 75,000 men responded to the call and went to the harvest fields in 1914. It was not expected that the movement, on such short notice, of so large a number of workmen could be carried forward without accident, misunderstanding, delay, or loss to some. In some instances men were ill fed, ill housed, inadequately paid, or in some other way ill treated. To avoid repetition of such abuses so far as possible, it was deemed advisable by the representatives of the grain-growing States to call a conference at an early date and perfect plans for the harvest campaign of 1915. The initiative was taken by the State of Oklahoma. The assistant commissioner of labor of that State, W. G. Ashton, addressed a communication to the Secretary of Labor on November 9, 1914, stating that a meeting of representatives of the grain-growing States had been arranged for December 7, the same to convene in Kansas City, Mo.

Accepting the invitation to send a representative to the Kansas City meeting, the Chief of the Division of Information was directed to attend and participate in the conference. Inasmuch as it was an entirely new movement, it was not deemed opportune to commit the Department of Labor to any action which might be taken. The participation of the representative of the department was confined to "giving the conference such appropriate information \* \* \* as may properly receive publicity at this time." He was not to "commit the department to any kind of policy, special or general, nor involve it in any way as a participant in said conference, whether by approval or disapproval," of anything said or done at said meeting.

It was decided at the meeting to appoint a committee with power to prepare a plan of action and call a future meeting. This was accordingly done; Omaha, Nebr., was named, and February 1, 1915, fixed as the date of the second meeting.

The department was represented at the Omaha meeting by the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

As a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject and to explain how and to what extent the Department of Labor participated in the work of relieving the harvest-hand situation, the minutes of that meeting are herewith reproduced:

PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FARM LABOR EXCHANGE, ROME HOTEL, OMAHA, NEBR., FEBRUARY 1 AND 2, 1915.

*Delegates representing United States and State departments.*

Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C., Assistant Secretary United States Department of Labor.

R. A. Speek, Chicago, Ill., special investigator, United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

E. S. Neal, Bismarck, N. Dak., State immigration agent.

P. C. Reynolds, Minneapolis, Minn., special agent, department of labor.

A. L. Urick, Des Moines, Iowa, commissioner of labor.  
 W. L. O'Brien, Topeka, Kans., commissioner of labor.  
 H. L. Hopkins, Topeka, Kans., commissioner of labor.  
 Charles McCaffree, Pierre, S. Dak., commissioner of immigration.  
 W. G. Ashton, Oklahoma City, Okla., commissioner of labor.

*Delegates representing railways.*

R. W. Hockaday, St. Louis, Mo., industrial commissioner Missouri, Kansas & Texas.  
 C. A. Moore, Des Moines, Iowa, traveling passenger agent, Santa Fe.  
 R. A. Smith, Omaha, Nebr., industrial agent, Union Pacific.  
 George A. McNutt, Kansas City, Mo., district passenger agent, Missouri, Kansas & Texas.  
 T. F. Godfrey, Omaha, Nebr., general passenger agent Missouri Pacific.  
 E. W. Beck, Omaha, Nebr., city passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.  
 J. B. Reynolds, Omaha, Nebr., city passenger agent, Burlington.

*Delegates representing commercial clubs.*

L. M. Gibbs, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Sioux Falls Commercial Club.  
 H. O. Cooley, Aberdeen, S. Dak., secretary Commercial Club.

*Delegates representing farm journals.*

A. C. Kittrell, Omaha, Nebr., Capper publications.  
 Mr. Grinnell, Omaha, Nebr., secretary Nebraska Farmers' Congress.

The meeting was called to order by President Charles McCaffree at 10.30 a. m. February 1. The following report of the special committee appointed at the meeting held in Kansas City December 8 was read and approved:

"Your subcommittee recommends that a permanent organization be formed to be known as the National Farm Labor Exchange, the membership of which shall be composed of representatives of the agency of each State directly concerned in the supply and distribution of farm labor, a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Labor, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, and an honorary membership to be composed of representatives of farmers' organizations, commercial organizations, railways, labor organizations, and agricultural publications.

"Your committee further recommends that the first meeting of the National Farm Labor Exchange be held at Omaha the first Monday in February, 1915, and it is further recommended that Charles McCaffree, of Pierre, S. Dak., be selected as chairman of the organization and W. G. Ashton, of Oklahoma City, Okla., be selected as secretary of the organization."

After the adoption of this report informal discussion was held under the five-minute rule until adjournment was taken at 12.30.

The convention convened promptly at 2 p. m. and proceeded to adopt by-laws for the exchange which follow:

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the National Farm Labor Exchange.

SEC. 2. The objects of the association shall be the securing and proper distribution of farm labor, particularly the handling of harvest hands, to meet the requirements of the employer and the employee.

SEC. 3. The active members of the association shall consist of those departments of state in the several States that have to deal directly with the farm-labor problem, including labor departments, immigration bureaus, a representative from the National Department of Labor and the National Department of Agriculture and the National Commission on Industrial Relations. There shall be a cooperating membership consisting of representatives of commercial clubs, farmers' organizations, labor organizations, railways, and the publishers of farm journals.

SEC. 4. A regular annual meeting shall be held the first Monday in February of each year at a place selected by the executive board, and all members shall be notified of the place of meeting at least 60 days prior to the meeting.

SEC. 5. The officers of this association shall consist of president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer, who shall serve for the term of one year from the date of their election or until their successors are elected and qualified. The State officials joining this organization and the representative of the United States Department of Labor shall constitute the executive board. The officers shall be elected at each annual convention by ballot, and those receiving the majority of votes of the total number cast shall be declared elected.

SEC. 6. The cost of membership in this association shall be \$5 per year for each State department represented as an active member and so much more as may be necessary to meet the maintenance of the association: *Provided*, That the maximum cost shall not exceed \$20 per year aside from the maintenance of free-employment and distributing offices. The dues of cooperating members shall be \$1 per year for each organization represented.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the executive board to prepare and distribute bulletins, in advance of the harvest season, setting forth the probable need for men, working conditions, and wages in each State having membership in this organization; the recommendations made by the representatives of each State as to its needs to be the basis of such bulletins.

SEC. 8. It shall require representation of at least three State departments to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the executive board. Those present shall constitute a quorum at the regular annual meeting of the exchange.

SEC. 9. The duties of the president shall be to preside over the deliberations of the association and to preserve order and transact such business as may of right appertain to his office. The vice president shall perform all duties of the president in the event of the absence or resignation of the president. The secretary-treasurer shall keep a correct record of all proceedings of the association, transact all correspondence incident to his duties, and deliver to his successor all books, papers, moneys, etc., that are the property of the association. The executive board shall have full power and authority to transact the business of the exchange between meetings.

Immediately following the adoption of the by-laws the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Mr. Charles McCaffree, commissioner of immigration, Pierre, S. Dak.

Vice president: Mr. E. S. Neal, commissioner of immigration, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Secretary-treasurer: Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Adjournment was then taken until 8 p. m.

Upon reconvening for the night session the following telegram from Secretary of Labor Wilson was received:

"Hon. LOUIS F. POST,

*"Assistant Secretary of Labor, Omaha:*

"Please consider advisability of having one officer the department detailed for duty with any committee that may be selected by the conference to carry out its plans with a view to securing information to enable department to act promptly and intelligently on requests for help during harvest time; also advise plans in consultation with such committee as to the best means to utilize the machinery of the department in aid thereof. If you approve of the suggestion, you are at liberty to make the declaration in behalf of the department.

"(Signed) WILSON."

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

"Whereas private employment agencies in various States have practiced frauds on workers in search of employment and extorted sums of money from them by means of fraudulent promises of work, sending them across State lines to escape the provisions of State laws prohibiting and penalizing such frauds; and

"Whereas the extent of these fraudulent practices during the harvest have been particularly evident to the officials of States in the great wheat belt of the Middle West: Therefore

"*Be it resolved*, That the members of the National Farm Labor Exchange, composed of official representatives of the said States and of agricultural and commercial organizations and railroads, do hereby petition Congress to speedily enact a Federal law to prohibit and penalize such frauds on men in search of employment.

"Whereas it is apparent that some detailed system should be worked out for the purpose of caring for the unemployed in the various States and the United States: Therefore

"*Be it resolved by the National Farm Labor Exchange in annual convention assembled*, That we do hereby petition Congress to provide Federal aid for the maintenance of a system of national employment bureaus, to the end that State and municipal offices may more effectively carry on the work and to encourage other States to create similar departments."

A general discussion upon the telegram from Secretary Wilson developed that it would probably be necessary to have the services of more than one man from the United States Department of Labor to handle the picket lines at the various gateways to the wheat belt, and it was agreed that the different States were immediately to furnish the secretary with complete information as to those points outside the State which afford the easiest access to points within the State as to railway facilities, and

the secretary was instructed to immediately upon receipt of such information diagram the entire proposition and present it to the United States Department of Labor with the request that it furnish such additional help as might be deemed necessary by the executive board of this organization.

Upon motion the following program for handling the wheat harvest, both as to cooperation between the States and the work of each individual State, was adopted:

"All State officials are urged to secure local correspondents in each county, to the end that they may be able to determine, at least 30 days in advance of the cutting, the exact acreage, condition of the crop, population of counties (rural and city), wages, date of cutting in each locality, information as to any colonies in different localities, and secure individual orders for help from the different farmers."

The association adopted a uniform blank for securing information, following the Kansas form, with the additional query, "How long will men be employed?"

The result of preliminary investigation is to be communicated to United States Department of Labor in the form of suggested bulletins prepared by the executive board, with the view of securing applications for work in advance, and that successive bulletins be issued in the same manner until the situation reaches a point, a few days before cutting begins, where necessity will compel individual departments to work separately with the United States Department of Labor.

We accepted the offer of the use of a representative from the United States Department of Labor to be placed at the gateway of the wheat belt, and we agreed to place local men throughout the several States to whom such representation and different free employment offices can direct men for employment.

It was further agreed that each of the State representatives communicate with the commercial clubs and other civic organizations, requesting them to cooperate with the State departments and do everything in their power to bring about a condition whereby the State department directly handling the wheat harvest would be responsible for the work in hand, provided the various organizations and individuals cooperating would be governed by the wishes of such State department.

When the Chief of the Division of Information attended the Kansas City conference in December and, in conformity with instructions, did not enter fully into the spirit of the deliberations, those present got the erroneous impression that neither he nor the department was in sympathy with their work. That this feeling, caused by a misunderstanding, extended to the Omaha conference was evident to the Assistant Secretary during the early stages of the deliberations. That he correctly divined the cause of this feeling and successfully overcame it may be gleaned from a report made by him on his return.

During the time the conference was in session at Omaha the Secretary of Labor sent a telegram to the Assistant Secretary at Omaha which helped materially to clarify the situation and pave the way for a better understanding of the position of the Department of Labor. From the report made by the Assistant Secretary of Labor above referred to the following extract is reproduced to show that a desire not only to cooperate but to secure the aid of the Department of Labor in placing harvest help animated the conference when it adjourned:

At first the disposition of the conference as disclosed by general discussion was not especially cordial to the Department of Labor. Although there was no marked hostility, there was an apparent feeling that the department had plans of its own which might not be cooperative and which had thus far been ineffective and confusing. Especial reference was made to the work of the department last summer in posting bulletins at post offices. There were observations to the effect that these had resulted in an overwhelming and continuous supply of harvest help in this grain belt long after the need for it had passed. The department's experiment was therefore alluded to as a bungling affair, altogether inefficient and intolerable, and this experiment was assumed to be the sum total of the department's plans for distributing harvest help. No different aspect of the matter was presented in the conference until, after considerable discussion, mostly antipathetic, I presented the case



of the department, explaining in full its completed arrangements down to date and its relation to the harvest-help episode of last summer.

As to the latter, I was surprised at different stages of the conference afterwards to find the conference itself unanimously in favor of a wholesale bulletining by its own machinery of farm needs at harvest time. It seemed to me that if this department's experiment had been inefficient and intolerable the same method could hardly be otherwise merely because of its use by the conference organization. After a good deal of difficulty I finally got the explanation in personal intercourse with delegates that there had been nothing the matter with this department's bulletin experiment of last summer except that postmasters had neglected to take down the bulletins asking for help as soon as ordered to do so. In every other way, so those who knew the circumstances admitted, the effect of the department's work had been highly beneficial. But as to this defect I was informed that in some post offices both the call bulletin and the recall bulletin remained posted long after the harvest season, and that in consequence applications for harvest work had been made long after harvest time. The complaints of this department's action last summer would therefore seem to have been both exaggerated and misplaced.

After I had fully stated the department's plans as in operation since January 8, 1915, and given assurance of its purpose not to dominate local organizations in effort, but to cooperate by assisting, a more cordial disposition became apparent. This was greatly intensified by the telegraphic letter from the Secretary which I submitted to the conference. (For copy of telegram see report of proceedings.)

Informing the conference that the Secretary's suggestion was approved by me as his representative on the ground and was made a formal offer to the conference, I found that every indication of dissatisfaction disappeared. The previous expressions of distrust which had given way to doubt as to the effective working out of the department's plan—the doubts being quite insistent down to the time of the presentation of the telegram referred to in the record of proceedings—gave way to what seemed to be a unanimous and really cordial feeling that effective work can be done through the cooperation proposed by this department.

Complying with the wish of the Farm Labor Exchange—as expressed in the minutes heretofore given—that the Department of Labor detail a representative to “handle the picket lines at the various gateways to the wheat belt,” Canon L. Green, inspector in charge of the New York branch of the division, was assigned to that duty. Mr. Green was given authority to take charge of the situation at Kansas City and at such other places as might call for his services.

In order to give him full authority over those having distribution work in hand away from his station in New York, his official title was changed to read: “General inspector in charge of distribution and employment.”

On May 6, 1915, W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor of Oklahoma, wrote the Department of Labor concerning the situation and need for farm hands in the grain-growing States. In that letter he says:

I have to advise that the consensus of opinion among the members of the Farm Labor Exchange is that it will be satisfactory for you to place a man at Kansas City for the early part of the season, and later on other points may be designated. \* \* \* We will need between 16,000 and 18,000 harvest hands this year. The wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day, and we want all white English-speaking people.

Notice was also given that the harvest season would probably open in the southwest part of the State about June 6, in the north central part about June 8 to 10, in the extreme northwest between June 12 and 15, and that those desiring to come should watch the press and the post-office bulletins for definite information on this point about May 18 to 20.

Accordingly the Division of Information, on the strength of advices received from Mr. Ashton, sent the following bulletin to the various post offices with request that the same be conspicuously posted:

POSTMASTER: Please post this notice in a conspicuous place and have public attention called to it through the press.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
Washington, May 18, 1915.

Bulletin No. 1.—Void after June 10, 1915.

NOTICE REGARDING HARVEST HANDS—OKLAHOMA.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, United States Department of Labor, has been advised by the commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., that 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed this season for grain harvest; wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. The department is informed that the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands prefer English-speaking white men. For this reason persons other than English-speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them.

*It will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.*

Harvest will begin in the southwestern part of Oklahoma about June 5, in the north central counties about June 8, and in the extreme northwestern part of Oklahoma about June 12.

Harvest hands proceeding to the southwestern part of the State should report to the State labor distribution office in any of the following towns: Wichita Falls, Tex.; Clinton or Frederick, Okla. Those who desire to proceed to the northern or northwestern part of the State should report to the State labor distribution office at Enid, Carmen, Alva, or Woodward, Okla. It is suggested that applicants report for specific directions to the State office in the town nearest the point from which they are traveling.

Mr. C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States Department of Labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at Room 212, Post Office Building, Kansas City, Mo. Employers and persons seeking employment may obtain detailed information concerning the harvest work by communicating directly with him. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are *free*.

Later on a modified bulletin was sent out by the Division of Information. It reads:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
Washington, May 29, 1915.

Modified bulletin No. 1.—Void after June 15, 1915.

NOTICE REGARDING HARVEST HANDS—OKLAHOMA.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, United States Department of Labor, has been advised by the commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., that 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed this season for grain harvest; only experienced and able-bodied men should apply. Wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. The department is informed that the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands prefer English-speaking white men. For this reason persons other than English-speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Enid, Okla., to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them.

*It will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.*

Harvest hands who desire to proceed to Oklahoma should report to the State labor distribution office at Enid about June 8, or Alva or Woodward about June 12. It is suggested that applicants report for specific directions to the State office in the town nearest the point from which they are traveling.

Mr. C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States Department of Labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at Room 212, Post Office Building, Kansas City, Mo. Employers and persons seeking employment may obtain detailed information concerning the harvest work by communicating directly with him. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are *free*.

A second modified bulletin was issued as follows:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
Washington, June 8, 1915.

Second modified bulletin No. 1.—Void after June 20, 1915.

#### NOTICE REGARDING HARVEST HANDS—OKLAHOMA.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, United States Department of Labor, has been advised by the commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., that 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed this season for grain harvest; only experienced and able-bodied men should apply. Wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. The department is informed that the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands prefer English-speaking white men. For this reason persons other than English-speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Enid, Okla., to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them.

*It will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.*

Harvest hands who desire to proceed to Oklahoma should report to the State labor distribution office at Alva or Woodward, about June 15 or 20.

Mr. C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States Department of Labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at Room 212, Post Office Building, Kansas City, Mo. It is suggested that harvest hands who can do so without extra expense purchase tickets to destination by way of Kansas City, Mo., with stop-over privilege, for the purpose of calling on Mr. Green for detailed information. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are *free*.

To prevent as far as possible the going of more men than would be required to Kansas, Missouri, or Oklahoma, no other bulletins were issued. Mr. Green, stationed at Kansas City, was kept advised of the number of men required and by keeping in touch with the representatives of the States named directed only such men as would be likely to find employment. The period of activity in the grain States extending beyond the end of the fiscal year, a full report of what was done to relieve the harvest-hand situation, can not be made at this time. A supplemental report covering the whole field and for the entire season will be submitted later.

#### EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

Table I is a statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applicants for information during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1915.

The total number given is 90,119. These figures are for the short period during which the zone system was in operation outside of New York, and for New York during the entire year. As the existence of the movement gained publicity the number of applicants increased. It is worthy of note that a total of 55,453 citizens applied for information, and of these 48,270 were native-born whites and 2,124

were native-born negroes, leaving 5,059 naturalized citizens to be distributed among the different races represented.

Of the number applying, 19,734 were farm laborers and 22,089 were common laborers, or a total of 41,823. Of these, 18,598 were native-born citizens of the United States. That so many native-born Americans apply for positions as laborers would seem to refute the statement so often made that Americans no longer care to do ordinary labor.

Scattered over so vast an area and covering so brief a period these figures can do but little more than inspire the hope that when the zone system has been in operation a full year and has been given an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness the tables which tell of its activities shall go far to prove the wisdom of the Department of Labor in taking so important a step in the plan of bringing work and workers together.

Table II gives the number of persons directed to employment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States and occupations.

A total of 11,871 persons were placed during the year. As in Table I, these figures tell of activities ranging from a few weeks to four months in some zones and of the entire year for New York. In former years the bulk of those who found employment through the good offices of the Division of Information were placed in the Eastern States, New York and New Jersey taking the lead. In this table it will be seen that Illinois provided places for 2,179, New York 895, and New Jersey 729, or a total for the two States last named of 1,627. A reason for this difference in the number directed to employment in these three States may be found in the report of the general inspector in charge of distribution and employment, herewith submitted. This showing, and for so short a time, goes far to justify the position taken by the Division of Information ever since it was established that a branch office in Chicago would prove of great service.

Table III provides a statement showing, by States and races or peoples, the number of persons directed to employment during the year.

Attention is especially directed to the fact that 8,114 citizens out of a total of 11,871 were sent to places of employment and actually employed. Of the 11,871 directed to employment, 3,361 were of foreign birth, 4 of this number being naturalized, and 8,110 were native-born Americans. This showing should go far to dispel the impression that the Division of Information devotes all its time and attention to directing aliens instead of citizens to places of employment.

#### THE BRITISH LABOUR EXCHANGES.

Frequent inquiries come to the division for information concerning the workings of the British Labour Exchanges act of 1909. It has been urged that a law similar to that creating the British Labour Exchanges should be adopted in the United States. Those who contend that this should be done are not familiar with the British law and fail to take into consideration the difference between the two forms of government and the vast difference between the political units of the two nations.

The British Labour Exchanges act as now in force covers a nation knowing but one governing head and a people subordinate to but one central authority. No parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland act independently of each other. The sovereignty is lodged in the Crown and the laws are framed for all by one Parliament. Forty-eight States, each sovereign in its own right to make and administer laws and each independent of all the others, present a difficult problem for consideration to one who would have the Congress of the United States frame a law to cover distribution and employment of labor in all the States.

The Division of Information is frequently called upon to answer questions concerning the operations of the British Labour Exchanges law, and, since it is not lengthy, it will serve a good purpose to quote it in its entirety here:

LABOUR EXCHANGES ACT, 1909—[9 Edward 7, chapter 7.]

Arrangement of sections.

Section.

1. Power of board of trade to establish labour exchanges and to collect and furnish information.
2. Regulations and management.
3. Penalties for making false statements, &c.
4. Expenses of the board of trade.
5. Interpretation.
6. Short title.

CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of labour exchanges and for other purposes incidental thereto. (20th September, 1909.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) The board of trade may establish and maintain, in such places as they think fit, labour exchanges, and may assist any labour exchanges maintained by any other authorities or persons, and in the exercise of those powers may, if they think fit, cooperate with any other authorities or persons having powers for the purpose.

(2) The board of trade may also, by such other means as they think fit, collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople and workpeople seeking engagement or employment.

(3) The board of trade may take over any labour exchange (whether established before or after the passing of this act) by agreement with the authority by whom the labour exchange is maintained, and any such authority or person shall have power to transfer it to the board of trade for the purposes of this act.

(4) The powers of any central body or distress committee, and the powers of any council through a special committee, to establish or maintain under the unemployed workmen act, 1905, a labour exchange or employment register shall, after the expiration of one year from the commencement of this act, not be exercised except with the sanction of, and subject to any conditions imposed by, the Local Government Board for England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may require, and that sanction shall not be given except after consultation with the board of trade.

2. (1) The board of trade may make general regulations with respect to the management of labour exchanges established or assisted under this act, and otherwise with respect to the exercise of their powers under this act, and such regulations may, subject to the approval of the Treasury, authorize advances to be made by way of loan towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange.

(2) The regulations shall provide that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found.

(3) Any general regulations made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this act, but shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if either House of Parliament within the next forty days during the session of Parliament after any regulations have been so laid before that House resolves that the regulations or any of them ought to be annulled, the regulations or those to which the resolution applies shall, after the date of such resolution, be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime under the regulations or to the making of any new regulations.

(4) Subject to any such regulations, the powers of the board of trade under this act shall be exercised in such manner as the board of trade may direct.

(5) The board of trade may, in such cases as they think fit, establish advisory committees for the purpose of giving the board advice and assistance in connexion with the management of any labour exchange.

3. If any person knowingly makes any false statement or false representation to any officer of a labour exchange established under this act, or to any person acting for or for the purposes of any such labour exchange, for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople, that person shall be liable in respect of each offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

4. The board of trade may appoint such officers and servants for the purposes of this act as the board may, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine, and there shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to such officers and servants such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may determine, and any expenses incurred by the board of trade in carrying this act into effect, including the payment of travelling and other allowances to members of advisory committees and other expenses in connexion therewith, to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

5. In this act the expression "labour exchanges" means any office or place used for the purpose of collecting and furnishing information, either by the keeping of registers or otherwise, respecting employers who desire to engage workpeople who seek engagement or employment.

6. The act may be cited as the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.

Section 1, paragraph 3, of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, provides that:

The board of trade may take over any labour exchange (whether established before or after the passing of this act) by agreement with the authority or person by whom the labour exchange is maintained, and any such authority or person shall have power to transfer it to the board of trade for the purposes of this act.

This section gives a power to the board of trade which should be exercised by the department having jurisdiction in the State. It enables the Board of Trade of Great Britain to take advantage of an established trade—the good will of a business, so to speak—by taking over established labor agencies. This action is undoubtedly more equitable than legislating them out of existence or driving them out by competition by giving free service while they must charge fees for their services in order to exist.

Paragraph 1 of section 2 of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, states:

The board of trade may make general regulations with respect to the management of labour exchanges established or assisted under this act, and otherwise with respect to the exercise of their powers under this act, and such regulations may, subject to the approval of the Treasury, authorize advances to be made by way of loan towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange.

Authority is given in the foregoing section to advance the cost of transportation, by way of a loan, to employees for whom work has been found. This authority is probably the greatest of all aids in making a success of the British labor exchanges. When men have long been out of work they are necessarily out of money; they are doubly handicapped, as they can not secure employment where they are and have no funds with which to proceed to where work may be

had. They are a dead loss to the Government as a whole; they are a burden on the community that must support them and their families; they are a loss to the community which really needs their labor and can not obtain it. Our Department of Labor is without authority to advance funds by way of loan to pay the cost of transportation for willing workers from one State to another, although it would be a simple matter to devise transportation requests for dealings with the railways whereby the passenger must reach destination as proof that he has used the ticket. In many cases farmers would pay the transportation cost if assured that they would get the help they want, and if this cost were prepaid by the Government the farmer would readily agree to reimburse the Government as soon as the man directed to him had arrived.

A provision of the Labour Exchange Act, 1909, provides a punishment for false statements either by employers or employees in connection with the securing of help or work. The Division of Information of the Department of Labor must work under a handicap in this respect, as anyone may misrepresent facts in their application and not be amenable to any law on the subject. A special law on this subject should be enacted similar to the British act, which reads:

If any person knowingly makes any false statement or false representation to any officer of a labour exchange established under this act, or to any person acting for or for the purpose of any such labour exchange, for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring work people, that person shall be liable in respect of each offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The first labor exchanges, to the number of 82, were opened in Great Britain in February, 1910. This number was rapidly increased until there were 148 exchanges by the first of January and 239 at the end of September, 1911. This number was increased still further until there were 261 labor exchanges open at the end of 1911, 413 at the end of 1912, and 422 at the end of 1913.

In 1913 there were 652,306 individuals given work through the labor exchanges of Great Britain.

The Division of Information now has substantially the same number of branches as those with which the British labor exchanges were started, but no comparative statistics will be available before the end of the fiscal year 1916. However, the board of trade was given almost unlimited power to establish additional exchanges throughout the Kingdom and did so very rapidly, until in the course of 19 months there were three times as many exchanges as there were at the beginning. Furthermore, the officials gave their entire time and attention to the work and the board of trade was not limited in its appropriation, merely requiring approval by the British Treasury Department of the expenditures contemplated. The British labor exchanges are among the chief branches of the board of trade, and they have reached that position in the course of a few years after they were given real earnest support by the British Government. The Division of Information has very few officers who devote their entire time to the distribution and employment of laborers. They are necessarily restrained in their activities by being officers of the Immigration Service, and their assignment to distribution work really contemplates duties for which they were not appointed—duties requiring qualifications for which their fitness has not been specially tested. Some of them have proven to be excellent officials for distribution

work and others have not made so good a showing. They are doubtless excellent immigration officials, but distribution work calls for a distinct ability in a line vastly different from regular immigration work.

It was fortunate that the zone system was established at a time when—owing to the European war—immigration had fallen off to such an extent that employees of the Immigration Service could devote more time to distribution work. Many of the officials detailed to do the field work of the Division of Information have already developed an aptitude for the work and are proving themselves very efficient in the selection and direction of men and women to where they may find profitable employment.

It is as important at times to prevent men from being exploited by unscrupulous employment agents as to direct them to employment. In this connection a brief recital of how an attempt was made to send men to the harvest fields at the opening of the season may be useful.

Early in June the general inspector in charge at Kansas City was informed that an employment agent at Indianapolis contemplated sending a number of men to the harvest fields, stating that they would be paid from \$1 to \$7 a day for their services. He, the agent, would charge each man \$10, which amount was supposed to cover car fare as well as fee. The inspector in charge of distribution work at Indianapolis was informed of the facts and did very effective work in preventing the shipment of any men from Indianapolis. He had notices published in the Indianapolis papers stating the real facts relating to harvest work and advising men not to go unless sure of employment and that no one was authorized to collect a fee for directing men. He called on the law officers of Indianapolis, but was informed that nothing could be done to prevent an employment agent from sending men out of the State. The county prosecutor informed him that "the only way in which he could take steps would be to have applicants for work proceed to the harvest fields and having failed to secure work to use them here as witnesses."

In the case of men who were short of funds and who had no home ties to bind them to Indianapolis, that plan would in all probability prove abortive of results. The employment agent knew the men were poverty stricken; that once out of the State there would be little likelihood of their returning, and he would risk the chance of prosecution in the way suggested by the county prosecutor. A law passed by the last session of the Indiana Legislature reads:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to send or cause to be sent from the State of Indiana for the purpose of obtaining employment any person resident of said State of Indiana without first having secured bona fide an order for or guaranty of employment for such person from a reputable and responsible employer of labor at the place where such person seeking employment may be sent. No agency shall publish or cause to be published any false or fraudulent notice or make any false representation or promise concerning work, etc.

Under that law the evidence of competent witnesses would be necessary to secure conviction. The inspector in charge at Indianapolis took no chances. Having published facts relative to employment in the harvest fields, he called on the labor agent, gave him a plain statement of conditions as they existed, suggested that the Federal Government might bring men back to Indianapolis to act as



witnesses against him in case they were defrauded, and left it to the agent to act or not as he deemed best. Then the inspector in charge posted himself at a point near the railroad station where he could watch outgoing trains and the office of the labor agent, which was close at hand. At the hour appointed for the departure of the excursion to the harvest fields, the labor agent came out of his office, looked around awhile, and disappeared. The inspector in charge went through the train, made close observation of the men aboard, talked with some, listened to the conversation of others, and having satisfied himself that no harvest hands were aboard, left the train.

Several other instances of like character could be given, but this is sufficient to demonstrate the necessity for cooperation between State governments and the Federal Government in regulating and controlling employment agencies that direct men across State lines to places of employment.

The Division of Information therefore renews its recommendation that a law be enacted requiring that every private employment agent doing an interstate business be licensed by the Department of Labor and make reports of all transactions of an interstate character to the Division of Information as well as to the department or bureau of the State having jurisdiction of such matters. Such a law should provide for imprisonment rather than fine as a punishment for so heartless and deliberate an offense as robbing a poor man of his slender means, his time, and his labor.

#### CONCLUSION.

This report, though not complete in many respects, would fall far short in one particular did it not convey to you, Mr. Commissioner General, and through you to the Secretary of Labor and Assistant Secretary of Labor, an expression of appreciation of the many acts done and words spoken in furthering the work of the Division of Information during the year now ended. Without this aid and encouragement the measure of success attained could not have been realized; with this aid and encouragement the way has been opened to a broader field of usefulness, a field through which the army of peaceful workers of the United States and those who employ them may advance to security, profit, and mutual understanding.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,  
*Chief, Division of Information.*

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General of Immigration.*

TABLE I.—Statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applications for information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Boilermakers.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Clerks.	Chauffeurs.	Cooks.	Domestics.	Draftsmen.	Drivers and teamsters.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.
Armenian.			3					7	5	1		8					1			17	2	67
Australian.	2		7					13	8			1					1				5	30
Belgian.																						
Bohemian.	4		3				3	17	3			10					1		2	47	2	93
Bosnian.																						
British colonies.			1					5	2			5									2	2
Bulgarian.			2					2														9
Canadian.	12		4		1		2	45	39			22				6	1	12		28	21	125
Chinese.																						
Croatian.			2				1	1	1	1		1			1			1		15	1	58
Cuban.							1	2	1			1								5		2
Dalmatian.																						
Danish.	8	1	5			1	4	39	46	1	2	79			9	6	3	4		42	10	347
Dutch.	4	1					3	15	25	6		10	1		4					31	3	143
English.	14	1	10			1	1	38	85	2	2	49			31	13	5	19	1	50	12	179
Estonian.																						
Finnish.	2	2	4				1	33	5	1		22			5	2	1	2		31	5	285
Flemish.								2		1								1		3	1	12
French.	6						1	3	7		1	9			3	1		2		8	4	30
German.	112	18	50		5	2	55	184	388	4	12	229	1		124	1	1	22	3	394	62	2,183
Greek.	2						1	11	8			1			1	1	1	1		15	1	27
Hawaiian.					1																	
Hebrew.	4	2	4		10	1	1	66	205	1	1	51			56	4				373	7	344
Herzogovian.																						
Irish.	3		12		3		2	35	37		2	79			129	5	1	7	1	62	12	15
Italian.	6	3	19		4		7	24	30	4		66			28	5	3	9	3	99	49	431
Lettish.																						
Lithuanian.	1		7				4	16				5			1	1		1		14	6	115
Magyar.	1	1	11		1		3	17	10			19			5	2		1		71	45	288
Mexican.			2				1	3	5	1						1		1	1		3	1
Montenegrin.																						
Norwegian.	8		8				1	84	12		1	76			9	1	1	8	2	74	8	290
Polish.	14	1	27		4	1	8	89	11			74	1		8	3	1	3	1	615	59	1,252
Porto Rican.	2							3			1				4	1				7	3	10
Portuguese.	1		1			2		2									1	1		2	1	
Romanian.	1																			49		80
Russian.	7	7	18		1		5	58	39		2	25	1		9	2	1	1		319	31	693
Ruthenian.	1		2					3	1			1				1				20	10	84

Race or people.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat makers.	Hotel porters.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewellers and watchmakers.	Laborers (common).	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons and bricklayers.	Merchants.	Metal workers (other than iron and steel).	Millers.	Miners.	Miscellaneous.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters and glaziers.	Pattern makers.
Scotch.....	2	6	1	1	1	1	24	12	1	1	13	1	3	1	2	1	9	1	9	4	51
Serbian.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	125	29	21
Slovak.....	3	12	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	359
Slovenian.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	4
South American.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	10	1	1	9	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	34	2	4
Spanish.....	8	16	2	2	2	2	138	32	1	1	65	21	21	1	1	3	9	1	96	16	105
Swedish.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	120
Swiss.....	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	24	2	4
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	16
Turkish.....	502	91	407	2	42	13	2,533	4,813	167	71	1,345	14	1,328	4	978	269	1,659	68	673	2,064	9,839
United States born.....	90	8	75	1	3	13	269	235	6	35	70	3	86	2	28	11	61	3	113	75	688
United States nat- uralized citizens.....	10	7	14	1	1	1	67	35	3	2	156	48	48	1	4	1	11	3	7	31	422
United States born. (negroes).....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Welsh.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other peoples.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	836	146	746	2	77	24	288	6,143	199	136	2,529	22	1,936	9	1,112	308	1,866	86	3,373	2,590	19,734

TABLE I.—Statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applications for information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Race or people.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat makers.	Hotel porters.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers (common).	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons and bricklayers.	Merchants.	Metal workers (other than iron and steel).	Millers.	Miners.	Miscellaneous.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters and glaziers.	Pattern makers.	
Greek.....	7	5	11		10	6		283	2	3	1	2	7	16		17	3			5		
Hebrew.....	4				103	17	8	176		34						1	47			21		
Herzegovinian.....		1			1			38		1			2	1		2	4					
Irish.....	35	1	23		26	29	4	388	1	35	8	8	2	1		2	38		3	9		
Italian.....	22	2	13		21	15	2	1,179	2	33	6	37	2	2	1		43		1	14		
Lettish.....		1				1		29									2					
Lithuanian.....	5		1		16	12	1	155	2	4		2				25	26					
Magyar.....	10	4	4		14	8	4	423	2	35	2	4	1	1	1	7	8			1		
Mexican.....		1	1		1	1		59	1	1						6	2					
Montenegrin.....								11								2	3					
Norwegian.....	115	10	6		35	4		251	8	22	138	2	2			4	4			8		
Polish.....	36		18		140	38	2	1,932		81	25	9	1	6	6	125	34		1	11		
Porto Rican.....	1					1	3	37			2					4	1			4		
Portuguese.....	1		2		1	1		49	3	5		1					5					
Roumanian.....			1					301	3								5			4		
Russian.....	12	3	1		32	20	3	1,207	6	49	5	3	2	5	6	59	54		3	12		
Ruthenian.....	3					2		122	1	1						10	1			1		
Scotch.....	5		5		8	3		57		24	3	2	2			13	10		1	3		
Serbian.....	3							76		2					1	47	2					
Slovak.....	5	1	2		15	17	1	409		26		4			2	21	8			1		
Slovenian.....						7		81		6												
South American.....			1					8		3												
Spanish.....	31				1		2	124		10	6	3				2	16		2			
Swedish.....	114		38		27	12		330	2	70	89	3		7		8	33		1	10		
Swiss.....	3		7		4	2	1	32	1	3		1	2	2			7					
Syrian.....	2							31		1					1	1	2					
Turkish.....					4																	
United States born.....	1,121	12	227	5	568	763	57	8,759	20	1,967	93	317	90	247	93	636	3,008		51	18	940	5
United States naturalized citizens.....																						
United States born (negroes).....	61	2	42		73	30	5	2,332	1	135	21	25	9	20	8	89	103		3	3	43	
Welsh.....	47		1		206	22	1	790		13	5	35	1	2	2	10	103		1		22	
Other peoples.....						1		25	1	1						6	10			10		
Total.....	2,288	44	665	7	1,802	1,139	114	22,089	64	3,042	1,148	504	189	357	141	1,462	3,816		86	30	1,198	5

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applications for information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Race or people.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and steamfitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Salesmen and solicitors.	Settlers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonemasons and drillers.	Stenographers and typewriters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Timners.	Tobacco workers.	Telephone operators and telegraph operators.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Wood workers, turners, etc.	Watchmen and messengers.	Total.	
Polish.....	1		3	1	4		1	3	14	2		28	6	3	2		1	7			6	1	4,721
Porto Rican.....					1																	85	85
Portuguese.....					1				1	1		3	1								1		83
Roumanian.....		1	1		1				1	4		24	3	2	2			4					481
Russian.....			9	2					5														2,757
Ruthenian.....												3	1								1		272
Scotch.....		2	5					3	1	3		1	1								3		269
Scotish.....																							128
Serbian.....																							1,105
Slovak.....							1	1	2	1		1	5	3				1	2				1,172
Slovenian.....			2						4	2					1								27
South American.....																1					1		385
Spanish.....	1			1						4		1	1					1	1	1	2		1,574
Swedish.....			5		1			1	2			1	1					1	2				237
Swiss.....				1																			80
Syrian.....													1										66
Turkish.....																							66
United States born.....	44	153	706	352	25	4	28	47	75	95	65	96	36	75	34	8	34	67	20	243	18		48,270
United States naturalized citizens.....	3	7	44	5	6	3	1	16	8	4	2	13	2	2	2	1	3	14		17	21		5,059
United States born (negroes).....	2	9	1	6					3	4	1	2	1	1			3	2		6			2,124
Welsh.....																			1				66
Other peoples.....	1											1											21
Total.....	60	190	843	404	49	8	31	103	180	157	70	455	68	110	50	9	62	127	33	310	42		90,119

TABLE II.—Number of persons directed to employment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States and occupations.

State.	Bakers.	Bakers' helpers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler-makers' helpers.	Bricklayers.	Butchers.	Carpenters.	Carpenters' helpers.	Chauffeurs.	Children (unemployed).	Clerks.	Clerks (stenographers and typewriters).	Cooks.	Deck hands.	Domestics.	Drivers and teamsters.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Engineers (mechanical).	Engineers (mechanical assistant).	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Florists.	Gardeners.	Handy men.
Alabama.....	1																											
Arizona.....								1		2																		
California.....				1			1	6				20	4	3	3		62	12	1	1			2	6	123			1
Colorado.....				2				2									2											
Connecticut.....											2																	
Delaware.....								31																				
District of Columbia.....																												
Florida.....								1			1																	
Georgia.....																												
Illinois.....			1	2							2	1					4	1					1	1	2			1
Indiana.....																	11						1		54			1
Iowa.....								1			9						3								32			1
Kansas.....																	10	1						157				1
Kentucky.....																									3			
Louisiana.....								2																	25			2
Maine.....																	4						3		206			2
Maryland.....					10			6	1					1														1
Massachusetts.....																												2
Michigan.....								1			7						4					2			207			1
Minnesota.....																												
Missouri.....								9									20								247			1
Mississippi.....								6																	74			
Montana.....																	4											
Nebraska.....																												
New Hampshire.....																	1											
New Jersey.....				1							10						24	1						1	576			9
New Mexico.....																												
New York.....																												
North Carolina.....				2				3			6			1			68		1			1		1	464			6
North Dakota.....																												
Oklahoma.....																												
Ohio.....								3			2						1											
Oregon.....	1															6							3					







TABLE III.—Statement showing, by States and by races or peoples, the number of persons directed to employment by the Division of Information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

	Armenian.	Australian.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Cuban.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
California.....			7	1	2	2				5		18		1	14	4		7	11			1
Colorado.....			1	1	1										2							1
Connecticut.....	1		1					2		6		1	1	2	23		6	6	3		3	2
Delaware.....												5					8	2	1			
District of Columbia.....				1																		
Florida.....																						
Hawaii.....			2		1			1			4	1			14		2	3	2			3
Illinois.....			3												11		1					
Indiana.....				21	62	1		1		2	3	4	1	1	47	38	1	2	71			5
Iowa.....			1		3					2	1		6		7			2				
Kansas.....																						
Maine.....			6		4				1		1	5			35		32	8	6		39	1
Maryland.....																						
Massachusetts.....																						
Michigan.....					3		6	2		5	4	3	1		40		2	8	11		1	
Minnesota.....		2	3		6	1				21	1	10	1	2	60		1	12				
Missouri.....			2		1										1				1			1
Mississippi.....																						
Montana.....						2																
Nebraska.....									1						1							
New Hampshire.....	1																					
New Jersey.....			1		8			3		9	5	10	13	3	212		25	49	5		8	22
New Mexico.....																						
New York.....			1		10	3	2	6		3	4	3	17		192		21	29	24	1	7	14
North Carolina.....														1	10		2	1				
North Dakota.....										1		1	1		4			2	1			
Oklahoma.....																						
Ohio.....			2				1			1			1		4				1			
Oregon.....															6							
Pennsylvania.....			1									3			22		5	14	5			5
Rhode Island.....																	1					
South Dakota.....										1				1	6			1				
Texas.....			1				1															
Vermont.....																						
Virginia.....										4					11			4			1	
Washington.....			6	2									3		4		4		8		3	
West Virginia.....			16		2		20			5	2	11	1	1	17			1	2			
Wisconsin.....					4		1			5	3	2			44		1	9	17		16	13
Total.....	2	2	54	24	44	72	36	16	1	73	29	86	46	11	835	47	110	169	171	1	93	66



TABLE III.—Statement showing, by States and by races or peoples, the number of persons directed to employment by the Division of Immigration during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Roumanian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Serbian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	Spanish.	South Ameri- can.	Swedish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	United States born.	United States naturalized citizens.	Welsh.	Other miscel- laneous.	Total.
Virginia.....	1	1	42	46	1	1	16	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	13	4	1,702	38	1	1	150
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,012
West Virginia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	363
Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	943
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
Total.....	13	1	138	691	10	37	385	37	33	10	123	3	21	2	218	44	8,110	4	6	20	11,871

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRIBUTION BRANCH,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
*Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, information concerning employment was furnished to 21,307 applicants. The races, callings, etc., of these applicants have been noted in monthly reports regularly submitted to the division, and reported acceptances of permanent employment have likewise been reported. Many men who secure employment through the efforts of the distribution branch do not report the fact, and likewise employers who accept the services of men directed to them fail to report their arrival. Even follow-up letters fail to bring the desired full results.

There was during the year a falling off in the number of reported placements, due—  
First. To the fact that while heretofore this office has operated throughout the entire United States it now operates in zone 2 only, consisting of five States, and in these States very little construction work has been carried on during the past year.

Second. Within the period covered by this report some of the States lying within zone 2 have taken up the matter of unemployment and in many cases, particularly in New York, have provided State bureaus to care for the placement of persons seeking employment.

Third. Applications for farm hands have been few in number, by reason of the facts that the heavy rains and cold spring weather have lessened the requirements for help and the additional fact that men out of work, finding that the cities and construction camps offered no employment, have of their own accord drifted to the farming districts in search of work.

Fourth. Lack of opportunities, due to the closing down or operation on part time only of many large industries.

During the fall of 1914 and winter of 1914-15 conditions were particularly bad. Thousands of applicants presented themselves, but few opportunities for employment were received. I speak of opportunities offering employment of a permanent character, not the off-job-work of a day or two. Further, attention has been given to the removal of men from the congested centers to rural districts; endeavoring to return to the farm men who have drifted from their original calling to city work, leaving the placement of help in the cities to the municipal bureaus. The conditions this year have not been good for this work, for reasons above stated, and the additional reason that men who had been steadily employed and had saved a part of their earnings held back, hoping from day to day that their old positions would be opened to them, until their funds were exhausted and they were financially unable to go to the farm work. Conditions improved somewhat during the last quarter of the year (April, May, and June), due to the somewhat increased demand for farm laborers; in fact, one-half of the placements for the entire year were made during these three months.

During the wheat-harvest season there were great numbers of applicants for harvest work, men fitted for the work, but they were unable to pay the necessary railroad fare to the Middle West, where they were needed.

Practically no public road or railroad construction has been done in the zone during the period of this report; this fact also accounts in a measure for the small number of placements, as in normal years many thousands of men engage in such work.

Until recently New York State has had no public employment bureaus except the farm-labor bureau in the department of agriculture, with which this branch in the past has cooperated fully. The State now has a system of public employment bureaus, and it is hoped to be able to work with them to mutual advantage. So far attempted cooperation with the municipal bureau of New York City has not been productive of good results. This may be for the reason that the fields of work are somewhat different. I do not, however, consider this a proper time to comment upon this matter, as the year has not been a normal one, and no just conclusion could be reached by any discussion of the results of the past 12 months.

I believe that under normal conditions excellent results may be obtained by close cooperation between Federal, State, and municipal bureaus. Each has its sphere of usefulness and only by working in close harmony can full results be obtained. Petty jealousies, however, will have to be eliminated and the work done in a broad-minded, comprehensive way, looking only to final results, regardless of the little personal advantages to be derived from individual record making. This work of employment and distribution is a work of city, State, and country welfare, not a work to be used for personal advancement of individuals, and those to whom the work is intrusted must be broad-minded men and women who will keep in mind this fact and work in harmony. Criticisms are beneficial when made in the proper

spirit, but when done with malice, with the object of discrediting some brother official who is working for best results, they become odious, and those who make such are not worthy. Teamwork by competent officials, working hard under proper management, guided by results of frequent consultations, is necessary to successful cooperation, and this may be accomplished only by the most careful selection of employees, the weeding out of the unfit and those who are not in full sympathy with the work. The proper handling of the problem of employment is one of the most important works of city, State, or Federal Government, and as such the work should be in the hands of the most competent men and women available. Brain power, common sense, practical experience, broadmindedness, adaptability, patience, even temperament, receptive minds, are some of the qualities necessary for the successful carrying out of this work, coupled with public spirit and the desire to do good with no thought of self. Our offices should be properly equipped with the material things which give a good impression to applicants and employers, for it is difficult to have confidence in a business conducted in shabby quarters. Men working in pleasant surroundings will give better results, and proper office equipment is necessary to the speedy, efficient performance of duties. Reception rooms, equipped with comfortable seats for employees, should in my opinion be provided in all branches, as well as comfortable space where employers may meet and converse with prospective employees. And where these conveniences can not be provided I am of the opinion that the work should not be undertaken. In every office where the work of employment and distribution is done there should be at least one man, present at all times, available for this work. He should be one with no duties other than those pertaining to this work, and in cases where the volume of work is so large as to demand his absence from the office for periods of time during office hours there should be an assistant, to be present during such absence. In other words, no applicant for work or employer seeking help should ever find it necessary to leave an office unheard.

Publicity is absolutely necessary in a work of this kind. It should concern information which is full in detail, positively accurate, and perfectly reliable in character. It should be general and so widely given as to reach all concerned, employers and employees alike; the owners of lands and the would-be purchasers; the farms for rent and the croppers. Good results are obtained from publication of opportunities as news items where this can be done, better results are obtained by personal letters, but the best results are reached by personal interviews when possible. I have found that one personal interview with an employer of labor will accomplish more than a dozen letters or a half hundred advertisements. Our officers should get out among employers and tell them what we have done, are doing, and what we hope to do in the future. Having in mind the number and kind of men seeking employment they will be able to state definitely the situation and have the employer know just what can be done to meet his needs. Another advantage of the personal interview is that the officer gets first-hand knowledge of the employer's requirements, the conditions under which work is done, and other valuable information. In order to interest the employers to the point of desiring such interviews, I believe newspaper publicity in the news columns to be the best medium. I have found better results from this publicity than from correspondence with business men's leagues, commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, and other like bodies. Keep in touch with what is going on in the business world, find out who needs or is likely to need help, then go and see him.

Private employment agencies have not during the period covered by this report been a great factor, in so much as they are most active when opportunities are plentiful and men scarce. In New York these agencies are supposed to be regulated by a good statute. The weakness lies in the enforcement of the law. We have competent officials, who apprehend the violators of the law, but to secure conviction is difficult in many cases. The dishonest agent is taken into custody, his case put on the calendar for trial, and he is released on bond; when the case is called the witness (the swindled employee) is not at hand and the case is dropped. In other cases the witnesses are in another State and can not afford to attend the trial. If it were possible to take affidavits at the time of the first hearing before a proper official, the affidavits to have the same weight at the time of trial as personal evidence, these cases would be more easily and justly handled, but I realize that this can not be under the present law.

As to the interstate transaction, that can be remedied only by Federal supervision. I am of the opinion that such supervision should be brought about as soon as possible; that the act should be broad and flexible and so worded as to permit of the prosecution of dishonest agents either in the district where the fraud or violation of law takes place or at any other place within the jurisdiction of our Federal courts where such agent may be found. Provision should also be made for subpoenaing witnesses, etc., for

defraying expenses of same, and for witness fees. If under Federal supervision, I believe that the Federal Government could properly work together with these private agencies as well as with State and municipal agencies in so far as furnishing all and each with general information, acting in the capacity of a clearing house for information concerning employment and kindred matters. This, to my mind, is the end to which the efforts of the Federal Government should be directed, namely, that of regulation of agencies and acting as a general clearing house for all information relating to employment and distribution, leaving the actual placements and dealings between individuals to the State, municipal, and other agencies. Since our form of government will not permit of the Federal Government taking over the whole matter exclusively without a vote of all the States, I am convinced that the best results will be accomplished by the above methods. I am of the opinion that there should be a centralization of all State, municipal, and philanthropic employment bureaus, with a Federal officer working with each such unified bureau. The unification of such bureaus will reduce overhead expenses, centralize the work, avoid duplication of work, give greater efficiency, and in a great measure prevent rather than cure impositions and swindles now carried on by certain unscrupulous agencies, in that employees will soon become accustomed to going to the one center of all employment for each city or district for information. The local agency is in a better position to gather information; this should be done by them and submitted to the Federal clearing house for classification and general distribution to all other agencies under regulation. From daily reports as to employers' needs and of numbers of applicants of stated callings received from all agencies or bureaus the Federal clearing house will be in a position to cause a proper distribution to mutual advantage of the unemployed among the employers desiring help; but it will want all the information promptly and accurately given.

Where the States and cities do not maintain what are considered efficient agencies the Federal Government should open offices where needed to demonstrate their need to said States and cities and to be turned over to said States and cities, after their usefulness has been proved, under regulations previously mentioned. Housing facilities should be provided for times of industrial depression, but I do not favor the city lodging houses or semi or wholly private lodging houses. I like the State farm idea better. Have enough of these farms with enough cottages and houses to accommodate all the unemployed under regulations which will cause them to produce at least in part what they consume. Have each State care for its own unemployed in like manner, and there will be less crowding of the big cities during depressions. Such State farm housing communities should be in constant touch with the Federal clearing house with a view of placing those temporarily there in positions as rapidly as the opportunities are presented. They would be part of the great employment and distribution system.

Recently a subbranch of this office has been opened at Buffalo, N. Y. The force consists of a clerk in charge and one watchman. The clerk is rapidly getting acquainted with Buffalo and surrounding country, its employers and employees, and we hope for good results from this station after it has become well established and generally known. I am of the opinion that it will be necessary to assign an interpreter at this subbranch later, as the great majority of the applicants are Slavs and speak little or no English.

Transportation is one of the great stumblingblocks to distribution, and I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to perfecting a plan by which worthy persons seeking work and being directed to specific employment by a recognized authority may secure transportation to such employment at as small cost as possible.

Under our present laws all railroad fares must apply to the traveler for pleasure and those seeking employment alike. We do not have the first, second, and third class transportation of Great Britain and the Continent nor the harvest excursions of Canada. All must pay the full first-class fare, walk, ride the rods, or occupy "side-door Pullmans."

I believe that the public carriers of this country would, if permitted by law, gladly consider the making of a special rate to persons proceeding to specific employment, if such persons and the employment in question were vouched for by reliable authority.

In my report of last year I outlined in rough a bill which I believe could be used as the basis for a Federal statute which would result in great benefit to the unemployed, to employers, and ultimately to the railroads, since every producer located along their lines means additional freight to be hauled. The rough draft of bill referred to may be found in the Annual Report of the Chief of the Division of Information for 1914.

Another matter which I deem of sufficient importance to receive immediate attention is the responsibility of employees accepting advanced transportation from employers.

Under present laws a person who accepts transportation from a prospective employer may not be held responsible, except by civil action, in case he fails to report for work or even if he sells the transportation and retains the money. It is held that such an act on his part is simply a breach of trust; that the delivery of such transportation makes the recipient sole and actual owner of the same to dispose of in whatsoever manner he may see fit, regardless of any agreement.

This discourages employers of labor from advancing transportation and results in hardships for honest workmen.

I am of the opinion that such legislation is necessary as will severely punish the improper use or disposal of advanced transportation where interstate travel is involved.

The personnel of this office, those associated with me in the work, are painstaking, efficient, hard-working officials, and I take this means of bringing to your attention their zeal and interest in the work.

The harvest-hand distribution engaged in by me during this year I have treated in a separate report, which will follow.

C. L. GREEN,  
*Inspector in Charge.*



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APPENDIX III.

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DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS  
AND INSPECTORS, IN CHARGE  
OF DISTRICTS.

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## APPENDIX III.

### DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

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For several years past the reports submitted by commissioners and inspectors in charge of districts have been inserted in the annual report of the bureau. This practice is now abandoned, and digests merely of the reports are given. Thus space is saved, with a resulting saving in expense of publication, and data and information of importance and value for comparison are given. Absolute detailed comparisons, however, can not be made, for the reason that the work varies in the several districts and is quite materially different at interior stations from what it is at seaport stations. That the comparisons may be as complete and as useful as possible the practice of inserting the reports in their numerical order is no longer followed, but the digests of the reports are arranged in such a way as to have all of those covering seaport stations together, followed by those dealing with work in the interior of the country and those covering land-border districts, respectively.

#### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

##### APPLICATIONS.

During the past year 243,370 aliens arrived at the port of New York, 241,155 of whom were admitted and 2,674 deported. The discrepancy herein shown is due to the number of cases left pending at the close of each year. The number of arrivals for the past year amounted to but 24 per cent of those arriving in the previous year, this being due almost entirely to the European conflict. German ports, from which a large number of immigrants have previously arrived, have been closed since the outbreak of the war, while direct communication with several other European countries has almost ceased.

##### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the fiscal year 1915 there were 1,559 cases of this nature considered, 534 of which were investigated, the result being that about 1,030 warrants were applied for, 1,025 issued, and 900 served. These are disposed of as follows: Actually deported, 233; warrants canceled, 245; cases which have not yet reached the deportation stage, 77; deportation pending on account of war, 345.

In addition to the local cases above mentioned, there were approximately 564 warrant cases brought here from outside ports and districts which passed through the Ellis Island office.

On account of the conditions prevailing in Europe it has been necessary to hold a large number of aliens in custody and to release many more upon their own recognition or under bonds. This has resulted in overcrowding the detention quarters at this station, but everything possible is being done to alleviate the discomforts necessarily incident to such close confinement.

##### SEAMEN.

During the year 1,037 seamen have made application for admission to the United States and 3 escaped from vessels. Of those applying, 9 were deported, while 11, who had been refused admission at the port, appealed and were admitted by the department.

##### STOWAWAYS.

Of the 230 aliens who arrived as stowaways 131 were deported and 62 admitted, 54 at the port and 8 on appeal to the department. The cases of the remaining 37 are still pending.

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### ESCAPES.

During the fiscal year 5 aliens escaped from the hospital at Ellis Island and 1 from the administration building.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted from the immigration appropriation to the Ellis Island station was \$282,000. The expenditures for the same period were \$299,240.41. There is some discrepancy between the allotment and the expenditures and, with the limited allotment for the coming year, it is anticipated that a shortage will again be inevitable. Special appropriations to the amount of \$274,739.30 were used for additions and improvements to the buildings and service. Administrative fines were assessed under section 9 amounting to \$5,300 and under section 15 to the amount of \$810. The courts awarded the Government \$4,430.60 in civil suits, and one fine of \$100 was assessed in a criminal prosecution under section 18.

### CIVIL SUITS.

Twelve cases of this kind were pending from the preceding year and 48 new cases arose during the year. These now stand as follows: Pending, 32; discontinued, 8; compromised, 3; decisions rendered for defendant, 2; and in 15 cases fines were assessed against the defendants in amounts varying from \$10 to \$1,000.

### CRIMINAL CASES.

Three criminal cases were pending from the previous year and 15 new cases were instituted during the year. Of these 9 are still pending; 5 have been discontinued; 1 resulted in a fine; and in 2 cases, both under section 3, prison sentences were imposed, one of 6 months and the other of 2 years.

Acknowledgment should here be made of the hearty and effective cooperation extended by the United States district attorney's office. To this fact much of our success in the past year is due.

### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Fourteen writs of habeas corpus were sued out during the past year and 2 were pending from the previous year. It is gratifying to note that none of them have been successful—15 of them having been dismissed and 1 withdrawn.

### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Frequent investigations are made in an effort to stop the importation of alien women and girls for immoral purposes. During the past year 8 prosecutions were instituted under section 3, in 3 of which the decision was in favor of the defendant and in 2 prison sentences were imposed, while 3 cases are still pending.

### CONTRACT LABOR.

There were during the fiscal year 51 investigations conducted in reference to alleged violations of the contract-labor sections of the immigration law. The inspectors (sec. 24) assigned to this work displayed commendable zeal and industry in the performance of their duties, and although no prosecutions or suits were instituted this fact was in no wise attributable to any lack of effort on the part of our officers.

### WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The lull in immigration during the past year has made it possible to give a much more thorough medical examination to aliens. The results attained show conclusively that the medical inspection heretofore accorded aliens has been totally inadequate to the conditions existing. It is believed that with the close of the European war there will be a considerable influx of diseased and mentally deficient aliens. What better time than the present could be found in which to inaugurate a system of inspection which will reduce to a minimum the number of mentally and physically defective aliens admitted?

### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There are 40 missionary and immigrant-aid societies having representatives at Ellis Island. Of the immigrant-aid societies, 15 maintain immigrant homes in New York City, where arriving and departing aliens may secure board and lodging. During the past year there have been discharged to these homes and societies 1,290 aliens—267

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 223

males and 1,023 females. Periodical inspections of these homes by this office has tended to raise the standard of service and help extended to the immigrants. Some of the homes, however, act as ticket agents of the steamship companies. This practice is incompatible with the purposes for which they are granted the privilege of representation at Ellis Island and should be discontinued.

### INVESTIGATIONS.

Approximately 1,600 investigations have been made during the past year in the so-called warrant cases, involving alleged convicts, prostitutes, procurers, insane, and paupers. We have also been called upon to make a great many investigations for other stations. This has added considerably to the difficulties incident to our depleted staff.

Owing to the unusual conditions which have prevailed since August 1, 1914, the department has temporarily released on bond a number of aliens who otherwise would have been deported. Investigations made in these cases have frequently shown that the alien, his relatives, and the sureties have endeavored to defeat the immigration act and by violating the conditions of the bond to take advantage of the consideration shown by the department.

### HOSPITAL CHARGES.

It has been the settled policy of the service for many years to make the Ellis Island hospitals self-maintaining. During the past fiscal year an exhaustive survey was made in respect to the cost of operating the hospitals at this station, at the conclusion of which it was satisfactorily demonstrated that they were being operated at a substantial loss. This condition was reported to the department, and the Secretary promptly authorized a new schedule of rates which, under existing conditions, should render the hospitals self-supporting. It is the intention to resurvey periodically the operating costs in order that the schedule of rates may be readjusted should conditions require.

### PERSONNEL.

The furloughs and transfers directed by the department have to a great extent impaired the efficiency of the Ellis Island force and depleted it so that it has been difficult to perform properly and promptly the duties incumbent upon it even though immigration has so greatly decreased. Should immigration materially increase during the coming fiscal year, it will require considerable time to restore the personnel to its former degree of efficiency and fill with properly qualified officers the vacancies in our staff.

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## CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

### APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Chinese applied at New York for admission to the number of 167. Of these, 156 were admitted by the inspectors and 4 by the department on appeal. The case of 1 Chinese was pending disposition from previous year, 6 were deported, and 2 remain pending disposition. These applicants consisted of 3 natives, 22 section-6 merchants, 11 section-6 travelers, 41 section-6 students, 1 merchant's wife, 2 merchants' children, 3 section-6 students' children, 3 returning students, 31 actors (under bond), 44 officers, 5 stowaways, and 1 distressed seaman. The small proportion of denials to admissions is accounted for by the fact that many of those applying for admission at New York are of the higher classes.

### TRANSITS.

Chinese applied at New York for privilege of transit to the number of 118, and 239 admitted at other ports left the United States at New York. The material decrease in this class of cases is attributable to the war in Europe.

### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Under the immigration act 9 Chinese were arrested in this district during the year, with 5 similar cases pending from previous year. Of these, 13 were ordered deported and 1 warrant canceled. Six of these Chinese had come in from Canada in a sealed freight car, and it is probable that others secured admission in the same way and were not apprehended.

Under the Chinese-exclusion laws complaints charging unlawful residence were filed in 100 cases. Of 66 of these cases tried before one United States commissioner in New York City, 34, or over half, of the Chinese were discharged on the ground that they were born in the United States and were therefore citizens. Thus what has been called by the Supreme Court "the inestimable heritage of citizenship" not lightly to be "conceded to those who seek to avail themselves of it under pressure of a particular exigency" was conferred upon persons apparently foreigners and of a race not entitled to naturalization under our laws, the proofs in most instances being testimony of persons of the same race—often of only one such person. Chinese are not only willing, but anxious, to have their right to remain here tried by this method, and it is believed that in many cases in which anonymous letters were received alleging unlawful residence such letters were written the immigration officers by the Chinese themselves.

Several important decisions were rendered by the higher courts in the New York-New Jersey district, all of them favorable to the Government in its efforts to deport unlawfully resident Chinese.

The delays, often long, that occur in securing final action in Chinese cases before the courts are due almost entirely to the adoption of dilatory tactics by counsel, their object being to postpone deportation as long as possible, affording the Chinese opportunity to earn money with which to pay fees and secure bonds (which they sometimes forfeit).

#### SEAMEN.

There arrived at the port of New York 296 vessels having aboard 6,482 Chinese seamen, an increase over the preceding year of about 100 vessels and 3,000 seamen. The handling of this increased business has overtaxed the capacity of the official force available for assignment to that kind of work. Of 38 Chinese seamen who escaped from these vessels only 5 were apprehended. The law is wholly inadequate to deal with the escape of Chinese seamen who, by deserting their vessels in ports of the United States, find their way into this country in spite of the prohibitions of the Chinese-exclusion and immigration statutes.

#### STOWAWAYS.

During the preceding year 16 Chinese stowaways were excluded at New York, whereas in 1915 there were only 6 such exclusions. The Chinese involved were deported without expense to the Government.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Of the \$3,400 allotted to the Chinese district of New York-New Jersey \$3,396 was expended. A saving amounting to \$1,950 per annum will be effected in the coming year through the removal of the office from rented to Government-owned quarters, better offices (in the Barge Office Building) also being thereby secured.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

The convictions of Mark Yick He and Lee Chung Ho for aiding and abetting the unlawful landing of Chinese, referred to in the last report, have been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals; and 1 other criminal case of a similar nature arose during the year, an indictment being secured.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In 22 cases (6 arising in and 16 being brought through this district) of Chinese ordered deported by the department under the immigration law writs of habeas corpus were sued out, but in every instance the courts sustained the jurisdiction of the administrative officers and remanded the petitioners for deportation. Substantial progress, it is believed, has also been made toward overcoming the damaging effect of a decision rendered by the circuit court of appeals some time ago, the purport of which was that Chinese arrested under the procedure of the immigration act for violating the exclusion law by entering surreptitiously could not be deported elsewhere than to contiguous foreign territory, unless evidence positively indicating that they had come through such country from some other country were developed at the hearing. Unless the expectation in this regard is realized the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in this district will be seriously jeopardized.

The cooperation of the United States district attorney's office with the office of the Chinese inspector in charge is cause for gratification, for the success of the latter office in enforcing the law is to a considerable extent the result of the untiring and effective work of the former.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Several important and far-reaching schemes for the smuggling of Chinese were discovered and broken up during the year. In connection with the investigation of one of these schemes many fraudulent and forged documents were discovered and destroyed, notices being sent to all immigration officials with respect to the character and exact description of the bogus papers, so as to prevent, as far as possible, their use in protecting from arrest Chinese unlawfully here—the purpose for which they had been “manufactured” and “placed upon the market.”

## PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Four Chinese who desired to leave the district, departing for Europe from New York, were granted return certificates, and preinvestigations were also made of 233 Chinese who wished to depart through other ports—127 natives, 57 exempts, and 49 laborers.

## MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

There were 102 cases referred to the New York office for investigation in which the Chinese were applying for admission at other ports, and 61 cases of preinvestigation were also so referred. There is a record of 215 cases in which the officers of this district investigated Chinese for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they were lawfully in the United States, but of course there were many other cases of a similar nature of which there was no occasion or necessity to make a record.

## PERSONNEL.

The results of the year's work as herein reported show, in the very best way, the efforts exerted by the 14 men attached to the office. If the heartiest cooperation had not prevailed, the results could not have been secured, the work being both varied and difficult. The present system of making promotions only when vacancies occur through natural causes is, to say the least, unfortunate. The conditions produced are not conducive to the best interests of the service. Individual merit is not recognized or encouraged. Some better and more equitable system should be adopted.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT  
NO. 2, COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

## APPLICATIONS.

This district includes, in addition to the port of Boston, the subports of Providence, Portland, and New Bedford. The total number of aliens applying for admission in this district during the past year was 25,881, of whom 25,470 were admitted and 187 deported. The decrease noted in these figures from those of the preceding year is due very largely to the European conflict. The war is also responsible for the small percentage of deportations, the department not being disposed to return debarred aliens on ships of belligerent nations.

Two Chinese applied for and were granted admission during the past year—1 teacher and 1 merchant. Ten Japanese, all supplied with passports, arrived and were admitted. One-half of this number were en route to Japan.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This is a constantly increasing branch of our work, the increase over the preceding year amounting to more than 40 per cent. But it should be given far more attention than it is possible to give it under existing circumstances. A great deal could be accomplished in ridding the country of the sexually immoral class if an appropriation of adequate proportions were made by Congress. During the past year 325 warrants of deportation were issued, 13 of which were afterwards canceled. Many of these warrants, however, are being held pending the resumption of such conditions in Europe as will permit of the deportation of aliens to their native countries.

Fourteen Chinese cases were considered and investigated, with the result that 9 warrants were applied for, issued, and served. Six of these warrants have been executed, the other 3 not having been disposed of at the close of the year.

## SEAMEN.

The figures concerning deserting seamen are not trustworthy; 1,072 such desertions were reported, but it is not believed that this represents a correct or complete total. In the absence of an effective law we are compelled to depend upon steamship masters to report desertions from their vessels, there being no means of verifying these reports. As many inadmissible aliens enter the country as deserting seamen, stewards, etc., it is hoped that this and other defects in the law will be corrected by the next Congress. During the year 990 seamen made application for admission, all but 2 of these being admitted. This large number is probably due, in part at least, to the fact that many sailors were discharged from interned German vessels.

## STOWAWAYS.

Of the 25 alien stowaways apprehended at ports in this districts, 19 were deported and 6 admitted—4 at the port and 2 on appeal. On one occasion there was apprehended on a vessel from Mediterranean ports a group of 11 stowaways, including an Italian girl of 10 years afflicted with trachoma. It was reported that there were 46 stowaways on board the vessel, all but these 11 effecting their escape.

## ESCAPES.

There were no escapes from the detention station, and but 4 aliens escaped from vessels at Boston. The facts in all these cases were of such a nature as not to justify prosecution. At New Bedford there was one case involving the escape of 3 aliens. One of the aliens has been apprehended and the case against the master is now before the United States district attorney's office.

At New Bedford aliens arrive in sailing vessels, and at present there is no way of ascertaining whether or not excluded aliens ever reach the foreign port of debarkation. It is believed some plan might be arranged through the State Department whereby the delivery of excluded aliens could be verified by our consular officers located in the countries of origin.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

There is a material discrepancy between the income and outgo as represented, respectively, by allotment and expenditures. In view of the limited appropriation from Congress the bureau was able to allot but \$23,000 for the district. The expenses for the year amounted to \$28,645.07. Fines were collected under section 9 to the amount of \$1,700; judgments in civil suits, \$50; fines in criminal prosecutions, \$150.

It is believed an emergency fund should be allotted for this district from which advances could be made to officers and employees traveling on official business. Under existing conditions expenses are met by the individual, who in many cases is seriously inconvenienced by this drain upon his financial resources.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Eleven such cases were pending from the previous year and 37 new cases arose during the year. Of these, 22 are still pending, and the balance were disposed of as follows: Discharged by commissioners, 23; by district courts, 1; deported, 2.

## CIVIL SUITS.

Three cases of this kind were pending from the preceding year and 6 new cases were instituted during the year. Of these, 8 are still pending, while in the remaining case—a suit on a bond—a fine was imposed.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

During the year 29 new criminal cases were developed and 4 were pending from the previous year. These were disposed of as follows: Pending, 12; prosecution not recommended, 6; no bill, 4; not-prossed, 2; discharged by commissioner, 1; discontinued, 1; declared not guilty, 3; placed on file, 1; and in 3 cases sentences were imposed, 2 being fines and 1 a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment.

## WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Two immigration cases which were pending at the close of the previous year are still before the United States circuit court of appeals. Three other writs were sued out during the course of the year, in 2 of which the applications were dismissed. The third is still pending until a decision is rendered in one of the cases before the



circuit court of appeals, the facts involved being of a similar nature. In 1 case the court decided, upon hearing the case under habeas corpus proceedings, that the alien had not been accorded a fair hearing. But the court, following the method pursued in a former case, remanded the case back to the board of special inquiry for another hearing. The alien was again excluded and finally deported.

In connection with the above, 3 writs of habeas corpus were sued out by Chinese. In 2 of these no hearing has yet been had, while in the third the district court held that the petitioner had not been given a fair hearing. From this decision an appeal is pending before the circuit court of appeals. One other case, pending in the circuit court of appeals at the beginning of the year, is still pending.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Relatively little has been accomplished during the past year in the suppression of the so-called white-slave traffic. This office has been unable to spare the men and the department has lacked the necessary funds to prosecute the work. The State of Massachusetts, however, has enacted a number of bills which may have a direct bearing on the control of the social evil in said State. For anything like adequate control, however, there should be an organized plan of teamwork between Federal, State, and local officials. Such a plan at the present time would be especially effective in view of the large number of women and girls believed to have arrived from eastern Canada as a result of stringent regulations enforced by the Dominion authorities.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

In past years the two contract-labor inspectors attached to this station have been obliged to spend a considerable portion of their time in ordinary immigration work. This year, however, it has been practicable to concentrate their efforts upon the enforcement of that section of the law. Numerous investigations have been made in various parts of New England in the cases of aliens detained at other ports suspected of being contract laborers. General labor conditions in many towns and communities throughout the district, to which numbers of aliens were destined, have also been investigated. Canada continues to be the most fruitful source of contract labor in this district and many artifices are used to overcome the conditions of the law. It has been customary in the past for hospitals in New England to secure nurses and attendants from Canada. Recently this matter was called to the attention of the Massachusetts State officials and, while there is some question as to including these classes among contract laborers, a working agreement has been made whereby the superintendents of hospitals will communicate with this office before attempting to bring in student nurses or attendants from Canada.

Some friction has been caused through the seeking and securing of employment by sailors from interned German vessels. We have endeavored to control the situation by diplomatic rather than forceful methods and so far have met with measurable success. Frequent warnings have been given and a number of aliens have heeded the warnings by returning voluntarily to their native country.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The report of the medical officer in charge at Boston shows that 1 second-cabin alien passenger in every 10 received a medical certificate during the fiscal year 1915, as compared with 1 in 14 for the previous year; and 1 steerage alien in every 14 received a medical certificate as compared with 1 in 23 for the preceding year. Nevertheless the total number of aliens excluded for all causes has never reached a proportion of 1 in 50. Of 334 alien residents who were reported by State officials in New England as public charges on account of physical or mental conditions existing prior to landing, very few received medical certificates of any sort on arrival. It seems conclusively established that the medical inspection now accorded aliens is wholly inadequate. Most of these cases could have been discovered and the aliens excluded if they had been thoroughly examined at the time of application. It is necessary for the medical officers stationed here to rely for laboratory work on such of the hospitals as can be induced to receive aliens for examination purposes.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It seems apparent from investigations made that smuggling operations are carried on in a wholesale manner from Canada. Large numbers of aliens excluded at our ports reembark for ports in Canada, and it is thought many of them eventually find their way into this country. With the relatively small force of men available to guard the Canadian border it is impossible to prevent a considerable number of illegal entries from Canada.

Various attempts at landing from vessels have been made by Chinese during the past year, which have been frustrated by the excellent system of customs guards mentioned in my last report. On one occasion 2 Chinese who arrived on a fruit vessel from the Tropics blackened their hands and faces and attempted to pass as coal heavers. Before leaving the dock, however, they were apprehended. There is now detained here, awaiting deportation, a Japanese who attempted to land 2 Chinese supplied with Japanese passports. The Japanese was sentenced to three months in jail, but owing to the inability of the Government to deport him immediately to Germany, the country whence he came, it will be some time before he will receive his liberty.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The immigrant-aid societies are often a valuable adjunct to the Immigration Service. The work of the Federal Government officially ceases with the discharge of the immigrant from the ship or station. And it is the mission of the aid societies to protect the new arrivals after they leave the Government's hands, to assist them with their baggage, to guide them to the proper railroad train or other conveyance, and sometimes to shelter them until the arrival of friends or relatives.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

During the past year the cases of 116 Chinese were preinvestigated for return certificates through other ports. In 98 of these cases the certificates were granted and in 18 they were refused. Eleven of those refused certificates appealed to the department, 8 of the appeals being sustained and 3 dismissed. In the cases of many other Chinese investigations were made both as to their lawful entry into the country and as to their occupations after entry.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Some 200 requests from officers in charge of other stations for investigations in this district were made during the past year. Additional investigations requested by local officers or persons in private life relative to aliens already admitted or illegally landed aggregated 185. This, however, does not give a true idea of the work performed in this field. In many cases several investigations are required where but one is recorded, and numerous matters of local consequence are disposed of without record.

During the year 6,592 requests for certificates of landing were received, 4,541 of which related to naturalization matters. In addition to this 162 applicants for citizenship whose landing could not be verified applied at the Boston office for a *nunc pro tunc* inspection and were given certificates accordingly.

#### PERSONNEL.

It is a pleasure to record a readjustment of salaries the past year among the sub-clerical employees, whose compensation in many cases has been substantially increased. There are other reforms that should be instituted. Among these may be cited standardization of salaries; automatic promotions at stated intervals provided reasonable efficiency is maintained; and reduction to a minimum of overtime and Sunday labor. These improvements would provide a constant incentive to higher efficiency.

Prior to the inauguration of the furlough plan our clerical force had been reduced more than one-third by transfers and otherwise. Since the furlough system has been in operation it often has been necessary to drop part of the routine office matters and work seven days a week to keep pace with the secretarial demands of the boards of special inquiry.

#### PREPAREDNESS.

The present depression in immigration seems to offer a favorable opportunity for devising ways and means to secure a better and more uniform enforcement of the immigration law at the important ports of entry.

It would be futile for a commissioner at one port to attempt to give full force and effect to the immigration law by a thorough inspection of immigrants, both by a careful inspection and verification of the manifests and a thorough inspection as to the physical and mental condition of the aliens. But if a plan could be put into operation throughout the service, it is believed that Congress might be shown why the head tax paid by immigrants should be used to support an adequate Immigration Service.

## COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

## APPLICATIONS.

The Philadelphia Immigration Station is situated at Gloucester City, N. J. The total number of aliens there applying for admission last year was 10,192, of whom 10,103 were admitted and 88 excluded, 1 case remaining undecided at the close of the year. The decrease in immigration is due almost entirely to the European war.

Philadelphia not being a port of entry for Chinese, no applications for admission by members of that race were considered. Four Japanese applied for entry, 3 of whom were admitted and 1 (a stowaway having no passport) was excluded.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were under consideration during the year 651 cases of this kind, 597 of which were actually investigated, resulting in the submission of applications for warrants in 296 cases and the serving of warrants in 266 cases. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 98 cases, 57 warrants being canceled, 99 being held in abeyance on account of European conditions and the remaining 12 for various other reasons.

In 23 Chinese cases departmental warrant proceedings were considered, 20 of the cases being found to require investigation, with the result that 17 warrants were applied for and issued, 15 of which were served. Of these cases 11 have been disposed of by the close of the year—5 by canceling the warrants and 6 by executing them.

## SEAMEN.

In endeavoring to prevent violations of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws by the remaining here of inadmissible aliens coming in the guise of seamen it was necessary to board 1,199 steam and 74 sailing vessels, 145 of which carried Chinese crews numbering 2,218. There is a record of 635 desertions at the port, 23 sailors abandoned their calling and applied for inspection as immigrants, and 579 applied simply for discharge, claiming that such application was made in pursuit of their calling.

Even with respect to the enforcement of the general immigration law the exercise of such a control over alien seamen as will insure that they do not violate the statute is a matter of great difficulty; and when the effort is made to prevent violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws occurring through the desertion and remaining here of Chinese sailors even greater difficulty is encountered, the incentive to violate the law in this manner being much greater in the cases of Chinese than in the cases of those of other races. The law should be amended so as to place the masters, owners, and agents under heavy bond in all Chinese cases to insure that every Chinese person brought into one of our ports as a sailor will be carried out by the vessel on which employed.

## STOWAWAYS.

Of 50 aliens arriving at the port as stowaways, 44 were deported, 3 were permitted to ship out of the port as sailors. Of these stowaways 5 were Chinese and 1 a Japanese, all of whom were deported. One of the most difficult and disagreeable duties that have to be performed by immigration officers is the search of vessels for Chinese stowaways, as these searches have to be made in a very thorough manner and involve the careful oversight of every part of freight as well as passenger boats.

## ESCAPES.

Only 3 aliens escaped from vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia during the year, and 1 escaped from the detention station. Two of the former were subsequently apprehended and deported, and in the other case no criminal negligence could be shown with respect to the officers of the vessel. The 1 alien escaping from the station was subsequently apprehended, examined, and admitted.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted from the immigration appropriation to the Philadelphia station was \$20,000. The year's expenses amounted to \$20,206.05. Fines were collected in criminal prosecutions amounting to \$355 and an administrative fine of \$100 was assessed in one case arising under section 9 of the immigration act.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 4 cases of this kind pending from the previous year and 54 new cases instituted during the year. Thirty of these 58 are still pending and 28 have been

disposed of as follows: Discharged by commissioners, 14; discharged by district court on appeal, 1; withdrawn, 2; deported, 11. The 2 cases withdrawn were later reinstated under departmental warrant procedure.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

Three new cases of this kind arose and 1 was pending from the previous year. Of these only 1 has been finally disposed of. Of those remaining pending, 2 are suits to recover the penalty of immigration bonds and 1 a suit against a steamship line for expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the detention of 2 stowaways.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

One case of this kind was pending at the close of the previous year and 6 new cases arose during the year. All 7 have been disposed of as follows: In 1, a prosecution for importing an alien for immoral purposes, the defendant escaped and it proved impossible to apprehend him; in 1 the defendant pleaded guilty to committing forgery in connection with the case of a bond and was fined \$150; in 2 the defendants were convicted of importing an alien for an immoral purpose and were fined \$100 and sentenced to serve 6 months imprisonment; in 1 the defendant was convicted of having participated in the transportation of an alien for immoral purposes and was sentenced to 1 month imprisonment; in 1 the defendant pleaded guilty to importing an alien for immoral purposes, but in view of his serious physical condition was fined only \$5 and sentenced to imprisonment only until such time as he could be removed from the country by the immigration officials; and in the remaining case the defendant was prosecuted for conspiring to violate the immigration law by procuring the marriage of a temporarily landed feeble-minded alien to a party supposed to be an American citizen, a demurrer to the indictment being sustained and defendant released.

In addition to the foregoing 1 Chinese criminal case arose, resulting in the conviction of a Chinaman for attempting to land 2 Chinese stowaways from a vessel, the sentence being 5 months imprisonment in jail.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In only 2 immigration cases were writs of habeas corpus applied for, and in both instances the aliens were promptly remanded to the immigration officials for deportation. It is gratifying to be able to report that the courts in this district are uniformly taking the position that the action of administrative officers in immigration matters is not to be interfered with unless it is clearly shown that such officers have abused their discretion.

In 2 cases of Chinese writs were sued out, 3 successive writs being sought in one of the cases, all of which were eventually dismissed by the court; the remaining case is still pending on appeal to the circuit court of appeals on a decision adverse to the Government rendered by the district court.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The cases of 20 men alleged to have imported alien women and girls for immoral purposes were investigated. Four of the aliens involved were deported and 7 other warrants of deportation issued have not been executed merely because of the war situation. Moreover, as has already been stated, prosecutions were successfully instituted under section 3 of the immigration act in 4 cases.

The cases of 32 alien women and girls alleged to have been prostitutes or to have been imported for immoral purposes were investigated. Six of these aliens were deported and five additional warrants of deportation issued but were not executed because of the war situation.

The three States comprising this district have passed laws for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, the law of Pennsylvania being especially drastic.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the largest cities in the district, have abolished their "red-light districts," and crusades against the vice of immorality have been carried on in a number of the smaller cities of the district. There are no private philanthropical organizations within the district that are engaged particularly in efforts to suppress the vice of immorality, although there are some societies that lend their assistance in individual cases.

The recent amendment to Rule 22, with the object of giving more particular attention to the cases of alien women and girls excluded or arrested on charges of immorality, is commended as being in line with the present-day thought of tempering law with mercy and with aiding those who have fallen. The situation arising in Europe from the war, however, has interfered materially with the working of the rule.

While occasionally a flagrant white-slave case is discovered there can be no doubt that the traffic has been greatly reduced. This is partly due to fear on the part of the exploiters and traffickers induced by the convictions secured in the past through the activities of the Department of Justice and of this department and also by the knowledge of these violators of law that the municipal, State, and Federal authorities will spare no efforts to apprehend and convict persons engaged in the nefarious practice. In order to deal effectively with the evil of importing women and girls it will be necessary to enforce a strict examination of cabin passengers, as many of this class prefer the cabins to the steerage, believing that they are safer from apprehension if traveling in the higher class.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

Two special contract-labor inspectors are employed in the district—one at Philadelphia and the other at Pittsburgh. Investigations were made in 25 cases of suspected violations of the contract-labor provisions of the law. Several important cases of this kind are still pending, and as the result of the investigations conducted by the special contract-labor inspectors one alien has been deported and three others are under orders of deportation; while another, who would have been deported, left the United States of his own volition, and still another absconded and has not been apprehended.

The contract-labor work of the district was conducted almost exclusively by the special inspectors, so that there is no separate report to make with regard to efforts of other officers in its enforcement.

There is little doubt that the law is frequently violated in such a manner as to make discovery or the conviction of the responsible parties almost impossible, prearrangement and coaching being extensively resorted to.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The public-health surgeons on duty at the Philadelphia station certified 238 aliens as having physical and 3 as having mental defects. Treatment in the detention station was accorded in the cases of 361 aliens. It is apparent from the number of aliens who become public charges after arrival from causes shown to have existed prior to entry, particularly insanity, that a more thorough examination is desirable. Under existing conditions the medical inspection can not be made as thoroughly as it should be made.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

With respect to the smuggling of aliens in general, three investigations were made during the year, none of which was of particular importance. But with respect to Chinese there can be no doubt that smuggling is still actively carried on, from the numerous reports received to the effect that Chinese unlawfully within the country are residing in Philadelphia and vicinity. Many arrests of Chinese have been made as the result of the receipt of such information, and while only a few of those arrested would admit that they had been smuggled into the country there is no lack of moral certainty that they had. Ships have been searched in 200 different instances, resulting in the apprehension of a number of Chinese stowaways and the development of evidence with regard to one case of smuggling, the ringleader of which was convicted.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Nearly every race is represented by some society having an agent at the Philadelphia station, and the religious and temporal needs of arriving aliens are well cared for. The representatives of several of these societies make investigations in the cases of single women and girls admitted to local points, assist such women and girls in the procurement of employment, and in cases where it is ascertained that the environments at destination or the conduct of the aliens is not proper bring the cases to the attention of the commissioner. Most of these societies are either sectarian or racial.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 39 applications for preinvestigations. In 31 of the cases the return certificates were granted and in 8 refused. Numerous frauds have been discovered in connection with applications of alleged merchants for preinvestigations; and so long as present conditions continue it may be anticipated that much trouble will be encountered, with cases of that character in particular.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

In connection with the applications of aliens for entry at the port of Philadelphia 8 investigations were made, and 162 similar investigations were conducted at the request of other ports. In the cases of aliens who had been admitted temporarily, 7 investigations were conducted. It is the practice at the Philadelphia station to cause the cases of all female aliens under 21 years of age unaccompanied by some responsible person and destined to local points where they have no immediate adult relatives to be investigated by matrons with a view to ascertain the surroundings of the girls and their conduct. During the year 33 such investigations were made. All suspicious cases are followed up in the same manner. It was also necessary to conduct 34 investigations in the cases of aliens who had been admitted under bond and in which the bondsmen or other persons had failed to make the requisite reports.

In addition to the above, 67 investigations were conducted at the request of the Naturalization Bureau, consisting of the inspection of aliens who had applied for naturalization but were unable to show the time and place of admission to the United States; and 401 miscellaneous investigations arising in connection with the enforcement of the immigration law were also conducted.

In Chinese cases the following investigations were conducted in addition to the preinvestigations above mentioned: Of applicants for admission, 19; to determine whether residence legal, 88; warrant proceedings, 25; miscellaneous, 36.

## PERSONNEL.

The efficiency and faithfulness of the officers serving within the district is testified to. The establishment of the labor-distribution branch office and the considerable reduction in the force effected by transfer and as the result of the rotative furlough system have caused considerable confusion as well as increases in the duties of the remaining officers. In view of the state of immigration and of other conditions no recommendation with regard to increase of force is submitted beyond suggesting the necessity in the interest of good administration that the existing force be left intact.

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 COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission during the past year was 3,217, of whom 3,183 were admitted, 28 deported, and 6 remained pending at the close of the year. These figures exhibit a tremendous decrease from those reported for the preceding year, which, of course, is due to the European war, as almost our entire immigration arrived on vessels of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American lines from German ports, the sailings of which have ceased entirely.

On the other hand the number of merchant vessels arriving at this port has increased. There were 114 vessels entered Baltimore during the year which carried Chinese crews, the number of Chinese totaling 1,772, all of whom had to be manifested and later checked out of port. This work showed an increase of over 67 per cent. It was also necessary to search, in conjunction with the customs authorities, 159 freight steamships arriving from tropical ports, to apprehend any stowaways, Chinese or others, who might have hidden themselves thereon. At this juncture it is proper to bear testimony to the thorough cooperation and material assistance given this office by the customs employees here, which was evidenced during the year in many ways.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 92 deportation cases considered during the past year, 82 of which were actually investigated, resulting in application for warrants in 43 cases and issuance of warrants in 36 cases. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 6 cases, 7 warrants being canceled, 4 aliens being removed from the country by the consuls of their native countries, and in 19 cases the conclusion was reached that the office was without jurisdiction.

In 4 Chinese cases warrants were applied for and issued, only 1 of which has been served, final action still being pending on that case at the close of the year.

## SEAMEN.

Desertions of seamen have been reported during the past year to the number of 426. At the same time 333 sailors made application for admission in the regular manner. The desertions reported to this office are obviously but an approximation of the entire

number of those who departed from their vessels and did not return, as some masters do not report their seamen who decamp. However, it is not thought that these sailors in any great proportion remain in this country, as, if they have followed the sea for any considerable number of years, experience demonstrates that they soon reshup on outward-bound vessels. The increase in the number of applications for admission by seamen is the result of the discharge of a large part of the crews of certain German vessels interned at this port.

One Chinese cook on a Mexican vessel deserted and has not been apprehended. For permitting his escape the master of the vessel was arrested and prosecuted, with the result that he was fined. Three Japanese were also reported as having deserted.

#### STOWAWAYS.

Of the 23 alien stowaways arriving during the past year 22 have been deported and 1 case is still pending. Three of these stowaways were Chinese, all of whom were promptly returned.

The majority of stowaways apprehended at this port arrive on fruit steamers from Jamaican and Central American points. It is believed some plan should be adopted by the masters of these vessels whereby a more thorough check can be kept of those on board, as the prevailing laxity in this regard is a source of danger, there being many Chinese in those sections who desire to come to the United States.

There were no escapes at this port during the fiscal year.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this station was \$4,500. The year's disbursements amounted to \$4,494.99. Fines amounting to \$75 were assessed in criminal prosecutions.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 4 such cases pending from the previous year and 13 new cases arose during the year. The present status of these is as follows: Deported, 4; discharged, 7; compromised, 1; pending on appeal from commissioners' orders of deportation, 5.

The recent decision of the circuit court of appeals, District of Columbia, in the case entitled *Chin Wah v. United States*, will, it is thought, unless later reversed or modified, seriously hamper the service in its prosecutions of cases of this kind in Washington. The court remanded the case to the district court, however, and no efforts will be spared to get the questions involved again before the same court, in the hope that it may later see fit to reconsider its findings.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

Suit was instituted against the sureties on a school bond, the alien involved having been found working. After an investigation and some correspondence the bureau authorized a compromise, which was effected in the sum of \$200, the judge ruling that the cost of prosecution should be borne by the Government. It often happens that alien children who are asserted to be under 16 years of age are admitted under bond that they will attend school. On the Government attempting to prosecute for nonfulfillment of the conditions imposed by the bond, evidence is brought forth showing that the alien is 16 years of age or over. Presumably the lower age is given in the first instance to secure the lower rates of transportation. But it is believed that, for the sake of a wholesome example, some action should be taken to punish those who perjure themselves in this manner.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1915. Both were against masters of vessels—one for permitting the escape of an alien stowaway, resulting in a fine of \$25; the other for permitting the escape of a Chinese cook, a fine of \$50 being imposed.

No writs of habeas corpus were applied for during the past year in this district.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No prosecutions have been instituted against persons charged with a violation of those sections of the immigration law penalizing the importation or use of aliens for immoral purposes. This record is particularly gratifying because vigilance has not been relaxed in these matters. We have in this jurisdiction very active and efficient agents, in addition to the police force, but no violations have been reported nor have any been unearthed by our officers.

## 234 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The Kenyon Act has resulted in the closing of all public houses of ill fame in the District of Columbia, and it is thought the city of Baltimore will soon follow this example.

The amendment to immigration Rule 22 is a meritorious advance in the procedure of handling cases of immoral women and girls arrested and under detention by our service. It is properly termed by the department "a procedure to humanize the administration of the law."

### CONTRACT LABOR.

The section-24 inspector assigned to this jurisdiction has not had any contract-labor investigations or prosecutions. Lack of activity in this line of work is of course due primarily to the almost complete stoppage of immigration, but also to the important fact that there has been a surplus of skilled and unskilled labor in most industries in this district in the period covered by this report.

### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The public-health surgeons on duty at the Baltimore station certified 71 aliens for various mental and physical defects during the fiscal year. Twenty-eight cases were held at the local detention house for further observation after the first examination and 3 were sent to a local hospital.

No cases of smuggling have been discovered in the past year, although a thorough search has been made of vessels.

### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The different societies and organizations working here among the arriving aliens have as their common aims the assisting of the immigrants in obtaining work and in locating relatives and friends and the giving of friendly and uninterested advice. Most of these societies have facilities for lodging and feeding temporarily those who require such aid, and none seems to be conducted for financial gain.

### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 23 Chinese were preinvestigated during the year, divided as follows: Laborers, 10; merchants, 3; students, 1; native-born, 9. Ten Chinese seamen were granted the privilege of transit to New York en route to foreign countries and 10 arrived at this port under bond for departure in foreign vessels.

### INVESTIGATIONS.

Fourteen investigations were conducted in the cases of aliens applying for admission; 2 were conducted after admission; and 36 investigations were made in warrant cases. Requests for verification of landing to the number of 1,837 were received during the year, of which 1,696 were for naturalization purposes and 141 in the cases of aliens who have become public charges.

### PERSONNEL.

The small number of inspectors and the large amount of additional work entailed by the establishment of the distribution and employment features rendered it impossible to attempt much else than the performance of the various duties which arose from day to day. Opportunity and facilities are lacking for constructive work, such as independent investigation to uncover possible violations of law.

Under trying conditions the force has rendered efficient and cheerful service, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my appreciation thereof.

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## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

### APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission in this district last year was 713, while 2 cases were pending from the previous year. Of these 661 were admitted and 54 deported. The above figures disclose a great increase in the volume of work in every branch for this district, the total number of applicants for the previous year being 191.

The arrivals of foreign vessels at Norfolk and Newport News during the past year was unprecedented in the history of these ports; 1,500 at Norfolk for the year, and 1,214 at Newport News, a total of 2,714. This is an increase of 462 over the last fiscal



year. Certificates were issued to 8,789 horsemen who departed on 123 steamers. These certificates have to be made out in duplicate and necessarily entail a large amount of work. To get the work done has required many hours overtime duty on the part of our small force.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 37 cases of this kind were considered and investigated, resulting in application for 9 warrants of deportation, all of which were issued, served, and executed.

One Chinese case was found to require investigation, the result being that warrant was applied for, issued, and executed. One Japanese case was also investigated but it was found that no action was required.

#### SEAMEN.

Deserting seamen to the number of 471 have been reported to this office. This number, while nearly double that of last year, was not unduly large, considering the number of vessels arriving. It is believed that but little goes on in this line of which we are not aware. The masters of vessels are notified by this service, by their local agents, and again by their consulate, of the necessity of reporting to and consulting with the immigration office. During the year 570 seamen made application for admission to this country, 9 being deported and the balance admitted.

In connection with the above, 1 Chinese seaman deserted but was later apprehended. Seven Japanese also deserted from the vessels on which they arrived.

The increase in the number of vessels carrying Chinese crews has been large during the past year. Out of the number of vessels arriving at Norfolk and Newport News 211 have brought a total of 6,546 Chinese seamen. This number is far and away beyond any previous records of the district. Of this number there was but 1 escape, the Chinaman in this case being apprehended within 48 hours after deserting.

#### STOWAWAYS.

Of the 58 aliens who arrived at Norfolk and Newport News as stowaways, 47 were deported, 11 having been admitted by the department on appeal. Three of these stowaways were Chinese, all of whom were deported.

The coming of stowaways has been more easily accomplished on account of the large number of attendants carried on horse ships. They mix with the horsemen and it is only on arrival that they are found. This year's report shows a large increase in the number of stowaways arriving as compared with the last fiscal year. Most of them were deported.

#### ESCAPES.

Eight aliens escaped from vessels or stations in this district during the year. One of the aliens was later apprehended.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$4,000. The year's expenditures amounted to \$4,143.24. Administrative fines amounting to \$300 were assessed during the year.

No Chinese were arrested before United States commissioners and judges in this district during the year.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

Five criminal actions were started during the fiscal year. These are disposed of as follows: Dismissed, 3; discontinued under advice of United States district attorney, 1; pending, 1.

No civil suits were instituted in this district, and no writs of habeas corpus were sued out.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There are no activities to report in this line of work. The increase in business has kept our small force working overtime to keep up with the regular duties of the service.

No contract-labor cases have been brought to our attention or discovered during the year.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It is believed that matters of this kind are kept well in hand by the thorough search made of arriving vessels.

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### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 6 Chinese were preinvestigated during the fiscal year.

### INVESTIGATIONS.

Two investigations were made in the cases of alien applicants for entry; 11 investigations were conducted in warrant cases, 2 of which were for outside stations; and 29 cases were investigated in relation to naturalization matters. One of the warrant cases had reference to a Chinese, resulting in his deportation.

### PERSONNEL.

The work of the employees in this district has enabled the inspector in charge to accomplish whatever has been done. For the most part they have uncomplainingly worked long hours and with the good of the service in mind.

The force here is barely sufficient to perform the necessary work. Only by reason of the fact that we have had no illness among the force here have we been able to keep up.

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### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE.

### APPLICATIONS.

A total of 10,196 aliens applied for admission in this district during the year, of whom 10,109 were admitted and 87 debarred. Of this number 4 were Japanese, all of whom were admitted.

It will be noted from these figures that immigration for the past year was in excess of all previous years with the single exception of 1914. In addition to the inspection of aliens arriving in this district, attention is called to the fact that there arrived, during the fiscal year 1915, from 15,000 to 20,000 American tourists, all of whom have to be questioned as to their citizenship.

### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 67 cases of this kind were considered and investigated, resulting in the serving of 43 warrants. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 28 cases, the remaining 15 having been canceled. One of these cases was that of a Chinese, who was deported.

### SEAMEN.

Applications for admission were made by 158 seamen during the year, of whom 155 were admitted and 3 deported. Desertions were reported in 329 cases.

### STOWAWAYS.

A total of 18 stowaways arrived in this district, of whom 5 were admitted and 13 deported. One of the stowaways escaped after being placed on vessel for deportation.

### ESCAPES.

Three aliens escaped in this district during the year, of whom 2 were stowaways who had been ordered deported.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the immigration appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 was \$4,000. The expenditures for the year were \$3,827.88. Administrative fines amounting to \$210 were collected under section 15.

### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Two cases of this kind were pending from last year and 7 new cases were instituted during the year. Of this number 3 cases are still pending, 5 have been discharged and 1 deported.

### CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was instituted during the year, which terminated in a United States citizen being sentenced to 13 months in Federal prison, Atlanta, for perjury and for violating sections 8 and 24 of the immigration act.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One writ of habeas corpus was applied for but was denied.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No flagrant cases of white slavery in this district have come to the attention of district headquarters. The recent amendment of Rule 22, in reference to the detention of alien women, is working satisfactorily in this district. While it is realized that occasionally an alien woman who might later be wanted for deportation may escape, it is my belief that the advantages of the rule far outweigh the disadvantages.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year 11 aliens have been denied admission by boards of special inquiry as attempting to enter in violation of the alien contract labor law, and 9 aliens have been arrested and deported as having gained admission in violation of said law. The cases of several of the aliens deported under warrant proceedings were investigated by the inspector appointed under section 24, and the matter was taken up by him with the United States district attorney, who advised that he did not think the evidence sufficient to justify prosecution.

## WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical officers stationed in this district as a rule cooperate heartily with the immigration officers, and it gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of this cooperation.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It has been impossible, notwithstanding every practicable effort was exerted, to find any evidence whatever that Chinese were gaining illegal entry to the United States in this district.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 8 Chinese applications for preinvestigation, return certificates being granted in all the cases.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made during the year in the following cases: Warrant cases, 70; naturalization matters, 10; Chinese applicants for admission, 4; to determine lawful residence of Chinese, 17; miscellaneous, 9.

## PERSONNEL.

There are in this district 12 ports of entry and 1 interior station at which immigration officers are located. The total number of immigrant officers in this district, including 3 excepted employees at nominal salaries, is 23.

The relations existing among all of the officers in this district for the entire year have been harmonious, and this has been very gratifying to the officer in charge, as effective work could not have been accomplished under any other conditions.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF  
DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS,  
AND TENNESSEE.

## APPLICATIONS.

A total of 4,169 aliens applied for admission to the United States at this port during the fiscal year 1915, of whom 4,123 were admitted and 49 deported. The apparent discrepancy noted is due to the fact that at the end of each year a number of cases are left undetermined. United States citizens were admitted during the year to the number of 7,566. Three Chinese applied for admission to this country, of whom 1 was admitted and 2 debarred, and 415 Chinese were admitted in transit. Japanese to the number of 10 applied for entry, 7 being admitted and 3 debarred.

The above figures show a decrease of about 19 per cent compared with the number of applications for the previous year. This decrease is due to the war, many European steamships having canceled their sailings. A large percentage of arrivals at this port come from Central and South America and Cuba, the sailings from those countries not having been affected by the war.

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### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 38 cases of this kind were considered, all of which were investigated, resulting in the application for 36 warrants and the issuance of 33. Of this number 16 have been executed and 13 canceled. The cases of 12 Chinese were considered and investigated, resulting in the serving of 8 warrants. But 1 had been executed, however, at the close of the year.

### SEAMEN.

Applications for admission were made by 215 seamen, of which 213 were admitted and 2 deported. A total of 351 alien seamen were reported to have deserted during the year. When it is considered that 5,783 Chinese seamen arrived at this port, it seems remarkable that but 5 escaped during the year (all of whom have been apprehended or their departure accounted for). Chinese seamen are a constant source of apprehension at this port for the reason that the opportunities for entering the country unlawfully are perhaps more favorable at New Orleans than at any other port in this service. All desertions are promptly investigated and such action taken as the circumstances may warrant, and the result so far has been very satisfactory.

### STOWAWAYS.

Twenty-three stowaways arrived at this port during the year, 7 of whom were admitted, 14 deported, and 2 escaped from the vessels on which they arrived. Two of the stowaways were Chinese, both of whom were deported.

The 2 escapes reported above were from vessels anchored at the port, and upon investigation it appeared that due diligence had not been employed by the masters of the vessels to prevent the escapes. The cases were taken up by the district attorney and are now pending before the United States commissioner.

### ESCAPES.

Three aliens escaped from the detention quarters at this port, 1 of whom has been apprehended. One Chinese, arrested under departmental warrant, escaped and is still at large.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this station was \$4,000. The year's expenses were \$5,206.65. Administrative fines to the amount of \$860 were collected.

### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Three cases of this kind were instituted during the year, 2 of which are still pending, the other case having been disposed of and the Chinese involved deported.

### CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal cases were instituted during the year, both of which were pending at the close of the year.

### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus were sued out in 16 cases, 11 of which are still pending. Four of these have been dismissed and 1 was sustained. Of the 16 writs applied for, 12 were in respect to Chinese deportees passing through this district from other districts en route to San Francisco.

### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year this office has handled only 1 case bordering on white slavery. In that case an alien girl was introduced into this country for immoral purposes and then deserted. She was taken into custody under departmental warrant and subsequently deported.

This port has been remarkably free from immoral female applicants for entry during the past year. Great care is exercised in the examination of female aliens applying for admission in all cases where there is any doubt as to the alien's character.

The matron at this station, designated as "special officer" under the recent amendment to Rule 22, has faithfully labored in line with the spirit of the amendment, with good results it is believed. Much lasting good is expected to be accomplished by the special officer at this port. Close attention will be given to this important rule during the fiscal year 1916.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 239

### CONTRACT LABOR.

Only minor investigations have been made in connection with suspected violations of the alien contract labor law. During the year no violations have been discovered that warranted the institution of proceedings, although a few applicants for admission have been excluded by the board of special inquiry as contract laborers.

### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The writer is pleased to be able to commend the officers assigned to this station for the great care they exercise in the performance of their duties, their promptness in the discharge of those duties, and their recognized proficiency in their profession.

### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Four suspected attempts to smuggle Chinese through this district have been investigated during the past year, but no real smuggling operations have been uncovered by such investigations.

### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Several societies and a number of churches have sent representatives to this station at different times in behalf of aliens, but their work is limited as the class of aliens arriving at New Orleans is not of the usual immigrant type.

### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 25 Chinese preinvestigation cases during the year, of which 14 were granted, 9 denied, and 2 were undecided at the close of the year. The cases of Chinese merchants who apply for preinvestigation are handled with great care on account of the chances afforded persons of that status to evade the law. Most of these preinvestigations were conducted by the Memphis station, that section being conspicuous for its Chinese mercantile establishments.

### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted in this district in the following listed cases: Applicants for entry, 10; warrant cases, 44; naturalization matters, 21; Chinese applicants for admission, 9; Chinese warrant cases, 14; to determine lawful residence of Chinese, 187; miscellaneous, 21.

### PERSONNEL.

The work in this district has been kept up to the present standard of efficiency by frequently calling on the officers and employees for the performance of overtime duty. There are many duties necessary to be performed here that do not show in statistics, and an additional inspector and stenographer should be assigned to duty at this station. While no effort has been spared to enforce the law during the past year, it is believed that more satisfactory results might have been obtained but for the temporary reduction of the force, and should this plan be discontinued and the additional inspector and stenographer needed be allowed, a much greater effort to enforce the law along certain lines throughout the district could be made.

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## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON.

### APPLICATIONS.

The immigration station is located on Pelican Island, across the channel from Galveston. There were 3 applications for admission pending from the previous year in addition to the 2,511 aliens who applied for entry during the year. Of this number 2,482 were admitted, 26 were debarred, and 6 cases were left pending at the close of the year. The cases of 17 aliens excluded by the board of special inquiry were appealed to the department, but the decision of the board was affirmed in every instance. There also arrived at this port during the year 2,826 United States citizens and nonstatistical aliens.

Galveston not being a port of entry for Chinese, there are no transactions to report under this heading except the admission of two diplomatic officers en route to China. Five Japanese aliens were admitted, 4 of whom were en route to Japan.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This office had under consideration 209 deportation cases, 165 of which required investigation, resulting in the application for 131 warrants of arrest and the issuance of 86. These were disposed of in the following manner: Warrants canceled, 28; warrants referred to other districts, 1; warrants executed, 20; warrants pending, 37. Warrants were applied for and issued in 9 cases of Chinese, 6 of which were executed and 3 canceled. The 45 warrants applied for but not issued were made in the cases of destitute Mexican refugees, who were later returned to Mexico at the expense of the State Department.

## SEAMEN.

During the fiscal year just ended there were boarded and inspected 1,619 vessels from foreign ports, which carried 53,563 persons as members of crews. One hundred and twelve of these vessels carried 2,793 Chinese seamen. Considering the volume of shipping, the number of deserting seamen is remarkably small, and a careful investigation shows that most of these have reshipped foreign. All Chinese seamen were inspected on arrival and checked out on departure. The number of desertions during the year was 234. One Chinese seaman deserted but was later apprehended and deported, another, who attempted to escape, being drowned in the attempt. Eight of the deserters were Japanese. At the same time 93 seamen made application for admission to the country.

Under the present laws the seaman question is a most perplexing one, and the Chinese phase of it is the most vexing of all. Remedial legislation which will enable the Immigration Service to control the situation is apparently the only solution.

## STOWAWAYS.

A total of 15 stowaways arrived at this port, of whom 6 were admitted and 9 deported.

## ESCAPES.

Two stowaways escaped from a vessel but were apprehended and deported.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

This district was allotted \$14,100 for the fiscal year 1915. The year's disbursements amounted to \$13,604.87. Administrative fines amounting to \$440 were collected under section 9.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

There were only 2 attempts at criminal prosecutions during the past year, both on account of violations of section 18. The cases were taken before United States grand juries, but no indictment was returned in either case.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Owing to the limited number of inspectors in this district there has been no systematic investigation with a view to ascertaining to what extent the white-slave traffic act has been violated. There are no transactions to report under this heading, except the deportation of 4 prostitutes and the exclusion of 1 female who was coming to the United States for an immoral purpose.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

There is no section-24 inspector assigned to this district. All arriving aliens are carefully examined to determine whether or not they are attempting to enter the United States in violation of the contract-labor law.

## WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The services of the public-health surgeons stationed in this district have been eminently satisfactory. They are thoroughly competent and have heartily cooperated with this office in all matters in which their services were needed.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

After careful investigation it seems apparent that this district is free from the operations of smugglers, both of aliens in general and Chinese in particular. Constant vigilance has failed to disclose any effort at smuggling through this district during the past year, except in the case of 2 Chinese who attempted to desert from the vessel on which they were employed and to whom reference has hereinbefore been made.

Six Chinese were arrested and deported. They had crossed the Mexican border in the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., and had traveled overland until apprehended.

Two Chinese seamen were arrested at Port Arthur in connection with opium smuggling and later removed from the country at the expense of the steamship company.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was accorded 2 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation, both of which were denied. One was later granted the certificate on appeal to the bureau.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 11; warrant cases, 217; naturalization matters, 17; others, 23. Chinese investigations were conducted in 36 instances, 27 of which were to determine the lawful residence of the Chinese and 9 of which were in connection with warrant cases.

#### PERSONNEL.

There is imperative need in this district for additional inspectors and a stenographer. There will soon be 10 important ports and subports in this district to be covered by immigration officials. This does not include the substation of Houston, where there is ample work to occupy the entire time of 1 inspector. While the volume of immigration has greatly decreased during the past year, it will be noted that there is an increase over the preceding year of approximately 100 per cent in the number of vessels arriving from foreign ports, number of seamen in crews, and the number of Chinese seamen. In view of the foregoing it is recommended that the force be materially increased.

In conclusion I desire to state that the entire present force is working loyally and harmoniously for the best interests of the Government, and our relations with other branches of the Government service are all that could be desired.

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### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING PORTO RICO.

#### APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry to Porto Rico during the year was 3,076, of whom 3,050 were admitted, 24 debarred, and 2 left pending at the close of the year. These figures show a decrease of about 15 per cent from the previous year, which, however, was a record year for the district, showing 8 per cent increase over any previous year since the records of the office were established; therefore the alien arrivals for the past year may be said to be not far from normal, notwithstanding the situation on the other side of the Atlantic. The small percentage of exclusions may be attributed partly to the diligence of the steamship companies in selecting aliens and partly to the fact that the Spanish race greatly predominates, and alien arrivals of this race are almost invariably sound both mentally and physically.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Seven cases of this kind were considered and investigated, resulting in the issuance of 5 warrants. But 3 of these warrants were served, however, 1 warrant being canceled by the department and 1 warrant returned as aliens involved had proceeded to the mainland.

#### SEAMEN.

During the year 58 seamen applied for admission, of whom 57 were admitted and 1 excluded. At the same time 9 alien seamen deserted, 1 of whom was later apprehended and deported. The cause for such a large number of seaman applicants for admission was the fact that 2 German vessels interned at this port and a number of seamen employed thereon declared their intention of abandoning their calling and applied for admission. The 22 Chinese seamen brought to this port by a German vessel which was interned were finally disposed of by transfer to New York.

#### STOWAWAYS.

Of the 3 stowaways found illegally on the island, 2 were deported and 1 was admitted.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for this district for the fiscal year just closed was \$3,300. The year's expenditures were \$2,935.49, leaving an unexpended balance of \$364.51. Administrative fines were assessed under section 15 amounting to \$350 (\$20 of which still remains uncollected at the close of the fiscal year).

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Suits were brought in 2 instances against importers of contract laborers. One of these cases was dropped by the United States district attorney and the other is still pending.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

While the force here is insufficient in number to enable us to make a systematic search for such cases, it is believed should any arise anywhere on the island they would be reported to us by the police department. No cases of this kind have been discovered by us or brought to our attention during the past year.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

No section-24 men are employed in this district. Inspection officers examine all suspected aliens very carefully regarding their prospects of employment in Porto Rico, but the year's work has resulted in the deportation of only 6 aliens for that cause. While it is probable that many of the young Spaniards admitted here are technically contract laborers, the long-established Spanish commercial system of succession is so complex that even the aliens themselves do not know that they are under contract or with whom they are going to work, while their parents in Spain have a perfect understanding with the commercial firms here regarding the employment. For this reason it is seldom that we are able to secure sufficient proof to warrant deportation.

## WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical officers at the various ports of Porto Rico are, almost without exception, experienced officers in the Public Health Service and have given eminent satisfaction.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Several investigations were conducted during the past year for various reasons, both in connection with local cases and at the request of officers on the mainland.

## PERSONNEL.

Only 3 inspectors are stationed in this district to care for 10 ports of entry. The deputy collectors of customs at 7 of the smaller subports have been appointed as immigrant inspectors at a salary of \$1 per year. These deputy collectors have displayed a commendable spirit in the performance of their duties as immigrant inspectors, but in some cases their knowledge of the English language is imperfect and none of the regular inspectors is available to instruct them in the performance of their duties as immigrant inspectors. If an additional inspector was allowed this district it would be possible to have an inspector stationed at each of the important ports, and the additional inspector would also be available for relieving the other inspectors at their respective ports while they are on annual leave, which with the present limited force they have been denied.

The salary of the junior clerk here is inadequate, and should be increased in justice to him and to the service.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 18, COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

## APPLICATIONS.

This port has occupied an exceptional position during the past year in that the cause which has produced a decided decrease in the number of arrivals at the majority of seaports, namely, the European war, has tended to increase the volume of immigration here. The Panama-Pacific Exposition and the opening of the Panama Canal



have also noticeably stimulated immigration. As a result of the three causes mentioned, the past year has been a banner one both as to arrivals and departures, while warrant hearings and other investigations compare favorably with the work of like character during the preceding year. The total number of applicants for admission at San Francisco last year was 14,426, of whom 13,635 were admitted, 242 deported, 549 cases being pending at the close of the year.

Chinese to the number of 4,548 applied for admission, 3,922 being admitted, 168 deported, and the cases of 458 not having been decided at the end of the year. (These figures include 1,567 Chinese who, after investigation, satisfactorily established their status as United States citizens.) Japanese applied for entry to the number of 4,982, of whom 4,899 were admitted, 33 deported, and 51 held pending final action at the close of the year.

It will be seen from the above figures that immigration increased about 26 per cent at this port during the last fiscal year over the previous year. Vessels from the Orient and Australia continued to arrive here without interference, and vessels from Mexico also bring people of every nationality who are fleeing from the terrors of the civil war raging in that country. These, added to the number that ordinarily arrive, have brought about a congestion at this station such as has never been experienced in its history.

Chinese, the predominating class of arriving aliens at this port for all time past, has this year been surpassed by the Japanese to the number of 434. Included in the number of arriving Japanese were 2,113 females, about 90 per cent of whom are what is generally classed as "photograph brides." Information has been received from time to time that some photograph brides have been brought here for immoral purposes. It is hoped that circumstances will soon permit of an investigation being made to learn the true status of these aliens.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 287 deportation cases during the year, 228 of which were investigated. As a result 136 warrants were applied for, 122 issued, and 117 served. Warrants of deportation issued in 66 cases, 34 of which were executed. In connection with the above 29 Chinese cases were considered, 23 of which were actually investigated. Of these 2 resulted in warrants of deportation being issued and executed. Japanese cases to the number of 15 were considered. Two of this number were eventually deported.

#### SEAMEN.

Little or no trouble is caused this service by the seamen, notwithstanding the number arriving and considering their environments. Their stay in port is limited, and those who have deserted as a rule reshipe on the next available vessel, departing or make application for admission in the regular manner. In the cases of Chinese escaping the conditions surrounding each case were laid before the United States district attorney, who decided that none of the cases showed any criminal negligence on the part of the officers of the vessels. Desertions to the number of 229 were reported during the past year. Only 8 of the seamen who deserted were Chinese. Five seamen applied for entry in the regular manner and were admitted.

The number of Chinese seamen escaping seems very small indeed when it is considered that 11,459 such were checked in and out at this port during the year.

#### STOWAWAYS.

Of the 44 stowaways arriving at this port 18 were admitted, 24 were deported, and 2 escaped from the vessels on which they arrived. Two of the stowaways were Chinese and 16 were Japanese, all of whom were deported. The steamship companies seem to cooperate with this service with respect to stowaways, furnishing all information concerning them when found to be on board at the time of arrival. With respect to Chinese and Japanese the situation is more difficult, as the crews on vessels from the Orient to a large extent are made up of Chinese and Japanese who render every assistance to the stowaway. It is therefore impossible to determine how many of this class do arrive at this port.

#### ESCAPES.

A total of 5 aliens escaped at this port during the year; 3 from the station and 2 from vessels. Of the 3 who escaped from the station 1 was a Japanese, who was apprehended and returned to the station the same day. The 2 who escaped from vessels were stowaways, neither of whom was apprehended.

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### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net allotment from the immigration appropriation to this station for 1915 was \$44,000. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$43,646.96. A fine of \$100 was assessed in a criminal prosecution and administrative fines were collected in 26 cases, all of which arose under section 9 of the immigration act.

### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 6 cases of this nature pending from the previous year and 13 new cases were instituted during the year. Of these 8 cases are still pending and the remaining 11 have been disposed of as follows: Ordered deported by commissioners, 6; discharged by commissioners, 3; discharged by district court, 2. No new or interesting point of law calling for special comment was finally decided in any of them.

No civil suits arose in this jurisdiction during the past fiscal year.

### CRIMINAL CASES.

Seven criminal cases were pending from the last fiscal year and 2 new cases were instituted. Three of these are still pending, the other 6 having been disposed of in the following manner: Defendant fined, 1; discharged, 3; nolle prosequi filed, 2.

The institution of the few criminal cases reported for the year does not signify that other violations warranting prosecution were not discovered. Quite a number of additional violations came to light, but the United States district attorney has as yet found it impossible to institute proceedings. The necessity for holding these important cases in abeyance has been a source of great regret to this office. Condemnation proceedings were instituted under the admiralty law in the case of a launch found engaged in smuggling Chinese into the country. The judgment received was not entirely favorable to the Government, and the case is now pending on appeal in the circuit court of appeals.

### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 30 cases (involving 93 aliens) of this kind pending from the previous year. New applications to the number of 44 (involving 59 aliens) were filed during the year. The present status of these applications is as follows: Disposed of favorably to department and aliens deported, 17; disposed of not unfavorably to department but aliens not excluded or expelled on reconsideration by department, 6; disposed of unfavorably to department and aliens discharged without appeal, 4; pending on appeal of aliens, 26; applications pending before district court, 17. Of the cases that have arisen during the year, 24 involved applicants for admission and 20 were resident aliens.

In the last annual report the matter of the migration of Hindu laborers to this district via the Philippine Islands was spoken of and gratification was expressed because of two decisions rendered by the district court denying petitions for writs filed in behalf of a considerable number of such Hindus. While the appeals taken from both decisions to the circuit court of appeals have been perfected, the court has handed down a decision in only one case, and in that the holding of the district court was very satisfactorily affirmed. The holdings of the courts in the decided cases seem to warrant the assumption that the law gives the department the power to expel aliens coming to the mainland under such circumstances notwithstanding sections 20 and 21 of the immigration act, which fix a limit of three years from the time of entry into the United States for the expulsion of aliens therefrom, and section 23, which defines the term "United States" as used in the act to include the insular possessions.

Since the transfer several years ago of officers of this service especially qualified in the handling of Chinese cases to the United States consulates at Hongkong and Canton, there to investigate applicants for certificates under section 6, it has been evident in not a few cases that Chinese who properly belong in those jurisdictions have purposely avoided investigation there and secured certificates in other jurisdictions.

One of the most satisfactory developments of the year has been the unmistakable attitude of the district court to refuse to interfere with the findings of the department that aliens were likely to become public charges. In some cases it was evident that the court was not in sympathy with the finding, yet it was admitted that they could not be said to be without some evidence to support them and therefore the court was powerless to interfere.

### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

A number of prostitutes and procurers have been deported at this port during the past year. As soon as the work at this station will permit an investigation will be made of the small towns in this district with a view to instituting proceedings against alien prostitutes, information having been received that Japanese and Chinese women

are traveling about plying their trade. There is an extensive field here for investigation, but it has been impossible to devote the attention of this office to any but the most flagrant cases.

The State legislature of California recently passed a bill which, if made a law, will compel the closing of the houses of prostitution in this city. This fact, together with the splendid cooperation of the municipal authorities, has done much toward discouraging these practices. The local police have also rendered valuable assistance in apprehending aliens for whom we are seeking.

The amendment concerning the care and treatment of alien women and girls has gone into highly successful operation at this station. It means much to alien women and is a distinct step forward in our own civilization as well.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

There are no section-24 men employed in this district, and but few cases of contract labor have arisen within the last fiscal year. This is no doubt due to the fact that this is an agricultural center and not an industrial one, the supply of labor being greater than the demand.

#### WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work performed by the medical division shows a slight decrease in the total number who received treatment in the past year. A total of 1,269 aliens received treatment in hospital during the year. The decrease in the number of uncinariasis cases—from 533 in 1914 to 404 during the past year—indicates an increasing tendency on the part of the steamship companies to discourage the migration of afflicted aliens.

Too strong emphasis can not be placed upon the need at this station for additional hospital facilities for the treatment of dangerous contagious diseases.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Numerous reports have been received from the adjoining district on the south pertaining to the operations of those engaged in the smuggling of Chinese into this country by water. This office has received the cooperation of the Revenue-Cutter Service and other branches of the Government interested in this work, but during the last fiscal year we have been unable to apprehend any so reported. It is believed that many Chinese are transferred at sea to fishing boats or other small craft and brought into this port under cover of darkness or fog.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There are several such societies represented at this port engaged in assisting immigrants, but perhaps the most important society from an immigration standpoint is the Japanese Association of America. A well-qualified representative, employed exclusively for this purpose, arranges for the marriage under the United States laws of "photograph brides" and looks after the welfare of arriving Japanese.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the past year 2,315 applications for preinvestigation were considered. This number may be divided into the following classes: Native born, 1,194; exempt classes, 860; and laborers, 261. Of this number, 2,188 were granted return certificates, 2,173 at the port and 15 on appeal; and 127 were denied, 99 at the port and 28 on appeal.

There has lately been much discussion as to the advisability of refusing to preinvestigate the cases of Chinese who desire to make a visit to their native country with the assurance that they will be readmitted on returning. A great deal of fraud has undoubtedly been practiced upon this service in this connection, as this is the only means a laborer who has surreptitiously entered the country has of obtaining a status that will permit of his visiting his home. Under the present system he has opportunity of schooling witnesses and often can present an impregnable case.

Notice also should be taken of the alarmingly large number of Chinese who are now applying for admission as "sons of natives" or "sons of merchants" in cases in which the alleged father at the time he sought admission made the statement that he was not married and had no children. In these cases it is believed that in every instance the first statement, being disinterested, should be credited against the second more deliberate and distinctly interested statement. The explanation most frequently offered, that "I was told while on the vessel to say that I was not married, because otherwise I would not be allowed to land," is not borne out by the facts of record.

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### INVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 477 applicants for entry at other ports were investigated by this office. Warrant cases were investigated to the number of 122, of which 9 were for other jurisdictions, and 129 investigations were made in naturalization matters. Chinese applications for certificates of identity were received to the number of 2,800. There were also 292 miscellaneous investigations conducted during the year.

### PERSONNEL.

In addition to the six vacancies in the working force here, it has been necessary to assign two inspectors and two clerks to the labor-distribution work. This, with an increase of nearly 26 per cent in immigration over the previous fiscal year, has made the situation very trying. Generally the employees have met the situation in a most commendable manner and a spirit of willingness to render all possible assistance has prevailed among all classes of employees. It is apparent, however, that the volume of work which has confronted this office during the past few months is beyond the physical limitations of the help available, and it is hoped the bureau will take early and favorable action on the request for the filling of existing vacancies.

It also seems pertinent to call to the attention of the bureau at this time the salaries paid the officers and employees at this station, which are not in anywise commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the positions.

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## COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

### APPLICATIONS.

During the past fiscal year 5,082 aliens applied for admission at this port, of whom 4,936 were admitted, 111 debarred, and 35 left pending at the close of the year. Of the 241 cases held for board of special inquiry, 149, after being granted hospital treatment and cured, were admitted by the board, the cases of 16 who were granted hospital treatment are still pending, and 4 cases are pending on appeal.

Chinese applied for admission to the number of 715, of whom 665 were admitted and 49 deported, 1 being left pending at the end of the year. Of the 54 Chinese appeals which were before the department during the year, 30 were dismissed, 3 withdrawn, 9 sustained, and 12 are still pending. Of the 3,781 Japanese who applied for admission, 3,596 were admitted and 185 were rejected. Of the 185 cases rejected, 133 were admitted by the board of special inquiry after being granted hospital treatment and cured, the cases of 15 who were granted treatment are still pending, 1 case is pending on appeal, and 36 aliens were deported.

### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 745 cases of this kind under consideration, of which 695 were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 301 warrants of arrest. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 187 cases, 43 of which were on warrants pending at the close of the previous year and 34 on warrants sent here from other districts. Warrants of deportation issued in 45 cases in which deportation could not be effected on account of war conditions and the fact that some are serving sentences in penal institutions. The number of deportations as above given include 18 Chinese and 6 Japanese.

### SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 190 were reported as having deserted from vessels during the year, and 304 made application for admission to the United States. Of the desertions reported 3 were Chinese and 39 were Japanese. All alien seamen arriving in this district from foreign ports are checked by our officers both on arrival and departure. Although fewer vessels arrived this year than last and fewer seamen were inspected, there were more applications for admission, more seamen passed and reshipped foreign, and more desertions were reported than during the year preceding. This increase has been due at least in part to war conditions in Europe. Several of those apprehended stated that they were afraid to return to Europe, as they would be compelled to perform military duty. Most of the Japanese deserters were laborers who desired to come to the United States but were unable to obtain passports from their own country. Many inadmissible aliens enter the country in the guise of deserting seamen and under existing conditions will no doubt continue to do so. Chinese seamen who arrived at this port during the year numbered 8,762.

## STOWAWAYS.

Forty-six stowaways arrived at this port during the year. All of them were deported.

## ESCAPES.

Of the 5 aliens who escaped in this district during the year 2 were recaptured and later deported.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net allotment from the immigration appropriation for this district for the year was \$25,000. The year's expenditures amounted to \$26,723.27, showing a deficit of \$1,723.27. Administrative fines were collected amounting to \$200, and \$750 was assessed in criminal prosecutions. In addition to the above, bonds in the sum of \$16,000 were forfeited in cases of white slavers.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Four cases of this kind were instituted during the year, 3 of which resulted in the aliens' deportation, the remaining case still being pending on appeal to the district court.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Criminal prosecutions were pending from the previous year in 11 cases, and 33 new cases were instituted during the year. Nine of these cases are still pending and the remaining 35 have been disposed of as follows: Acquitted, 12; convicted, 21; bonds forfeited, 2.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus were sued out in 9 cases during the year, of which 2 are still pending, in 4 the aliens have been released, and in 3 the aliens were remanded.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Investigations were made in 81 cases regarding immoral alien women and girls, resulting in application for 12 warrants and the service of 9.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

The section-24 inspector has kept closely in touch with contract-labor matters in this district, largely through correspondence with labor organizations and others. Several cases of alleged violation of the alien contract labor law have been investigated by officers of this district where it was found impracticable, on account of the expense, to detail the regular inspector for this purpose.

## WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the year the medical examiner at this port has examined 3,320 aliens. He has certified 200, of whom 168 were affected with uncinariasis (hookworm). We have no hospital quarters at this station, but, acting under the suggestion made by the medical examiner, all cases of uncinariasis have been treated in the detention house. With the exception of aliens under arrest on departmental warrants, all cases are treated by an outside physician at the aliens' expense.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The apprehension of aliens entering the country surreptitiously through this district is most difficult. We have several hundred miles of water boundary and numerous islands, which make the district ideal for the smuggling of aliens from Canada. The service is not provided with a boat, and we have no means of apprehending them until they arrive on this side the boundary. An arrangement has been entered into with the Canadian officials whereby aliens apprehended within a few miles of the boundary or shortly after crossing the same may be taken to Blaine or Sumas for examination without the formality of warrant proceedings. During the year 1,334 aliens were apprehended in this manner and practically all of them were refused admission by boards of special inquiry and returned to Canada.

In the last annual report attention was called to the fact that a large number of aliens were entering the country without inspection, usually on account of the depression in Canada. Owing to the war, conditions in Canada have been greatly intensified and larger numbers have crossed the boundary the past year than ever before.

## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There is but little immigration to this district aside from Chinese and Japanese. Both of these nationalities have societies and organizations to look after their wants and necessities. They care for their people who arrive until the time of their departure. In addition, some of the churches have missions or "homes" to look after the welfare of the Japanese women who arrive at this port, and there is no reason to believe that a large percentage of Japanese and Chinese do not fall into good hands and receive advice and assistance at the time they most need it. Many other races have individual societies for their mutual benefit and protection.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 695 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation, 5 of which were pending from the previous year. These cases now stand as follows: Certificates issued, 602; certificates refused, 60; applications withdrawn, 19; pending, 14.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigations conducted at this station during the past year can best be shown by the following summary: Cases of applicants for entry, 282; after temporary admission, 7; after admission on bond, 4; warrant cases, 695; in naturalization matters, 186; Chinese applicants for admission, 1,034; Chinese warrant cases, 26; others, 400.

## PERSONNEL.

The work done in this district has been conducted by fewer officers than were employed previously, although 6 men have been placed on the work of the distribution branch of our service and have devoted their entire time to that work since the inauguration of the system. Our work in the general Immigration Service has increased, but no increase has been made in the pay roll. The clerical help in this district has been decreased, and it has been necessary for our clerical force to work overtime in order properly to keep up the work.

## CHANGES IN LAW.

The most urgent necessity for change in the present immigration laws, in my judgment, arises from the fact that some of the courts have held that we can not deport a prostitute who has married an American citizen. Quite a number of cases have arisen in this district in which the prostitute has defeated deportation by reason of a fraudulent marriage with an American citizen.

Section 8 of the immigration law has also been judicially construed in a manner to defeat attempted prosecutions in this section. One court has held that the section referred to does not cover cases where a smuggler assists an alien to enter the country on foot, even though he should receive compensation therefor; in other words, that it is necessary for the smuggler to assist physically in transporting or bringing the alien into the country.

## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

## APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands in 1915 was 4,182, of whom 4,109 were admitted and 73 debarred. Immigration was about 31 per cent less than for 1914, accounted for by the falling off of the number of Japanese arrivals.

Japanese applied for admission to the number of 3,364, of whom 3,313 were admitted and 51 debarred. Of the Japanese married women who arrived, 1,050 were picture brides. The bringing in of these picture brides is a matter of serious importance, as they are almost without exception plantation laborers intending to work on the plantations and they so state when they arrive. With an increase of about 11 per cent in the Japanese population of the islands in the past five years, there has been an increase of about 70 per cent in the number of births.

The cases of 534 Chinese applicants for admission were under consideration during the year, 507 being admitted and 16 debarred, 11 cases being left pending at the close of the year. There has been a decided decrease in the number of fraudulent native-born cases during the past year.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Three cases of this kind were considered and investigated during the year, resulting in 2 warrants being issued and served. One of the aliens, however, escaped after arrest.

## SEAMEN.

During the year 80 seamen made application for admission to the islands and 16 (10 of whom were Japanese) deserted from the vessels on which they arrived. The Chinese crews of the German vessels interned at this port have been, with the exception of 2 or 3 on each vessel, returned to China at the expense of the agents of the said vessels.

## STOWAWAYS.

Of the 14 stowaways who arrived during the year 2 were admitted, 11 were deported, and 1 escaped from the immigration station. Very few stowaways arrive at this port, as it seems to be understood that there is a lack of employment.

## ESCAPES.

Due to the faulty construction of the detention quarters (which has since been remedied) 2 Japanese aliens made their escape from the station during the year.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted to this district from the immigration appropriation was \$5,000. The year's expenditures were \$4,994.32. Administrative fines amounting to \$800 were collected under section 9. These fines were imposed in cases of aliens arriving in the early part of the year. Evidently the steamship companies are exercising greater care to prevent the embarkation of diseased aliens.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 46 cases of this kind pending from the previous year and 5 writs were applied for during the year. Of this number 28 are still pending, 3 have been deported, 17 arriving aliens have been admitted, 2 arrested aliens were released, and 1 arrested alien died. The above figures include 14 cases of Chinese, 7 of which are still pending, in 6 the aliens were landed, and in 1 the alien was deported. In general it may be stated that habeas corpus proceedings have been a great hindrance to the enforcement of the law in Hawaii.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Little is being done by local organizations with respect to this matter. For some years meetings have been held in regard to legislation on the subject, but nothing tangible has thus far developed. The present Territorial laws, however, if rigidly enforced, are sufficient to abate the evil.

## WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the past two years, as we were able to make the expenditure out of our allotment, we have endeavored to provide facilities for medical officers at this station and we now have quarters prepared which are calculated to facilitate the work and obtain the best practical results.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

This office handled 44 cases of Chinese applying for preinvestigation which were pending from the previous year, in addition to the 325 applications which were received during the year. Of this number 13 are still pending, 341 were granted return certificates, 10 were denied certificates, 4 applications were withdrawn, and 1 applicant died.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made during the year in the following listed cases: Cases of applicants for entry, 33; warrant cases, 2; naturalization matters, 28; miscellaneous, 79.

## PERSONNEL.

While the small force at this port has not been increased the tonnage has been doubled and the arrival and departure of steamers have been greatly increased. The matter has been thoroughly set forth recently and request made that a junior clerk

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who has passed the inspector's examination be promoted to an inspectorship. It can not be too strongly urged that as soon as circumstances may permit the promotion requested may be made in order that the work of the service may be satisfactorily performed.

### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

#### APPLICATIONS.

But 1 alien applied for entry and was admitted at this port during the year.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 166 cases of this character, 165 of which were investigated, resulting in applications for warrants in 32 cases. Of this number 8 have been actually executed, in 13 deportation has been ordered but is pending, and the remainder of the cases are pending. The cases of 5 alien Chinese were considered and investigated, none of the Chinese involved having been deported as yet. The greater number of deportation cases arising in this district are those of public charges in the various State institutions and of entry without inspection.

#### SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 101 made application for admission in the regular manner; 98 of them were admitted and 3 rejected. Desertions were reported during the year to the number of 294, of whom 3 were Chinese and 9 Japanese, the balance being of various nationalities. The comparatively large number of desertions is not particularly significant, as by far the greater number promptly reshup on other vessels sailing abroad. A lesser number remain in this country, find steady employment, and ultimately seek citizenship. The case of 1 of the escaping Chinese seamen was taken up and proceedings instituted against the master of the vessel, the case terminating, however, in the discharge of the master.

The number of deserting Japanese seamen is smaller this year than ever before. As a rule Japanese crew men do not desert their vessels at the wharves but jump overboard and swim ashore.

#### STOWAWAYS.

One stowaway arrived at this port during the year and was admitted.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$4,000. The expenses for the year totaled \$4,500, making a deficit of \$500.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One case of this kind was pending from last year and 2 new cases arose. These were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 1; ordered deported, 1; still pending, 1. The experience of this office has been that the system which contemplates enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law by United States commissioners is most unsatisfactory. The Government's case is usually presented in full before the commissioner, and the defendant's counsel after accepting an order of deportation from that official appeals and takes the case before the district court de novo. In the meantime a defense is built up to offset the Government's only evidence, which has been previously presented before the commissioner.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was instituted during the year against the master of a vessel for the escape of a Chinese seaman, the case terminating in favor of the defendant.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One writ of habeas corpus was applied for in this district during the year. The writ was dismissed and the alien (Chinese) remanded to the custody of the immigration officers.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

In connection with the regular work in this district there have been quite a number of investigations along contract-labor lines, but no prosecutions have developed therefrom. The case of a local business man who imported a stenographer from Canada is now in the hands of the United States district attorney pending a compromise.



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### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

All alien seamen are medically inspected on arrival at Astoria; in all cases of seamen who 10 days thereafter seek discharge to remain in this country another and more exhaustive medical examination is made by the surgeon stationed at Portland.

### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There has been no evidence for some years of the smuggling of aliens into this district by water, though it is well known that there are a number of Chinese in this district who have been smuggled into the country. Except by their appearance and ignorance of our tongue, however, it is impossible to show that they have entered within the 3-year period, which fact generally eliminates the possibility of removing them under departmental warrants. To take them before United States commissioners is also generally useless because of prepared nativity claims.

### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Except for the Japanese Association of Oregon there are no societies in this district for the benefit of aliens as such.

### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

The cases of 97 Chinese were considered in preinvestigation matters, in 90 of which return certificates were granted, in 6 refused, and in 1 case the application was withdrawn.

There can be no doubt that Chinese laborers apply in foreign jurisdictions for merchants' return certificates. This practice probably can not be entirely stamped out, although a careful compilation and use of Chinese partnership lists and searching examinations and investigations will keep the practice down.

### INVESTIGATIONS.

The following listed investigations have been conducted at this office during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 42; after temporary admission, 8; after admission under bond, 2; warrant cases, 4; to determine lawful residence, 20; miscellaneous, 36.

### PERSONNEL.

Owing to the decrease in immigration work, this office voluntarily yielded up 2 of its employees who have been transferred elsewhere. This district is represented to-day by the smallest but most efficient personnel it has known since its establishment. The addition of the employment work to the general duties has, under the circumstances, given ample employment to all.

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## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Of the 263 deportation cases considered by this office during the past year 209 required investigation, resulting in the issuance of 129 warrants of arrest. Including the warrants left pending from the preceding year, service was had in 138 cases, which were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 21; warrants executed, 37; pending final decision, 20; deportation held up by the war, 49; deportation suspended for other reasons, 9; died, 2.

Chinese deportation cases were considered and investigated to the number of 9, resulting in the issuance and service of 7 warrants in addition to the 1 warrant left pending from the previous year. But 1 warrant of deportation has been executed, however, the other 8 remaining pending at the close of the year.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district for the fiscal year 1915 was \$3,300. The year's disbursements amounted to approximately \$2,781. Fines were assessed in civil suits under the alien contract labor provisions of the law amounting to \$2,100.74.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 9 cases of this kind pending from the previous year and 13 new cases arose during the year. Of this number 13 cases are still pending, 3 have been ordered deported and 6 have been discharged. It will be noted that there is a substantial increase in the number of Chinese cases handled but that an undue proportion are still pending in the courts. In some of the pending cases the arrests were made in the early part of 1913. It is observed that in Chinese cases some of the courts are prone to accept at face value the statements of Chinese witnesses, even though the testimony is in direct variance with the statements made to the inspector by the Chinese at the time of his apprehension.

The district court has, in its recent decisions, shown a tendency to support the Government, one decision in habeas corpus proceeding being to the effect that in cases of fact the courts were without jurisdiction to interfere with the decisions of the department further than to examine the record to ascertain whether or not a fair hearing had been granted.

## CIVIL SUITS.

Three cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 1 new case was instituted during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Compromised in favor of Government, 2; verdict for Government, 1; suit dismissed, 1. In both of the cases compromised it was considered that the payment of the amount agreed upon was preferable to proceeding to trial.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One case was pending from the preceding year and 1 new writ was sued out during the year. Both of these cases are still pending. In 1 of the above cases the writ was dismissed by the district court and was appealed to the circuit court of appeals. The other case was heard in June of last year, but decision has not yet been rendered.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

While there have been a number of cases handled in which there were elements of white slavery (45 cases of immoral aliens having been considered during the year), the work along this line has been minimized owing to the persistent efforts of various Government and local agencies during the past few years, and it is gratifying to note the great improvement in the conditions in this line.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

There is one section-24 inspector attached to this district, to whom all contract-labor matters are referred for attention. In recent months there has been a marked increase in the number and importance of the contract-labor cases coming to the attention of this office, and this demonstrates the wisdom of confining the activities of the section-24 officer to strictly contract-labor work, although this office is somewhat handicapped by the loss of the services of this officer.

A peculiar contract-labor case was handled during the past year. It concerned several hockey players who, in return for employment secured for them in this country, were to play hockey without remuneration, thus retaining their status as amateurs. The case has been worked up and is now pending settlement, either in the court or by compromise.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There are continued evidences of the smuggling of Chinese from Canada. For several months a careful watch was kept at Toledo for Chinese aboard trains from Detroit River points, and it is believed that the movement of Chinese by rail through that city was thereby minimized. A large number of aliens who are natives of countries now at war with Great Britain have gained surreptitious entry from Canada.

## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Aside from the usual charitable and philanthropical agencies there are no organizations in this district whose aim it is to better the conditions of alien residents. The city of Cleveland, however, started an immigration bureau about two years ago as a branch of the department of public welfare. Its officers meet immigrants at the various railway stations to render any needed assistance in the way of reaching their destinations and to protect them against extortion and mistreatment.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 11 Chinese applying for preinvestigation were considered by this office during the year. Of this number 8 were granted return certificates, 1 was denied certificate, and the cases of 2 are still pending.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were made during the year by this office: Cases of applicants for entry, 288; after temporary admission, 5; after admission under bond, 8; warrant cases, 219; naturalization matters, 45; others, 41. Investigations relating to Chinese were made in the following instances: Applicants for admission, 4; warrant cases, 9; to determine lawful residence, 58; applications for duplicate certificates, 2.

## PERSONNEL.

Each officer and employee attached to this district has exerted his best endeavors to discharge his duties faithfully and energetically during the past year. Conditions have been discouraging and, during the past seven months of the fiscal year, the force in this district (excepting the section-24 inspector and Chinese interpreter) has been reduced 30 per cent on account of furloughs, transfers, and resignations. This has worked to a material disadvantage in the handling of the work of the district. Even if there were no furloughs at present the force in this district is a minimum one, and when there is a reopening of immigration, as may be expected upon the termination of the war in Europe, additional employees will most certainly be required.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This office handled 761 deportation cases, 547 of which were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 347 warrants of arrest and the serving of 331. Deportation warrants were issued in 259 cases in addition to the 52 warrants pending at the close of the last fiscal year. Of this number 123 have been actually deported, in 108 cases deportation has been deferred on account of the war, 40 warrants were pending execution at the close of the year, and the remainder are pending or have been deferred for various reasons. Chinese warrant cases to the number of 25 were considered and investigated, resulting in the issuance of 13 warrants in addition to the 10 warrants pending from the previous year. These were disposed of as follows: Canceled, 1; aliens ordered deported, 13; pending before hearing, 4; pending because aliens held as witnesses, 5.

## ESCAPES.

One alien escaped from a deportation party, but was soon apprehended and deported; 2 aliens escaped from insane asylums; and 3 aliens disappeared while released upon own recognizance. In addition, 5 aliens forfeited bonds.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$14,000. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$13,977. Fines amounting to \$300 were assessed in civil suits, and a total of \$4,000 was collected from surety companies on account of forfeited bonds.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 13 cases of this kind pending from the preceding year and 21 new cases arose during the year. The 34 cases were disposed of as follows: Ordered deported by district court, 2; by circuit court of appeals, 1; discharged by commissioners, 2; dismissed on motion of Government, 5; pending before commissioners, 2; before district court, 22.

Nearly all Chinese arrested before United States commissioners and courts have been apprehended in Chicago, where the greater part of the Chinese population of the district resides. The decisions of the courts in this district have in recent years been uniformly in favor of the contentions of the Government. Owing to the shortage of judges and congestion of the district court calendar, it has been difficult to get Chinese cases before the court. A determined effort to remedy this situation is being made.

## CIVIL SUITS.

One case of this kind was pending from the previous year and 3 new cases arose during the year. Three of these are still pending; the fourth, a suit under the provisions of the contract-labor law, was compromised in the sum of \$300, this being considered the best policy, as the Government's witnesses had all left the country.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was pending from the previous year and 8 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. Of this number 1 is still pending, 5 have resulted in convictions, 2 have resulted in failure to indict, and 1 case has been transferred to another jurisdiction for prosecution. Two Chinese were also prosecuted for attempting to impersonate the proper holders of certificates of residence. The Chinese were convicted and jail sentences were imposed in each case.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Seven cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 8 new cases arose during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Writ denied and alien remanded, 13; alien discharged (married to United States citizen), 1; pending before district court, 1. Five of the aliens who were denied writs have appealed to the circuit court of appeals. Chinese cases of this kind were pending from the previous year to the number of 5, and an equal number of new cases were instituted during the year. These now stand as follows: Writs dismissed and aliens remanded (by district court, 3; circuit court of appeals, 2), 5; pending (before district court, 1; before circuit court of appeals, 4), 5.

I am pleased to report that in all habeas corpus proceedings in this district the courts invariably deny the application when satisfied (1) that no question of law or citizenship is involved; (2) that a fair hearing has been given; and (3) that evidence is to be found in the record upon which the Secretary of Labor might base his decision.

Two important rulings were made during the year in deportation cases: One requires that the findings of the examining inspector and the report of the inspector in charge as well as the brief of the attorney for alien be made a part of the record attached to the return made by the Government in its answer to the application for writ of habeas corpus, and, further, that the attorney for alien is entitled to see the findings of the examining inspector and the inspector in charge before the record of hearing is transmitted to the bureau. The other ruling referred to was to the effect that no objection not referred to by the attorney for alien in his brief can be raised in habeas corpus proceedings.

A number of questions of importance in the enforcement of the immigration act as applied to Chinese have been raised. The most important of these is the right of the Secretary to order the deportation to China of Chinese who have entered the United States from Canada or Mexico. The right has been upheld by the district court, but cases involving that point are now pending before the circuit court of appeals.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Commercialized vice has greatly decreased throughout this district during the last two years. However, it has by no means been eradicated, and constant surveillance is necessary for the detection of those engaged in the exploitation of women and girls for immoral purposes. This office has been able to remove, through deportation proceedings, some of the worst offenders participating in this nefarious traffic. A total of 48 aliens of the immoral classes were ordered deported from the Chicago district during the last fiscal year. Deportation, however, avails little unless accompanied by activity on the part of the local authorities and citizenry.

The States and cities in this district have recently passed several measures calculated to close the segregated districts and abate the evils of prostitution. The new law of the State of Illinois has discontinued the former method of fining prostitutes and now provides for a prison sentence. This, it is thought, will be of great benefit as a reform measure. Many philanthropic organizations have also accomplished much toward the common end of ridding the communities of commercialized prostitution.

The bureau is to be highly complimented in regard to the recent amendment to Rule 22 to insure humane treatment of arrested women and girls. At this station and throughout the Chicago district we have taken special pride in guarding against other than the most humane consideration for women and girls under arrest.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

During the past year 49 cases involving violations of the alien contract labor provisions of the immigration law have been investigated in this district. Eight of these cases have been presented to the courts, where they are still pending; 2 have been settled by compromise; 2 have resulted in convictions; 1 resulted in deportation; and the remainder are still pending further developments. The war has of course resulted in a decrease in the number of cases involving contract-labor features regarding aliens from Europe. There has been, however, a noticeable increase in contract-labor activities of Canadian origin since the beginning of the war.

## WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Hearty cooperation in the enforcement of the immigration laws has been extended by the representatives of the Public Health Service both at Chicago and Milwaukee.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It is believed that most of the smuggling into this district during the past year has been from Canada. We have apprehended a number of Chinese who had just crossed the border in various ways, but doubtless the larger part of those who enter surreptitiously escape us. More men should be assigned to the breaking up of the illegal entry of Chinese both in this district and at Detroit, which is the principal avenue of entry into Chicago.

## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Many societies in this district are entitled to a great deal of credit for the work they do among the immigrant class. I believe, however, that there should be a greater coordination of efforts and that the different organizations should have a central council and work together to cover the field more thoroughly.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 113 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation, of whom 78 were granted return certificates, 26 were denied certificates, 4 withdrew their applications, 3 cases were submitted to the bureau without recommendation, and 2 cases are pending. These investigations developed a large percentage of fraudulent cases. It will be noted that over 30 per cent of the applications for laborers' return certificates were reported unfavorably and subsequently denied. It is believed that a large number of laborers go to the Pacific coast and there present fraudulent applications for return certificates as members of mercantile firms on the coast.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the past year: Cases of applicants for entry, 433; after temporary admission, 7; after admission under bond, 15; warrant cases, 347; naturalization matters, 35; others, 643. Concerning Chinese matters the following investigations were made: Applicants for duplicate certificates, 5; investigation of wives and sons of merchants and natives applying for admission, 7; certificates of identity, 15; investigations in reference to smuggling, 13; investigations referred from other districts, 48; miscellaneous, 94.

## PERSONNEL.

A conscientious discharge of official duty has characterized the work of the efficient corps of officers identified with the Chicago station. Courtesy and fairness is the rule of those charged with the responsibility of making investigations and conducting hearings, and this attitude has won the praise of those having relations with this office and has inured to the credit of the service. Special effort has been made to use the utmost fairness in making investigations and conducting hearings, and while in some instances records may have appeared unnecessarily lengthy it has always been with the view of avoiding criticism by the courts of having failed to record all material evidence.

With the best interests of the department in mind and in justice to some of the officers connected with this station, the view is expressed that the system of salary adjustment now in vogue is not calculated to give worthy employees their just reward. Officers of equal grade, efficiency, and length of service are receiving salaries of widely different amounts. This policy is apt to result in discouragement and consequent decrease in efficiency and application to duty.

Additional inspectors should be assigned to this station, so as to make it possible to give the Chinese work and the distribution work the attention these two important branches of the service deserve. The need of an official interpreter is keenly felt at this station, particularly in connection with the labor-distribution work. At present it is frequently necessary to employ emergency interpreters, which naturally involves an added expense to the Government and is also unsatisfactory for the reason that often when an interpreter is sorely needed none is available.

Relations with other departments of the Government, including particularly the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice and the United States district attorneys, have invariably proven satisfactory and profitable.

#### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

This district is almost exclusively agricultural, and for years past the Scandinavian immigrants have predominated. It appears that immigration to this district has been less affected by the present European war than other districts more largely peopled by subjects of the various warring nations. But the war has complicated the enforcement of the immigration law in this district, especially as it has been impossible to deport aliens to or through warring countries. One of the effects of the situation in Canada has been a very marked increase in the number of aliens entering the United States without inspection. These cases are further complicated when the husband, who entered without inspection, secures employment and sends for his family to join him in this country or where they, too, have already entered without inspection. Except in the number of deportations actually effected the work in this district for the past year shows an increase over the preceding year. This report, by contrast with preceding ones, will show changes in kind, character, and volume of work handled by the Minneapolis office.

##### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year just closed a much larger number of deportation cases were considered and investigated than usual, with the result that 82 warrants were issued and 64 served. But 36 aliens were deported, however, 21 warrants being canceled and a number of others are being held pending the aliens' release from penal institutions or opportunity to return them to countries now at war. A number of warrants of arrest remain unserved owing to press of work or inability to locate aliens. Some of the warrants served were issued during the preceding year. These figures do not include 33 deportations made from this district by the Winnipeg office and 3 by the Duluth office.

##### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of \$1,900 was allotted this office for district expenses during the year, out of which \$1,009.17 was paid on account of expenses incurred by an officer of this district on direct bureau detail. With utmost economy the year closed with a deficit for the district of \$186.65.

##### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

During the last fiscal year 3 Chinese were arrested under the exclusion laws, with the following results: Deported, 1; discharged by commissioners, 2 (1 as a native and 1 as a merchant's son). The Chinaman deported first made application for return certificate. Application was denied by the Seattle office under belief that the man was an imposter, that office having a short time previously granted a return certificate to another Chinese of the same name who presented copy of the same court record this applicant showed. After arrest applicant admitted he was an imposter but refused to divulge information as to parties involved. At the hearing he made no defense and was ordered deported.

##### CIVIL SUITS.

Two suits were instituted in civil cases during the year. One, a suit for importing a contract laborer from Canada, was compromised in the sum of \$1,017.85; the other, a suit on a bond, was still pending at the close of the year.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Investigations have been made from time to time in regard to white-slave cases but without results. Commercialized vice in Minnesota has been suppressed or driven to cover since the passage of the State abatement law, and the local authorities seem to have the situation well in hand.

The recent amendment to Rule 22, relative to detention of women and girls under departmental warrants, has worked well in the limited number of cases arising since the rule became effective.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

Only 1 alien has been deported during the past year as a contract laborer. A number of other similar cases were dismissed or are pending at this time. Several cases have been reported where an American company has employed alien salesmen in Canada and owing to the industrial depression there or desire to promote them has transferred them to the United States.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

This office received and considered the applications of 16 Chinese for preinvestigation, of whom 11 were granted and 5 denied return certificates.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the past year: Cases of applicants at ports of entry, 221; nunc pro tunc examinations for purpose of naturalization, 53; cases of United States citizens whose deportation is sought by Canada, 18. A number of miscellaneous investigations were also conducted during the year which were not recorded.

Investigations were made in Chinese cases in the following instances: Investigations for duplicate certificates, 2; applicants for admission, 2; cases of section-6 certificates, 4; others, 1.

## PERSONNEL.

The force at this station consists of an inspector in charge, 2 immigrant inspectors, and a clerk. Acknowledgment is made of the willing and efficient cooperation of these employees. It is quite probable that with the increase of immigration and the distribution work additional assistance will be required.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The statistics for this district show a volume of official transactions which is considered remarkable in view of the limited activities at the ports of entry. The impossibility of effecting actual deportation to certain countries involved in the great war does not in any measure annul the responsibilities of officers nor relieve them of the duty of enforcing the law and conducting investigations and warrant proceedings in all cases brought to their attention. This district actually deported 128 aliens, while the number awaiting deportation when feasible increases the total to 222. The same causes which are responsible for the great reduction in immigration have created a most trying problem, viz, the temporary disposition of aliens under arrest and awaiting deportation which may be effected at some indefinite future date.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This office handled approximately 1,200 deportation cases during the past year, 654 of which were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 163 warrants of deportation. There are on hand at the close of the year 94 warrants of deportation which it has been impracticable to execute on account of the European war, while 30 warrants were canceled by the department for various reasons. Of the number of cases reported as investigated, 26 concerned Chinese, resulting in the issuance and execution of 6 warrants of deportation.

As previously indicated, a large number of warrants have been held up, service not being attempted in the cases of aliens who because of race or nationality can not now be deported, except in those cases where for the protection of the service and its legal rights immediate action was desirable. While we have deported 10 alien prostitutes and 30 procurers and white slavers, we should in normal conditions have been able to dispose of two or three times as many aliens of this class.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment for this district from the immigration appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 was \$11,000. The disbursements for the year were \$10,393.73. Fines were assessed in civil cases under the alien contract labor law amounting to \$500. The disbursements for the fiscal year were appreciably reduced by reason of the bureau's wise provision for handling deportation parties by assembling waiting deportees under the charge of an inspector from the Pacific coast.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Four cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and an equal number were instituted during the year. Three of these cases are still pending, the other 5 being disposed of as follows: Deported, 3; discharged by commissioner, 1; dismissed by United States district attorney, 1. As a rule we find a generous disposition to afford proper aid in the handling of Chinese cases by the United States district attorneys.

With reference to the large number of Chinese unlawfully resident in this district it is hoped that, with promised additional assistance, there may be a far better showing during the new fiscal year. As matters now stand there simply is not a sufficient force to handle such work as actually presses.

## CIVIL SUITS.

One civil suit was pending from the previous year, which was settled during the year by compromise in the sum of \$500 and costs. One new case instituted during the year is still pending. It is believed the case is well in hand and that it will result successfully.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

One case of this kind was pending from the preceding year and 2 new cases were instituted during the year. One case is still pending, the other 2 having terminated by the conviction of the defendants.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Eight cases of this kind were pending at the close of the previous year and 5 new writs were sued out during the year. The entire 13 cases are still pending at the close of the year.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The number of panderers and vampires living upon the proceeds of prostitution in some of the large cities of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Iowa is appalling. It is possible to reach this class of aliens under local laws in the State of Iowa. The State of Missouri has no statute sufficient to meet this issue. We have been able to deport a considerable number of prostitutes, and in past years have been very successful in dealing with alien importers, pimps, and others living off the proceeds of prostitution.

The handling of white-slave cases is a delicate and difficult undertaking, and must in a large measure be conducted solely by our own officers, although particular appreciation is expressed for the cooperation of the police department of St. Louis and many other cities in this district.

This office always has made the best possible effort to treat with the utmost kindness all aliens of whatsoever class held under warrants of arrest and deportation, and in the cases of women and children extraordinary efforts have been made to deal with the aliens as gently as possible. It is realized that the peculiar nature of warrant and deportation proceedings renders the new amendment to Rule 22 advisable from many points of view, and it is believed that its enforcement will result in still more humane and beneficial treatment of our helpless wards.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

There is but one section-24 inspector attached to this office, and the greater portion of his time necessarily is required for the work of labor distribution, in which he has displayed much competence. Whenever warrant cases arise in which violation of the contract-labor law is the paramount question, he is detailed to conduct the inquiry. During the past year investigations of this office relating more or less definitely to alien contract labor law violations have been made in 15 instances.



## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There are no societies of this character in this district, so far as is known, excepting those conducted by local residents of foreign birth and race. The Young Men's Christian Association at this point has a representative at the Union Depot who is capable of speaking several foreign languages, and he gives advice and assistance to needy travelers.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigations conducted by this office in the past year were as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 149; after temporary admission, 6; after admission under bond, 19; warrant cases, 370; naturalization matters, 35; others (estimated), 1,600. Investigations were made in Chinese cases as follows: Applicants for admission, 12; preinvestigation cases, 28; warrant cases, 7; to determine lawful residence, 17; miscellaneous, 11. Of course the office is constantly called upon to listen to complaints and reports of matters to which more or less consideration must be given but which are not formally recorded when found to be outside of our jurisdiction.

## PERSONNEL.

If the bureau will grant such additional help for this district as has been requested, it will be feasible to accomplish far more than has been possible in the past and within a short time be able to catch up with back work. To extend our efforts would require a still greater addition to the working force. We are far behind with our work. We have on hand a large number of warrants of arrest which we have been unable to serve, and can not keep pace with the present demand under existing circumstances. There is urgent need for two well-qualified immigrant inspectors—one of whom should be experienced in the handling of Chinese cases—and one additional clerk and stenographer.

## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the past year consideration was given 157 deportation cases, of which 149 required investigation, resulting in the application for and issuance of 80 warrants of arrest. There were also 17 cases pending from the previous year in which warrants were issued. The present status of these cases is as follows: Warrants canceled, 28; warrants executed, 29; pending, 34; escaped and forfeited bond, 5; released on habeas corpus, 1. Of the warrants issued 5 concerned cases of Chinese, of which 2 have been canceled, 1 executed, 1 pending, and in 1 case the Chinese was released on habeas corpus. One warrant was issued in the case of a Japanese prostitute and is still pending at the close of the year.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$4,200. The disbursements for the year amounted to \$4,036.28.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One Chinese was arrested during the year on a commissioner's warrant, the alien being discharged by the commissioner.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Two immoral aliens were arrested and convicted for reentering the United States after deportation.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One section-6 student found laboring after entry was arrested and released by the court on writ of habeas corpus. The judge held in this case that the alien, having been admitted under section 6, could not now be deported, even though he were a laborer, without violating the treaty with China.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the past year we have deported 6 procurers and there are now 4 cases pending. We have sent to the penitentiary one of the most notorious procurers in this section of the country. Owing to the citizenship of the parties, however, we were compelled to prosecute under the Mann Act rather than the immigration law.

Both States in this district maintain bureaux for the purpose of looking after the young, and much good is done in preventing girls from becoming prostitutes. Most of the municipalities of Idaho have abolished the restricted districts. Some of the municipalities of Montana have also followed this course, but in the larger cities of the State it is still an established institution, though under the control of the police.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

On account of the great distance between stations on the Canadian border line in Montana a number of aliens drive across the line each year, intending to take up land and settle in this State; of course a few undesirable aliens are among them, but so far as our investigations show there is no general scheme of smuggling aliens into the United States over the Montana border.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given the applications of 50 Chinese for preinvestigation. Of this number 47 were granted return certificates and 3 were denied the certificates. Investigation at Portland, Oreg., in the case of an alleged merchant, who had been denied a return certificate by this office, led to his arrest and deportation as a laborer.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted by this office in the following cases: Naturalization matters, 252; warrant cases, 56; investigations for other jurisdictions, 7; miscellaneous, 6. Investigations in Chinese cases were conducted in the following instances: Applicants for admission, 8; after temporary admission, 1; warrant cases, 5; to determine lawful residence, 10; duplicate certificates, 3. Many other investigations were made in local cases which are not recorded.

#### PERSONNEL.

The officers in this district are conscientious and capable men and no additions to the force is necessary in order to do our work. During the past year, on account of furloughs, there have been times when the work could not be done satisfactorily, but with normal conditions there are enough officers to do the work.

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### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, NEBRASKA, AND UTAH, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 9 deportation cases pending from the previous year and 42 new warrants were applied for and issued during the year. These were disposed of in the following manner: Returned for cancellation, aliens not found, 6; canceled by department, 16; aliens deported, 16; pending on probation, 1; ordered deported and awaiting expiration of penitentiary sentences, 3; awaiting opportunity for deportation, 2; pending before department, 3; warrants held for service, 4.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted to this district by the bureau for the fiscal year was \$2,700. The disbursements for the year were \$2,679.07. Collection was made on a bond of an alien ordered deported in the sum of \$1,000.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One writ was applied for during the year, but the court refused to entertain the application.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

During the past year 2 aliens were arrested in this district charged with being contract laborers. Of these 1 was deported and the other discharged.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given by this office to 21 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation. Of this number 18 were granted return certificates and 3 were refused. Five Chinese were also issued duplicate certificates of residence during the year.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

This office conducted 30 examinations during the year at the request of officers in other jurisdictions. Examination was also given to 29 applicants for certificates of naturalization and 21 persons were handled on Form 547. Many miscellaneous investigations were made by us of which we made no permanent record, the investigations showing that they were of no consequence.

## PERSONNEL.

The force in this district consists of 1 inspector at the substation at Salt Lake City, Utah, and 1 inspector and 1 clerk and stenographer at this station in addition to the inspector in charge. The force is sufficient and is composed of honest, energetic, and efficient officers.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

## APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry to Alaska during the year was 2,701, of whom 2,671 were admitted and 30 debarred.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 14 cases of this kind during the year. Seven of the warrants were canceled, 1 alien was allowed to return to Canada of his own volition, 4 have not been apprehended, and 2 cases are pending.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The allotment for this district for the fiscal year 1915 was \$1,400. The disbursements for the year amounted to \$1,459.63.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Four cases of this kind came up during the year. Two of the cases are still pending; 1 case (an admitted case of perjury before a board of special inquiry in which an indictment was returned by a grand jury) was dropped by the United States district attorney, and one case (under sec. 18) was dropped because the department could not pay the witness's transportation from Juneau to Ketchikan.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

One Chinese case was investigated with a view to issuing duplicate certificate of residence and 3 aliens were examined for the purpose of naturalization. In addition to this 15 certificates of landing were issued.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, COMPRISING ALL CANADIAN SEAPORTS AND THE ENTIRE CANADIAN BORDER, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL.

## APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission to the United States in this district for 1915 was 117,212, of whom 98,973 were admitted and 18,048 debarred. The apparent discrepancy noted in these figures is due to the fact that at the close of each year a number of cases are left pending. Of the total number of applications, 107,633 were made at the Canadian border, 8,454 at Canadian Atlantic seaports, and 814 at Canadian Pacific seaports. The percentage of aliens debarred at the seaports for the year was 1.21, while the percentage of debarments on the border was 16.91. In addition to those mentioned above, 1,943 aliens were refused examination owing to nonreceipt of head tax, 2,537 returned from the border for board of special inquiry hearing failed to present themselves, and 2,402 referred to board of special inquiry from railway stations and wharves also failed to present themselves for examination. This would make a total of 124,094 aliens applying for admission to the United States from Canada. At the same time 46,387 United States citizens returned to this country from Canada and 77,881 aliens who were of the transient class were examined and admitted by the border inspectors.

The above figures include 311 Chinese who applied for admission, of whom 276 were admitted and 35 debarred.

The exceptional conditions created by the European war are unmistakably reflected in the remarkable changes in immigration from previous years. During the year but 9,268 aliens arrived at Canadian ports having United States destinations, whereas during the year next preceding a total of 48,343 was the record. On the other hand, the number of aliens applying for admission to the United States from the Dominion has been greater than for any previous year since the border inspection was established. This may be accounted for by the fact that Canadian enterprises and industries underwent a distinct curtailment, thus throwing many thousands of aliens into the ranks of the unemployed, and these immediately turned to this country for employment.

When it is considered that nearly 17 per cent of the aliens applying at the border were refused admission it will be easier to realize the nature of the inspection work that has been required at border stations since the war difficulties commenced. The unusually large number of aliens who were unable to meet the requirements of our laws stimulated surreptitious entries. In the Seattle district alone 2,043 aliens who had gained surreptitious entry to the United States were apprehended. Many devices are used to effect such entries, and it is believed that in spite of every precaution a large number of aliens succeed in gaining admission in this manner, the penalty of deportation if apprehended having no deterrent effect whatever. It seems apparent from the above that if we are to be placed in a position to cope with the condition described our present immigration act must undergo such amendment as will meet the needs of the situation.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 332 deportation cases pending from the previous year and 1,584 new cases were handled during the year. The results attained may best be shown by the following brief summary: Deported to Canada, 639; deported from American ports, 179; warrants canceled, 414; warrants refused by bureau, 26; cases refused by Canada (warrants canceled and issued to other ports), 39; pending, 619. These figures would seem to show that our inspection at time of entry is not what it should be. Criminals, prostitutes, procurers, and other persons whose exclusion is demanded by the immigration act are constantly gaining entry to the United States.

During the same period no less than 462 citizens of the United States were deported from Canada, and, as suggested in a former report, no more perplexing work comes to this office than that of finding institutions in the United States to which may be committed United States citizens of the permanently dependent class who have been deported from Canada.

A total of 49 Chinese were deported on departmental warrants during the year, 15 such cases being pending from the previous year and an equal number left pending at the close of the year.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$39,000. The expenditures for the year were \$49,744.76, making a deficit of \$10,744.76. Fines were assessed in criminal prosecutions to the amount of \$1,710, while \$2,331.13 was collected in civil suits.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 8 such cases pending at the close of the preceding year and 14 Chinese were arrested on commissioner's warrants during the year. The present status of the 22 cases is as follows: Discharged, 10; forfeited bond, 2; deported, 4; pending before district courts, 5; pending before circuit courts of appeal, 1.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

But 8 civil suits were brought to a conclusion during the fiscal year, although a number are pending and many more violations have been discovered and reported to the United States district attorneys. Four of those terminated during the year proved unsuccessful, 3 of the remaining 4 were compromised, and in 1 case the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined.

A careful reading of the contract-labor sections of the immigration law leads one to believe that our laws in this respect are all that could be desired, but so many constructions have been placed upon the wording of these sections by the courts that at the present time it is very difficult to carry a case through to a successful conclusion.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Forty-four criminal prosecutions were carried to a successful conclusion during the year, 36 others having been decided adversely to the Government, and 7 cases were left pending at the close of the year. A number of other cases were reported to the United States district attorneys for consideration, these officials deeming the institution of prosecution inadvisable.

In the last report attention was called to the fact that there is a decided variance in different judicial jurisdictions as to the seriousness with which violations of section 3 should be regarded. Flagrant cases of this kind have come to light in which the only punishment inflicted was the payment of a nominal fine.

In addition to the above-listed cases, the officers in this district have been actively concerned in apprehending and assisting in the prosecution of many offenders against the laws.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In immigration cases 5 writs were sued out during the year, 2 of which were sustained, 1 dismissed, and 2 left pending at the close of the year. Writs of habeas corpus were pending at the end of the previous year in 21 Chinese cases and 20 new writs were sued out during the year. These 41 cases were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 11; deported 8; forfeited bond, 1; pending in district courts, 8; pending in circuit courts of appeal, 13.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Most of the criminal cases above referred to were in connection with the traffic in women and girls. The boards of special inquiry on the border refused admission to 118 procurers and 176 prostitutes, and during the same period 52 procurers and 82 prostitutes were deported from the United States.

It is only rarely that women and girls excluded for the above cause voluntarily come to this office for examination, such aliens usually being found aboard trains bound for the United States. It will be appreciated that the interception of such passengers is a matter requiring tact and judgment of the highest order, and constitutes one of the important tests as to an officer's fitness for this work.

Reports have been received from the different inspectors in this district, all of which indicate a decided improvement in this line, and most of which report the successful working out of the recent amendment to immigration Rule 22.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year 2,596 aliens were refused admission to the United States as contract laborers. Of these 697 appealed to the department, 632 of the appeals being dismissed and 65 sustained. Based upon figures supplied in the bureau's monthly Immigration Bulletin, the proportion of contract laborers excluded in this district during the year just closed in comparison with such exclusions in all other districts combined is decidedly noteworthy.

It is submitted, therefore, that the situation with regard to the enforcement of our alien contract labor laws throughout the service generally seems one which might well invite special attention in order that the bureau may be placed in a position to determine whether methods of inspection are such as to give the provisions of the law relating to contract labor that careful enforcement that a law which so vitally affects the interests of our own wage earners plainly demands.

A great many investigations were conducted by the section-24 inspectors stationed along the border, and a number of aliens were deported as alien contract laborers.

## WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical officers on the Canadian border rendered certificates against 4,230 aliens during the fiscal year 1915. The medical inspection of aliens as now carried on in this district is wholly inadequate to check the migration of aliens whose physical or mental defects serve to bring them within the excluded classes named in the law. Along a border of 4,000 miles in length, having 67 legal ports of entry to the United States, our Government maintains but 23 medical officers. During the past year 9,365,584 passengers crossed the border from Canada to the United States. These figures will afford some conception as to the extent to which aliens entering the country across the border from Canada are given the medical inspection contemplated in the immigration act. The inadequacy of the medical inspection of aliens coming to the United States presents a serious question for consideration by the bureau and department. There can be no work more beneficial to our own people than that of preventing the coming of aliens who are mentally or physically inferior.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The smuggling of Chinese across the border from Canada has reached very serious proportions. There were 17 prosecutions against smugglers of Chinese pending from the previous year and 28 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. The results so far attained may be briefly summed up as follows: Unsuccessful prosecutions, 2; convictions, 17; pending, 25; died, 1. These figures show, as did last year's report, that the Government is fairly successful in securing convictions in these cases. But these convictions do not operate to prevent smuggling, it seems, and it is only reasonable to assume that Chinese smuggling will continue until something is done to rob that particular kind of work of its earning power. Chinese are shown to be willing to pay liberally for assistance into this country, and it may be taken for granted that there will be no scarcity of men who are willing to assume any risks that might be involved in the business.

## CHINESE INVESTIGATIONS.

Preinvestigations relative to Chinese were conducted in 98 cases, and in 140 cases investigations were made relative to Chinese applicants for admission. There is a record of 255 other investigations in Chinese cases, but this does not cover the number of investigations conducted by the officers in this district, a great many such never having been recorded.

## GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is a brief summary of the investigations conducted in this district during the fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 314; after temporary admission, 39; after admission under bond, 18; warrant cases, 1,676; in naturalization matters, 178; others, 929. This, however, does not include all the investigations conducted in this district, as many investigations are conducted which are of minor importance or of a purely local character and are not recorded.

## PERSONNEL.

It would seem that some satisfactory plan should be adopted for the promotion of deserving employees. Little can be said in support of a policy under which an immigrant inspector is permitted to enter the service at the commencement salary and to remain in that grade indefinitely regardless of how proficient or valuable he may become. No officer is at all likely to do his best in the absence of a working system that will at all times stimulate interest and ambition. In the hope that faithful officers may be given some definite statement as to the prospects for advancement in the work in which they are now engaged, very earnest consideration of this subject is invited.

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SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT EL PASO.

## APPLICATIONS.

This district includes several ports of entry along the Mexican border and the Pacific coast, headquarters of the district being at El Paso. The total number of aliens applying for admission at the several ports of entry in this district during the year was 18,505, of whom 15,695 were admitted and 2,810 debarred. One Chinese applied and was admitted, while of the 118 Japanese and Koreans who applied 98 were admitted and 20 debarred. Aliens of the transient class applied for admission to the number of 51,016, of whom 49,553 were admitted and 1,463 debarred.

A comparison of the above figures with those for the preceding year shows a slight falling off, amounting to but 276, in the number of arrivals. It will be observed, however, that the percentage of those debarred has increased. This is due to growing destitution in Mexico, coupled with a shortage in the demand for unskilled labor in this section.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 746 deportation cases. The final disposition of these cases was as follows: Deported, 555; warrants of arrest canceled, 44; escaped, 9; died, 1; pending, 126; warrants of arrest issued but not served, 4; released on own recognizance, 7. Of this number 331 cases concerned Chinese, 229 of the warrants being executed and 2 canceled. Of the 126 pending cases, 21 are awaiting expiration of sentences, 19 are awaiting the outcome of habeas corpus proceedings, in 7 deportation was postponed on account of the European war, 5 were paroled, 5 are detained as witnesses,

and 4 suspended because the aliens' lives would be jeopardized by deportation. In addition to the foregoing an equal or larger number (principally Mexicans), found unlawfully resident in the immediate vicinity of the border, were permitted after investigation to return of their own volition to Mexico. This procedure is believed to be in line with good administration besides effecting substantial economies.

#### REFUGEES.

The situation in the neighboring Republic has given rise to innumerable trying and at times delicate problems, the most difficult of which, however, have concerned the Mexican refugees. Naturally arrivals of Mexican race and nationality at all times predominate, and the bulk of these are unskilled, illiterate laborers together with their families. The number who have sought admission during the past year has been far in excess of the opportunities afforded for lucrative employment. The dearth of employment, caused by the inactivity in railroad construction work in this section of the country, has been particularly unfortunate in its bearing upon the growing distress in Mexico.

#### SEAMEN.

During the year 39 seamen applied for admission, of whom 3 were rejected. There were 34 seamen escaped (deserted), 5 of whom were Japanese.

#### STOWAWAYS.

There were no Japanese or Chinese stowaways and but 4 of other races. These were excluded.

#### ESCAPES.

There were but 2 escapes, the same being confined to aliens of the Chinese race detained in immigration stations.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allotted for miscellaneous expenses for this district was \$72,000. The disbursements for the year were \$66,603.31, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,396.69. Fines in the sum of \$1,013 were assessed by the courts in criminal cases, and \$4,000 was collected as a result of civil suits instituted for violations of the alien contract labor law. Forfeitures of bonds amounting to \$5,500 were collected; and the courts also declared forfeited bonds amounting to \$3,500 in criminal cases.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were at the close of the previous year 71 Chinese cases pending before United States commissioners and courts and 46 new cases arose during the year. Of this number 27 are still pending, the remaining 90 cases having been disposed of as follows: Discharged, 29; actually deported, 60; forfeited bond, 1. In 1 case discharged by commissioner the Government perfected appeal to the district court. The deportation of contraband Chinese is now accomplished almost entirely by means of departmental process.

The discharge without prejudice of a number of Chinese by the United States commissioner and district court at Los Angeles was due to the fact that the Department of Justice did not think it proper to authorize appeals in certain decided cases involving Chinese landed as minor sons of merchants and subsequently found laboring.

The continued strife in Mexico has forced a number of Chinese residents thereof to leave that country and enter the United States. They come here penniless with the confident assurance that they will be returned to China at the expense of our Government. In such cases, where continued residence in Mexico can be shown, the aliens are deported to some seaport of that country. It is believed that when the futility of such practices becomes more widely known these so-called "free trippers" will be discouraged.

In the last report attention was invited to the unusual number of appeals which had been perfected to the circuit court of appeals from orders of deportation by the district court. In view of the unfavorable attitude of the circuit court of appeals, as evidenced in previous cases, it was apprehended that similar action by it in the cases then pending would have a prejudicial effect upon the trial court and commissioners. Therefore every effort was made to present forcibly to the court the conditions existing on this border and point out the inconsistencies and weaknesses of the defense. The Government's victory in these cases was complete, and as a result there is every reason to believe that more favorable decisions in the trial courts will follow in Chinese deportation proceedings.

An issue has been raised in this district in the past year which promises vitally to influence the future effectiveness of the Chinese-exclusion law. The question is whether Chinese admitted as exempts—particularly minor sons of merchants—are immune from arrest when found laboring. The children of exempts are admitted not by virtue of any express provision of the law, but by reason of a construction of the law by the Supreme Court. A large number of so-called minor sons of merchants come to this country only when nearing manhood and immediately engage in laboring pursuits. It would certainly seem that where parents are still engaged as bona fide merchants, and there is no failure of business, there can be no legitimate excuse for such minor sons engaging as laborers. The argument is even stronger in favor of the theory that such a minor son who becomes a laborer *after attaining majority* acquires an independent status of his own and can not attach to himself the exempt status of his male parent. In order that the question might be finally and authoritatively decided it was hoped to have certain cases involving the identical principles taken to the Supreme Court. With that end in view two cases were carefully prepared and authority requested of the Attorney General to perfect appeal. This the Attorney General refused, basing his action upon a decision of the circuit court of appeals. It can not too strongly be urged that remedial legislation be enacted in this regard.

In this connection it might be asked by those unfamiliar with the difficulties confronting administrative officers at ports of entry why proper action is not taken in such cases at the time applications for admission are made. It can only be stated in reply that the Government is powerless to know what motives actuate alleged minor sons in seeking admission and what occupation he will follow if he is permitted to enter the United States, and this is a matter which can only be determined by the lapse of time.

#### CHINESE TRANSITS.

During the year 579 Chinese passed through this district in transit and 13 were denied this privilege. A large percentage of these Chinese departed into Lower California through Calexico, Cal., and although they claimed they were virtually forced to leave Mexico it was suspected that a portion at least of such transits sought the privilege with the purpose in view of effecting illegal entry into this country. After consideration of all the facts and circumstances the authority given in Rule 17 was invoked, with the result that at the close of the year practically all applicants were denied the privilege.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

Ten civil suits originated during the fiscal year 1915, of which 5 are still pending. Of the 5 remaining, 1 has been dismissed on account of death of the defendant, in 1 a verdict was rendered in favor of defendant, and the other 3 have been compromised.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

There were 50 prosecutions of this kind pending at the close of the previous year and 82 new cases were instituted during the year. The present status of these cases is as follows: Convicted (involving prison sentences aggregating 50 years and 11 days and fines amounting to \$1,013), 58; acquitted, 11; forfeited appearance bonds (amounting to \$3,500), 2; indictments dismissed, 27; awaiting trial, 23; grand jury failed to indict, 4; awaiting action of grand jury, 7. The unusual number of dismissals noted is due to the fact that a majority of such defendants had either been convicted on another indictment growing out of the same offense or had turned State's evidence.

It is gratifying to report that the constant endeavors made in this district vigorously to enforce the provisions of law looking to criminal prosecutions have met with the heartiest support and cooperation by United States district attorneys.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 19 such cases pending from the preceding year and 11 new writs were applied for during the year. These were disposed of in the following manner: Granted, 7; denied, 4; pending, 19.

In 2 of the cases pending in the courts on habeas corpus proceedings a very important question has been raised. The petitioners in both cases are of the Chinese race and allege nativity, their contention being that the mere allegation is sufficient to take the case out of the hands of the Secretary and vest the courts with jurisdiction to review the evidence for the purpose of determining whether the petitioner has established American birth. It is the position of the Government, however, that the facts that the person is admittedly of the Chinese race, for example, speaks the Chinese language while not speaking the English language, or if so, with difficulty, and effected



entry without inspection raise a *prima facie* presumption of alienage sufficient to place upon him the burden of affirmatively proving his right to be and remain in the United States; and if he attempts to meet such burden by alleging American citizenship the question is necessarily one of the weight and sufficiency of the evidence and as such it is properly for the determination of the Secretary in the same manner as any other question of fact at issue.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The results obtained in this district during the past year along the lines indicated are as follows: Excluded, prostitutes, 32; persons receiving proceeds of prostitution, 3; women and girls coming for an immoral purpose, 81; persons bringing women and girls for an immoral purpose, 79. Deported, prostitutes, 79; persons receiving proceeds of prostitution, 10; women and girls coming for an immoral purpose, 13; persons bringing women and girls for an immoral purpose, 19. Warrants of deportation have been issued but not executed in 13 additional cases. During the past year 8 aliens were convicted under section 3 of the immigration act for returning to the United States after having been deported under the provisions of said section. Three importers of women and girls for immoral purposes were convicted; in addition to whom 1 person awaiting trial on the same charge forfeited bond in the sum of \$2,000. Four aliens charged with having returned to the United States contrary to the provisions of section 3 and 2 with having attempted to import women for an immoral purpose are awaiting the action of the grand jury.

With regard to the recent amendment to Rule 22 it may be stated that there are no female employees within this district who might be designated to look after the welfare of arrested women and girls during detention. However, the spirit of the regulation is being observed to the fullest extent possible. The abnormal conditions existing in Mexico make it impossible to make any satisfactory arrangements for the reception and care of women deported to that country.

The enforcement of the immigration-law provisions relating to the white-slave traffic becomes more and more difficult. Experience has demonstrated that prostitutes can readily secure unscrupulous American citizens to confer citizenship upon them by marriage without any intent by the parties thereto to assume the duties and responsibilities of the marital relation. The ease with which alien women of the immoral class acquire United States citizenship in the manner described and thereafter continue to practice prostitution in this country deserves to receive serious consideration by the legislative branch of the Government.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

One section-24 man is assigned to this district, his official station being El Paso, Tex. When not absent on special detail this officer gives personal attention to all contract-labor cases. This officer has conducted investigations and assisted in developing evidence in 9 suits against importers filed during the past year. Five other investigations of suspected violations were conducted by this officer in which no prosecutions were instituted. Aliens were excluded as contract laborers in 213 cases.

It appears that proper provision should be made for the allowance of fees to Government witnesses detained under section 19 and, if practicable, to permit the detention for the purposes therein stated not only of excluded aliens but of those who may be found admissible.

#### WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Occasion is here taken to acknowledge the valuable aid rendered this service generally by members of the Public Health Service stationed on the border. The officers in question have cheerfully volunteered their time and services whenever occasion required.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

As the bureau is undoubtedly aware, Chinese are the only aliens whose clandestine introduction by way of this border is attempted on a scale warranting serious consideration. The measures adopted at El Paso and elsewhere to minimize Chinese smuggling operations have been so successful that the railroads have been practically abandoned as a means for conveying contraband Chinese to the interior of this country, and the automobile has become the favored means of transportation. The activities of the immigration officials along the border have materially discouraged the operations of the smugglers, but it can not be hoped to cope effectually with this situation without the employment of an adequate number of automobiles. The elimination of at least 2 important interior "relay stations" of the smugglers was accomplished during the

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year. Without such intermediate receiving points it is virtually impossible for contraband Chinese to reach their ultimate destination within the United States.

### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Societies or organizations created to aid the arriving immigrant and direct his steps are unknown in this section and fortunately the need for them does not here exist in the sense that makes them useful instruments for the promotion of the welfare of the alien in the more populous centers. There is one society at the port of Los Angeles. A representative of this society meets coastwise steamers for the purpose of assisting traveling women and girls.

### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 5 Chinese preinvestigation matters, in 4 of which the return certificate was granted and in 1 denied. The 1 denied was later granted by the bureau on appeal.

### INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were made in this district during the past year: Applicants for admission, 155; after temporary admission, 33; after admission under bond, 3; warrant cases, 465; naturalization investigations, 130; miscellaneous, 719. With reference to Chinese matters the following investigations were conducted: Applicants for admission, 85; United States citizens (Chinese) returning, 8; preinvestigations (other districts), 218; miscellaneous, 479. The above statement embraces but a small proportion of the innumerable investigations actually conducted. There were thousands of investigations—particularly in criminal cases—which from their very nature it is impracticable to incorporate in a tabulation such as the foregoing.

### PERSONNEL.

There is great need for strengthening the forces in this district, and it is earnestly asked that existing vacancies at least be filled and that further furloughing of inspectors be discontinued; also that 5 additional clerks be provided.

It is necessary to hold out hope of reward to deserving employees for services rendered if a high standard of efficiency is to be maintained, and it is hoped that some means may be found by which additional funds can be supplied to this district for the promotion of a number of highly deserving employees.

The employees in this district have continued to give the service their earnest and loyal support, and it is due to their hearty cooperation that the satisfactory results recorded herein have been accomplished.

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APPENDIX IV.

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AMENDMENT OF RULE 22 OF  
IMMIGRATION RULES.

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## APPENDIX IV.

### AMENDMENT OF RULE 22 OF IMMIGRATION RULES, ADDING THERETO PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL PROCEDURE IN CASES OF ARRESTED WOMEN AND GIRLS.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, April 6, 1915.

*To officers concerned:*

Rule 22 of the immigration rules is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

SUBD. 8. *Women and girls, special procedure concerning treatment and care of.*—  
(a) When it is necessary to detain or hold arrested women and girls they shall not be incarcerated by immigration officials in jails or other similar places unless such incarceration is absolutely unavoidable; but if there is not attached to the immigration station or quarters a room suitable for such purpose, and if such aliens are not already being held in some proper institution, arrangements shall be made for their detention by some philanthropic or other similar society, preferably under the control of organizations or persons of the same nationality and religion as the detained aliens.

(b) To the fullest extent practicable there shall be designated at each immigration station or substation a female employee whose particular duty shall be to care for arrested women and girls if such aliens are detained in the immigration station or quarters and to see that they are properly cared for if detained elsewhere. Such employees shall for convenience be called "special officers." In furtherance of this provision the said special officers shall keep in touch and cooperate with such philanthropic and similar societies as assist the immigration officials in the handling of these cases.

(c) In every such case in which it is found absolutely necessary to incarcerate the alien in a jail or other similar place, a report of the action and of the reasons therefor shall be promptly submitted to the bureau.

(d) In every instance in which it is necessary to commit a woman or girl to the custody of a society for more than a brief period of time the society shall be requested to submit weekly reports regarding the condition and behavior of the detained alien; and whenever facts or circumstances to justify so doing are developed a report thereof shall be forwarded to the bureau.

(e) If in any case the ends of proper and humane administration seem so to require, the special officer shall conduct an investigation or submit a report, or both, independently of the investigation and report of the inspector conducting the hearing under the warrant of arrest; all under and through the officer in charge of the station or district.

(f) It being the purpose of this special procedure to humanize the administration of the law, it is important that the cases of women and girls shall be handled in a particularly considerate and careful manner, not only while the aliens are being detained in this country but, in the event of deportation, after they arrive in the country of their nativity or at the port where they originally embarked for the United States. In furtherance of their proper treatment abroad arrangements have been made (in addition to those for some time existing by virtue and in pursuance of the White Slave Traffic International Agreement and of section 6 of the act of June 25, 1910, for correspondence by the Commissioner General of Immigration with representatives of the respective foreign Governments, parties to the said agreement) for advising certain women's organizations in Europe and elsewhere with respect to the facts and circumstances of all cases in which it is deemed that advices should be sent abroad to insure that upon disembarkation at the foreign port women and girls will at least be in a position where responsible and charitably disposed persons will have knowledge of them and be able, wherever possible, to extend assistance. Thus, to the fullest extent practicable, in cases in which deportation is effected on grounds

of immorality, it will be insured that deportation will not result in affording means for the further degradation of the alien, but rather in placing her in the way of opportunities for reformation. All correspondence with representatives of foreign countries and representatives of foreign women's societies shall be conducted by the bureau at Washington. Special officers assigned to duty under paragraph (b) hereof shall advise the bureau fully in each case in which they believe correspondence of the nature herein designated should be conducted. Such reports shall be in triplicate so that the bureau may, whenever it deems that course proper, forward copies thereof to the Government and society representatives abroad prior to or simultaneously with the deportation of the alien. At stations where it is impracticable to designate a special officer for this duty such reports shall be furnished by the officer in charge.

